



**DRAFT
NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1997-2002**

AND

**ANNUAL PLAN
1997-98**

Vol.-I

**GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
PLANNING, ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

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GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Raghuvendra S. Sirohi
Secretary

Bhopal, dated 18 August, 1997.

Dear *Dr. Jalan,*

The Planning Commission's Approach to the Ninth Plan aims to address the problems faced in the Eighth Plan in the areas of capital formation in agriculture, living standards of the poor, infrastructure, social sector, regional disparity and fiscal deficits.

2. Our State lags behind others in most human development indicators. There are also significant regional differences in development. Growing unemployment has been a major problem, both in rural and urban areas. Therefore, the State Government propose greater emphasis on human development, social justice, increasing agricultural production and productivity, development of infrastructure, provision of basic amenities to the population, generating adequate employment and removal of regional / social disparities, and measures to curb population growth in the Ninth Plan.

3. The Planning Commission had suggested two alternative projections for the Ninth Plan. Discussions were held with the Planning Commission to determine the availability of resources for the Ninth Plan. During the meeting with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, it was agreed that the size of the Ninth Plan may be around Rs. 20,074.19 crores. The size of the Annual Plan for 1997-98 had earlier been fixed at Rs. 3656 crores. The proposed outlay for the Ninth Plan is 20,094.19 crores. Detailed sectoral break-up is indicated in Chapter 4, Table III of the document enclosed.

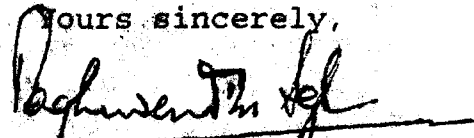
4. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission require that the outlay on basic minimum services be stepped up in proportion to the assistance provided by the Govt. of India. The Plan outlays proposed for related sectors reflect this concern.

5. A substantial shift in Plan priorities has taken place in recent years because of the greater emphasis on basic minimum services at the national level and the human development agenda adopted by the State Govt. Effort has to be made to maintain budgetary support for Agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and rural development, in view of their importance to the State economy. Social services will now appropriate 42.37 % of Plan investment as compared to 18.73 % in the Eighth Plan.

6. Starting with the Annual Plan 1997-98, funds earmarked for TSP and SCP have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, to identify schemes / programmes most suited to the welfare of these groups, and to allocate outlays to different departments entrusted with the responsibility of vigorously implementing the schemes / programmes benefiting these target groups. In the subsequent Annual Plans, women's component will be identified under each Sector and Sub-sector, and required provision will be made by the concerned development departments to effectively implement schemes / programmes which will help promoting welfare of women in general and disadvantaged groups among women in particular. The State Government are making further efforts to decentralize the planning process at grass root levels. District Planning Committees have been constituted and Suitable mechanism has been developed for the district planning exercise. The State Govt. also propose to transfer 33% of the State Plan outlay for district sector schemes.

7. The Draft Ninth Five-Year Plan / Annual Plan (1997-98) of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh is hereby submitted for the consideration of the Planning Commission.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Raghuendra S. Sirohi)

Dr. Bimal Jalan,
Member-Secretary,
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhavan,
NEW DELHI.

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CHAPTER - 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Historical Background : On re-organisation of States, the new State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Areas which now form part of the new State are the seventeen districts of Mahakoshal, the whole of Bhopal, consisting of two districts, the whole of Vindhya Pradesh, comprising of eight districts, the whole of Madhya Bharat, comprising of sixteen districts, except the Sunel enclave of Mandsaur district, which was included in Rajasthan, and the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah district of Rajasthan. Thus, four entirely different types of units were integrated to form the new State of Madhya Pradesh. At the time of its formation, the State had 43 districts. Subsequently, two large districts were bifurcated and hence the State presently has 45 districts. The districts are, however, not uniform in either area or population. The smallest district, Datia has an area of only 2.0 thousand sq. kms., while Bastar, the largest district of the State, has an area of 39.1 thousand sq. kms., thus being even larger in size than the State of Kerala.

Lying between Latitudes $17^{\circ} 48' N$ to $26^{\circ} 52' N$ and between the Longitudes $74^{\circ} 2' E$ to $84^{\circ} 24' E$, Madhya Pradesh is situated in the very heart of India and is surrounded by seven States, viz., Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It has an area of 443 thousand sq. kms. Its population according to 1991 Census is 661.8 lakhs. The State is largest in the country in terms of area and the sixth most populous. The density of population at 149 per sq. km. is, however, low and spread in small pockets. Besides, more than 37.8 per cent of the population comprises of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Madhya Pradesh has extensive mineral and forest resources, rich and fertile soil, reasonably abundant water resources and a promising future. Unfortunately, in spite of the State Government making all efforts, so that it can make rapid strides in the direction of economic and social advancement, the pace has been slow so far. The reason for this is partly historical and partly economic.

Administrative Set-up : The State has 12 Commissioner Divisions, 45 districts, 322 tahsils and 459 community development blocks, including 174 tribal development blocks.

Three-Tier Panchayati Raj : In consonance with the 73rd. Constitution amendment, Madhya Pradesh is the first State to enact a new Panchayati Raj Act in 1993. In June, 1994 extensive Panchayat elections were completed and as a result thereof 30922 Gram Panchayats, 459 Janpad Panchayats and 45 Zilla Panchayats were established. Powers and duties at the three levels of Panchayats have also been defined, so that decentralisation of power, in the true sense, may be ushered in. A State-level Finance Commission to

recommend transfer of resources from the State Government to the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies for carrying out the functions entrusted to them has also been constituted.

Urban Local Bodies : The elections for Urban Local Bodies, as envisaged in the 74th. Constitution amendment have also been held in November, 1994, which completes the full process of decentralisation of power in the State.

1.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

About 7.8 per cent of the country's total population resides in Madhya Pradesh. According to the 1991 Census, the State has a population of 661.81 lakhs, spread in 71.5 thousand inhabited villages and 465 towns. Of the total population, 51.8 per cent are males and the balance 48.2 per cent females. Thus, the sex-ratio (females per thousand males) comes to 931, which is not very far of the all-India average of 927.

The density of population in Madhya Pradesh is only 149 persons per sq. km., which is only about half of the all-India average of 274. Bastar, the largest district of the State, has a population density of only 58 persons per sq. km. Apart from Bastar, three other districts of the State, viz., Surguja, Panna and Mandla have very low densities of 93, 96 and 97 persons per sq. km. respectively. In all, half the districts of the State have a density below even the State average.

Another significant aspect is the high concentration of tribal population in the State. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population of the State is as high as 23.27, as against only 8.08 per cent for all-India. Out of the 45 districts in the State, 32 districts have a tribal concentration which is higher than the all-India average. Besides, out of these 32 districts, 14 have tribal concentration which is even higher than the State average of 23.27 per cent, and eight of these 14 districts have tribal concentration between 46 and more than 85 per cent of their respective total population.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the State is 14.55, which is slightly lower than the all-India average of 16.48. Still there 23 are districts in the State having between 16 and more than 24 per cent Scheduled Castes population.

The combined Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the State comes to 37.82 per cent of its total population, as against 24.56 per cent for the country as a whole. The combined population of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes is thus more than one-third of the total population of Madhya Pradesh, whereas it is only one-fourth at the all-India level.

The work participation rate in the State at 42.82 is, however, significantly higher than the all-India average of 37.46. This is mainly due to higher female participation rate of 32.68 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, as against only 22.25 per cent for all-India. It is interesting to note that most of the tribal districts have a very high female participation rate, bordering on 30 to more than 51 per cent. The most prominent amongst them being Dhar (40.27 per cent), Raigarh (40.54 per cent), Seoni (43.91 per cent), Mandla (46.98 per cent), Bastar (48.67 per cent), Rajnandgaon (50.05 per cent) and Jhabua (51.80 per cent). In spite of such high female participation

rates, these districts are amongst the backward districts in the State.

The literacy rate in the State (population 7 years and above) is 44.20, as against 52.21 for all-India according to the 1991 Census. It is significant to note that in case of male literacy the State's percentage has reached about 91 per cent of the all-India level, while the female literacy rate is hardly three-fourths of the all-India level. There are ten districts in the State having female literacy rate less than 20, the rate for Jhabua district being the lowest at 11.52 per cent.

The decadal growth rate of population in Madhya Pradesh at 26.84 during the period 1981-91 is still higher than the all-India average of 23.85. It is interesting to recall that during the decade 1961-71 the population of the State increased by 28.67 per cent. Thereafter, in the next decade, 1971-81 it declined to 25.27 per cent, but again increased to 26.84 per cent in 1981-91. Though the increase in 1981-91 is not as steep as in 1961-71, it is a cause of concern, as it has recurred after a decline.

The life expectancy (1986-91) in the State is 56.2 years for males and 54.7 years for females, as against 58.1 years and 59.1 years respectively for India as a whole. The life expectancy in the State has increased by three years for both sexes over the last decade.

The demographic scenario of the State is still characterised by a very high birth rate, a significantly high death rate, as well as infant mortality rate. Data for 1995 shows that the crude birth rate in the State is 33.0, as against the all-India average of 28.3; whereas the crude death rate in the State is 11.1, as against the all-India average of 9.0. Similarly, the infant mortality rate at 99 in the State is one-third higher than the all-India average of 74.

1.3 NATURAL RESOURCES

Land and its Use : The State has a geographical area of 443.43 lakh hectares, out of which 197.77 lakh hectares is the net area sown in 1994-95 and 26.95 lakh hectares are under permanent pastures, grazing lands and under miscellaneous tree crops. Another 15.01 lakh hectares are current and old fallow lands and 16.14 lakh hectares constitute cultivable waste land. According to village papers, area under forests is 145.44 lakh hectares, which is slightly different from that reported by the Forest Department. That leaves 42.17 lakh hectares, which are not available for cultivation, either being barren or uncultivable land or land put to non-agricultural uses.

The changing pattern of land use during the past fourteen years is set out in the following table :

Land Use Classification	Percentage of Geographical Area according to Village Papers	
	1980-81	1994-95
1	2	3
1. Forests	31.69	32.79
2. Not Available for Cultivation-		
(a) Land put to non-agricultural uses	5.02	5.45
(b) Barren and uncultivable land	5.24	4.06
3. Other Uncultivable Land excluding Fallow Land-		
(a) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	6.39	6.08
(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops	0.36	0.06
4. Cultivable Waste Land	4.30	3.33
5. Fallow Land -		
(a) Current fallow	2.47	1.78
(b) Old fallow	2.08	1.86
6. Net Area Sown	42.45	44.59
Total	100.00	100.00

Two interesting facts emerge from a study of the above data. Firstly, the pressure to bring in more and more land under cultivation is increasing. It is observed that during these fourteen years period 10.75 lakh hectares of additional land was brought under cultivation, taking the percentage of net area sown to total geographical area from 42.45 in 1980-81 to 44.59 in 1994-95. This has perhaps been brought about by cutting down the area under fallow lands (both current and old fallows), as well as land under permanent pastures, grazing lands and also land under miscellaneous tree crops. Besides, cultivable waste land, which is usually marginal land, is also being increasingly brought under the plough. There is no harm in bringing fallow land under cultivation. Even cultivable waste land could be brought under cultivation through modern agricultural practices, though it may affect the productivity. But reduction of area under permanent pastures and grazing lands, as also under miscellaneous tree crops may prove harmful not only ecologically but also economically.

The second thing which is observed is that due to the growing needs of industrialisation and housing for the increasing population, the area put to non-agricultural uses increased by 1.97 lakh hectares in the past fourteen years, thereby increasing its percentage to total geographical area from 5.02 in 1980-81 to 5.45 in 1994-95. As long as the barren and uncultivable land is used for these purposes there can be no difficulty. But due to exigencies of circumstances this is not always possible and hence valuable agricultural land has to be diverted for these uses.

Forests : Madhya Pradesh is a land of sylvan charm. The total extent of forests in the State according to Forest Department records is 1.55 lakh sq. kms., which is approximately 35 per cent of the total area of the State, as against 22 per cent for the country as a whole. In fact, one-fourth of the country's forests are situated in the State.

The forests are the main source of supply of fodder and fuel and subsistence for the poorest sections of the people and tribal population in the interior, under-developed areas of the State. The forests contain a host of economically important species, amongst which Teak and Sal occupy prized positions. These forests catered to the needs of the people and cattle for generations, largely because they contained good coppicing species. However, population explosion and developmental needs have exerted a steadily increasing demand on the ever-diminishing extent of forests. Over-exploitation resulted in reduction of area under forests by 11.6 per cent in merely two decades. Not only that, the quality of forest cover also declined sharply, and what is euphemistically termed as forests in Government records, more often than otherwise, turns out to be few shrubs in a desolate wilderness or a patch of grass here and there. The vegetation maps prepared by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) using LANDSAT data revealed that over the period 1972-73 to 1980-81 the total tree cover was reduced from 1.09 lakh sq. kms. to only 0.90 lakh sq. kms.-- a decline of nearly 17 per cent in eight

years.

Looking to the alarming situation, the State Government has to act, in spite of its adverse impact on the economy. The trade in forest produce was nationalised, in order to bring some semblance of orderliness in the chaotic conditions prevailing then. Felling of trees in selected areas was banned, so that the forests may be given respite to regenerate themselves. Efforts were also made simultaneously to increase the forest cover. This process naturally had a tapering affect on the revenue receipts from forests. Although in absolute terms the receipts from forests increased from Rs. 9.94 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 373.11 crores in 1990-91 and further to Rs. 573.84 crores in 1995-96; yet the share of revenue from forests to total non-tax revenue of the State declined perceptibly from 54.9 per cent in 1960-61 to 44.3 per cent in 1990-91, and thereafter to a mere 32.3 per cent in 1995-96. Similarly, the share of forest revenue to the State's total own revenue receipts also declined from 20 per cent to a meagre 10 per cent.

As efforts to conserve and regenerate forests for maintaining the ecological balance and protecting the environment continues, it would cast a twin burden on the State Government. On the one hand, it would have to forego substantial amounts from a principal source of revenue. Secondly, as felling is banned in more and more areas, unscrupulous elements would be further tempted to escalate their activities, which would require increased expenditure on forest protection. Besides, the degraded and over-exploited forests would have to be nursed back to health, which would also require massive expenditure. As of now, while the total receipts from forests in 1994-95 were Rs. 523.15 crores, the expenditure on revenue account under this head was Rs. 343.57 crores. Forests as a source of revenue for the State Government has thus almost dried up.

Water Resources : The 12 major rivers of the State, namely, Mahanadi, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Sone, Wainganga, Indrawati, Sabri, Ken and Pench originates in Madhya Pradesh and flow to the seven neighbouring States. The estimated annual run-off of water which could be harnessed from them for irrigation purposes is 105 MAF. Besides, the annual ground water recoverable from recharge has been assessed at 26 MAF, out of which about 50 per cent could be harnessed for irrigation. Thus, in terms of area, it is estimated that the State has an irrigation potential of about 102 lakh hectares, which when fully utilised can irrigate 52.6 per cent of the net area sown in the State. As against this, irrigation potential of about 31 lakh hectares have been created by Government sources upto the end of 1994-95. The net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown being only 29.8 per cent in 1995-96. Obviously, the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown has to be doubled to harness the water resources fully. This would mean that additional irrigation potential of about 60 lakh hectares has to be created.

Minerals : The State is richly endowed with vast reserves of various types of minerals. Excluding natural gas and petroleum, the State contributes 24.7 per cent of the total mineral production in the country. Thus, after Bihar, Madhya Pradesh ranks second in the mineral producing States of the country.

Presently, 26 major minerals are mined in the State. Important amongst them being coal, bauxite, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, rock phosphate, limestone and dolomite. Diamond is presently available only in Panna district of the State in the whole of India.

The contribution of the mining and quarrying sector to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices rose from Rs. 246.06 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1895.69 crores in 1995-96 - nearly eight fold increase in fifteen years. But, the share of this sector in the Net State Domestic Product has slightly increased from 3.51 per cent in 1980-81 to 3.96 per cent in 1995-96.

In spite of the significance of the mining sector in the State economy it is a different matter that the State exchequer could not get its full advantage. The royalty rates of most of the major minerals are fixed by the Government of India and previously due to various reasons there have not been frequent or adequate rate revisions. Hence, on the one hand this valuable natural resource got depleted and on the other the people and Government of the State were deprived of an adequate share in it. Persistent demands in this connection have had some effect, but more needs to be done.

1.4 GROWTH IN STATE ECONOMY AND

STATE INCOME

Economic Growth Rate : The State economy has grown at a compound (exponential) rate of 4.36 per cent per annum during the fifteen years period 1980-81 to 1995-96. The growth rate during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) being 5.51 per cent per annum and the four years of Eight Plan period, 1992-93 to 1995-96, the growth rate has been 5.89 Percent per annum, In contrast, the economy has grown at about one and half per cent per annum during the previous decade - 1970-71 to 1980-81.

State Income : The net State domestic product of Madhya Pradesh at current prices increased from Rs. 7012.44 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 47813.36 crores in 1995-96 -- thereby increasing to nearly seven times during the fifteen years period. Similarly, the net State domestic product at constant (1980-81) prices increased to nearly two times, from Rs. 7012.44 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 12931.37 crores in 1995-96. The difference in the two growth rates being due to the price rise in this period. The annual growth rate has, however, not been uniform as the following table would show :

Year	Annual Growth Rates in Net State Domestic Product	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1980-81) Prices
1	2	3
1980-81	-	-
1981-82	(+) 8.4	(+) 1.9
1982-83	(+) 13.5	(+) 4.5
1983-84	(+) 16.9	(+) 5.2
1984-85	(+) 1.7	(-) 4.8
1985-86	(+) 17.1	(+) 8.7
1986-87	(+) 3.3	(-) 4.4
1987-88	(+) 29.0	(+) 13.7
1988-89	(+) 17.9	(+) 7.3
1989-90	(+) 11.2	(+) 2.1
1990-91	(+) 25.7	(+) 14.4
1991-92	(+) 5.1	(-) 7.4
1992-93	(+) 11.3	(+) 7.4
1993-94	(+) 22.6	(+) 9.2
1994-95 (P)	(+) 10.8	(+) 3.0
1995-96 (Q)	(+) 13.5	(+) 4.0

Sectoral Composition : The following table shows the sectoral composition of net State domestic product of Madhya Pradesh at current prices :

Sectors	Percentage distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices			
	1980-81 (R)	1990-91	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary Sector (Of which- Agriculture including Animal Husbandry)	55.63 (43.65)	45.81 (38.13)	45.02 (38.06)	42.78 (36.37)
2. Secondary Sector (Of which- Manufacturing- Registered and Unregistered)	18.36 (12.25)	22.68 (14.08)	22.95 (12.94)	24.71 (14.02)
3. Tertiary Sector	26.01	31.51	32.03	32.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

R= Revised P=Provisional Q= Quick

It may be seen that the contribution of the primary sector to the total net State domestic product has come down drastically from 55.63 per cent in 1980-81 to 42.78 per cent in 1995-96. This fall is mainly attributed to agriculture (including animal husbandry) and the forestry sub-sectors. Contribution of agriculture (including animal husbandry) came down from 43.65 per cent to 36.37 per cent and that of the forestry sector from 8.40 per cent to only 2.11 per cent during this period.

On the contrary, the contribution of the secondary sector rose from 18.36 per cent in 1980-81 to 24.71 per cent in 1995-96 and that of the tertiary sector from 26.01 per cent to 32.51 per cent during the same period.

Sectoral Work Force and Net State Domestic Product : The following table shows the percentage of main workers engaged in the different sectors of the economy and the net State domestic product originating from these sectors :

Sectors	Percentage of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices		Percentage of Main Workers	
	1980-81 (R)	1990-91 (R)	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary Sector	55.63	45.81	78.98	77.54
2. Secondary Sector	18.36	22.68	9.43	8.37
3. Tertiary Sector	26.01	31.51	11.59	14.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The data shows that whereas 77.54 per cent of the main workers as per 1991 Census are dependent on the primary sector, which is mainly agriculture and allied activities, the contribution of this sector to the net State domestic product is only 45.81 per cent in 1990-91. On the other hand, 8.37 per cent of the main workers are engaged in the secondary sector, but they are able to generate 22.68 per cent of the net State domestic product. Similarly, 31.51 per cent of the net State domestic product is contributed by the tertiary sector, but only 14.09 per cent of the main workers are engaged in these activities during this period.

It is observed that an inordinately large percentage of workers are engaged in the primary sector, as compared to the net State domestic product originating in this sector; whereas a considerably lesser percentage of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors are able to generate a proportionately higher percentage of net State domestic product in these sectors.

Interestingly, over the decade 1980-81 to 1990-91, the percentage of net State domestic product of the primary sector as well as the percentage of main workers engaged in this sector have declined. But where the net State domestic product declined by 9.82 percentage points, the percentage of main workers in the primary sector came down by only 1.44 percentage points. As against this, the net State domestic product in the secondary and tertiary sectors increased by 4.32 and 5.50 percentage points respectively; but on the one hand the percentage of main workers in the secondary sector declined by 1.06 percentage points, that under the tertiary sector increased by 2.50 percentage points during this period.

Per Capita Income : The Per Capita Income in the State at current prices increased from Rs. 1358 in 1980-81 to Rs. 6597 in 1995-96 and at constant (1980-81) prices from Rs. 1358 to Rs. 1784 during the same period. Thus, in real terms the Per Capita Income in the State increased at a compound (exponential) rate of only 1.99 per cent

during the period 1980-81 to 1995-96. The lower growth rate in Per Capita Income is mainly due to a higher rate of population growth in the State during this period.

1.5 AGRICULTURE

Introduction : Though the contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total net State domestic product is coming down, as mentioned earlier, agriculture is still the mainstay of the State's economy, as about 77 per cent of the population is still dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture in the State is still traditional. It is mostly rainfed, alongwith the impeding factors of soil erosion due to rolling topography, practice of keeping land fallow during kharif and taking only one crop in rabi, existence of large area of cultivable waste and fallow land, high proportion of low value crops, with low productivity, etc. Another factor is the fragmentation of agricultural holdings. According to the 1990-91 Agriculture Census, out of 84.01 lakh operational holdings in the State, more than 60 per cent come under the category of small and marginal holdings.

Area under Crops : During the period 1980-81 to 1995-96 net area sown in the State increased by 5.60 per cent, from 188.14 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 198.67 lakh hectares in 1995-96. During the same period, area sown more than once increased by 95.92 per cent, from 26.99 lakh hectares to 52.88 lakh hectares. Thus, from 12.5 per cent in 1980-81 the percentage of area sown more than once to total cropped area increased to 21.0 per cent in 1995-96. Presently, about three-fourths of the gross-cropped area is under food crops and the balance one-fourth under non-food crops. Among foodgrains, paddy is sown in about 20.54 per cent of the grossed cropped area, followed by wheat in about 15.93 per cent area. Jowar follows next with about 4.05 per cent of the gross cropped area. About 20.41 per cent of the gross cropped area is under pulses, followed by all oilseeds (22.39 per cent), out of which the share of soyabean is 14.96 per cent. Within a short span of three years, area under soyabean increased by 2.6 times in 1980-81 as compared with 1977-78. Since then, the crop has gained further strength and from 2.39 lakh hectares in 1980-81, the area under soyabean has jumped to 37.64 lakh hectares in 1995-96-- a sixteen-fold increase in as many years.

Production of Crops : Production of foodgrains in the State increased from 124.12 lakh metric tons in 1980-81 to 177.77 lakh metric tons in 1995-96-- thus registering an increase of 43.22 per cent over the 15 year period. The share of Madhya Pradesh to all-India foodgrains production, however, remained static between 9 and 10 per cent during this period. The two important foodgrain crops of the State are rice and wheat, which among themselves contribute about 68.48 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the State. Of late, in normal years, the production of these two crops is almost equal, though in some bad years one may have a slight edge over the other. Thus, in 1995-96 the production of rice and wheat was recorded as 57.05 and 64.68 lakh metric tons respectively; whereas in 1991-92 the production of these two crops was almost equal at 52.49 and 51.38 lakh metric tons respectively. While the

share of Madhya Pradesh in all-India production of rice is between 6 and 7 per cent, it is between 9 and 10 per cent in case of wheat.

Pulses collectively contribute about 17.45 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the State and their output in 1995-96 was recorded as 31.02 lakh metric tons. Being a major source of protein for a vegetarian diet, the importance of pulses cannot be denied. Madhya Pradesh is reckoned as an important pulse-producing State, with its share in all-India production being between 19 and 23 per cent.

Among major non-foodgrain crops oilseeds, particularly soyabean has also played a leading role in the agricultural sector. Presently, between 80 and 90 per cent of the all-India soyabean production is recorded in this State. Besides, the State is now contributing between 16 and 17 per cent of the national production of oilseeds.

Productivity : Among major crops, the first important break-through in the productivity of rice and wheat came in the early eighties, when the yield rate of these two crops crossed the one tonne per hectare barrier. Thereafter, although the yield of wheat went on increasing (except in bad monsoon years), that of rice remained almost static. The highest average yield rate of these two crops in the State at 1273 and 1812 kgs. per hectare respectively is still below the national average.

In the case of oilseeds and pulses the State has attained first position in production, which is mainly due to the efforts made in the eighties. Presently, the per hectare yield of all pulses at 604 kgs. is fairly above the all-India average of 534 kgs. Similarly, the yield of all oilseeds at 870 kgs. per hectare in 1995-96 was above the all-India average.

Inputs : Agriculture would have made greater strides but for several constraints, the main being paucity of resources. One of the major causes of the low productivity in the agricultural sector is the low irrigation facilities available in the State, which makes agriculture dependent on good monsoons. As against an irrigation potential of about 58.5 per cent of the net area sown, presently the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown is only 29.8 per cent. Although during the past fifteen years, net area irrigated has more than doubled from 23.32 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 59.28 lakh hectares in 1995-96, but much more needs to be done to harness the irrigation potential of the State fully. Another constraint is the low consumption of fertilisers. Presently, the consumption of fertilisers per hectare of cropped area is about 35 kgs., which though a marked improvement over 9 kgs. per hectare in 1980-81, is still not enough. Besides, the disturbing aspect is that during the past two years the average consumption of fertilisers is stagnating.

1.6 INDUSTRY

Registered Factories : By the end of December, 1994 the State had 10807 registered working factories, employing about 5.33 lakh workers, while in 1981 the number of such factories was 5920, with an average daily employment of 3.67 lakh workers. The number of these factories, thus, increased by about 83 per cent, while the number of workers rose by 45.2 per cent.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Enterprises : According to the 1990 Economic Census the number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises in the State was more than 18.73 lakhs, 62 per cent of which were in rural areas and 38 per cent in urban areas. Their position is summarised in the following table :

Type of Enterprise	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No. (In lakhs)	Percentage	No. (In lakhs)	Percentage	No. (In lakhs)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural	1.55	91.0	0.15	9.0	1.70	100.0
Non-Agricultural	9.98	59.0	7.05	41.0	17.03	100.0
Total	11.53	62.0	7.20	38.0	18.73	100.0

Central Government Undertakings : Four major Central Government Undertakings, viz., the Bhilai Steel Plant, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and the Nepa Mills are located in the State. Besides, a Central Bank Note Press has also been set up at Dewas.

Production of Selected Industries : It may be of interest to note that among selected major industries the production of iron and steel, aluminium and cement, as also Vanaspati and news-print has shown a continuous rising trend. The sugar industry had a slightly chequered career due to non-availability of sugarcane and its continuous rising prices in some of the years. But the worst sufferer has been the mill sector cotton textile industry where production is registering a continuous decline during the past few years.

The production of hot metal and saleable steel in the Bhilai Steel Plant was 43.83 and 34.95 lakh metric tons in 1995-96, which was 97.97 and 92.24 per cent more than in 1980-81. Similarly, the production of aluminium at 92.7 thousand metric tons in 1995-96 and cement at 147.31 lakh metric tons in 1995, is more than thrice that

in 1980-81 and 1980 respectively. Production of newsprint at 62.1 thousand metric tons in 1995 is almost 8.00 per cent higher than fifteen years back. Production of cotton cloth (in the mill sector), however, declined severely to only 420 lakh metres in 1995, as against 3079 lakh metres in 1980.

Share of the Manufacturing Sector in Net State Domestic Product : Presently the contribution of manufacturing sub-sector (registered and unregistered) is 14.02 per cent of the net State domestic product, at current prices. In 1980-81 the contribution of this sub-sector was 12.25 per cent.

The actual domestic product generated from the manufacturing sub-sector, in real terms, i.e., at 1980-81 prices, both for the registered and unregistered sub-sectors is set out in the following table :

(Rs. crores)

Year	Net State Domestic Product originating from Manufacturing Sub-Sector (At 1980-81 prices)		
	Registered	Unregistered	Total
1	2	3	4
1980-81	481.37	378.30	859.67
1990-91	1072.66	701.96	1774.62
1992-93	981.94	655.50	1637.44
1993-94	959.09	677.68	1636.77
1994-95 (P)	1054.95	790.63	1845.58
1995-96 (Q)	1176.06	863.76	2036.82

Two points clearly emerge from the above data. Firstly, the income originating from the manufacturing sub-sector in more than doubled in real terms during the past fifteen years and secondly, the relative share of the registered and unregistered sectors is in the ratio of 58:42.

Advantages and Incentives : Madhya Pradesh has a number of advantages for setting up industries. It has abundant natural resources, locational advantage, comfortable availability of power, peaceful industrial relations, better organisational delivery system, availability of agricultural inputs and raw materials and a number of State Government Undertakings for guidance and help. Under the State's industrial policy, highest priority has been accorded to maximum utilisation of present production capacities of industries, incentives for specialised production and diversified productivity, improvement in the working capacity of workers/labourers/artisans, maximum utilisation of improved scientific techniques and productivity and quality control of goods produced, revaluation of

the policy of maintenance and running of such industrial units and setting up of new industries in the districts where there are no industries or their number is inadequate.

Apart from the above, the following opportunities exists in the State for rapid industrial development, viz., large number of Central and State Industrial Growth Centres, well-defined thrust areas in the new industrial policy, the HBJ pipe-line passes through the State and efforts are afoot to get gas from it, and abundant raw material for setting up mineral, agro and gas-based industries. Some of the selected industries which could be set up are : Petrochemicals, automobiles, electronic, telecommunications and food processing industries.

1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

Power : The power position in the State is much better than in most of the other States of the country. The total installed capacity of power with the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board more than doubled during the past fourteen years, from 1510.5 MW in 1980-81 to 3814.0 MW in 1995-96. The ratio of thermal and hydel capacity being 86.14.

During 1995-96, 1759.9 crore kwh. of electricity was generated in the State, which was also more than double of the generation in 1980-81. During this period, however, the consumption of electricity in the State increased to five times, from 457.3 crore kwh. in 1980-81 to 2276.28 crore kwh. in 1995-96.

There has been a drastic change in the pattern of power consumption in the State during the past fourteen years. While the percentage share of power consumption in the industrial sector declined severely from 75.4 per cent in 1980-81 to 42.0 per cent in 1995-96, the share of commercial and public utility (light and works) sectors also declined from 4.8 and 4.4 per cent respectively in 1980-81 to 2.9 and 2.4 per cent respectively in 1995-96. The greatest gainer has been irrigation (agriculture) where the share of power consumption increased more than four-fold from 7.3 per cent in 1980-81 to 35.1 per cent in 1995-96. The percentage share of consumption in the domestic sector has nearly doubled during this period, from 7.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 14.9 per cent in 1995-96.

The per capita power consumption increased to more than three times from 89 kwh. per capita in 1980-81 to 303 kwh. per capita in 1995-96.

There has almost been a three-fold increase in the number of villages electrified during the past fifteen years. The percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages went upto 93.8 per cent in 1995-96, against only 35.8 per cent in 1980-81. Similarly, the number of pump-sets and tube-wells energised also more than tripled from 3.17 lakhs in 1980-81 to 11.3 lakhs in 1995-96.

With consumption out-stripping the generation of electricity, shortages are felt during the peak demand periods, particularly during the agricultural season. In consonance with the liberalisation policy, it has been decided to open the power sector also for private investment. It is hoped that with this measure availability of adequate electricity would be ensured.

Roads : The large area of the State combined with paucity of resources has resulted in a painfully slow growth of road length in the State. The total road length maintained by PWD in the State is 97.34 thousand kms. in 1995-96, about four-fifth of which is surfaced. In the past twelve years, only about 30 thousand kms. of road length could be added in the State, out of which about 25

thousand kms. are surfaced roads.

The total road length per 100 sq. kms. of area in the State increased from 14.3 kms. in 1980-81 to 22.0 kms. in 1995-96, and that of surfaced roads from 10.9 kms. to 17.3 kms. during the same period.

Postal and Telephone Services : The number of post offices in the State increased from 9.9 thousand in 1980-81 to 11.2 thousand in 1995-96. Thus, in all only 1.3 thousand post offices were opened in the State during the past fourteen years, with the result that the population served per post office increased from 5255 in 1980-81 to 5922 in 1995-96.

The telephone connections in the State increased to more than seven times from 77 thousand in 1980-81 to 623 thousand in 1995-96. Thus, while in 1980-81 there were 1.5 telephone connections per thousand population, their number rose to 8.6 in 1995-96.

Registered Vehicles : There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of all types of vehicles registered in the State. The number of vehicles rose from 3.06 lakhs in 1980-81 to 22.86 lakhs in 1995-96. The highest increase has been in the number of motor cycles, scooters and mopeds. Their number rose from 1.74 lakhs in 1980-81 to 17.28 lakhs in 1995-96. Presently, more than three-fourths of the total vehicles registered in the State, comes under this category. On the other hand, the number of commercial vehicles like taxi cabs and three wheelers, buses and trucks only doubled or tripled during this period. The combined number of these three types of vehicles was 1.73 lakhs in 1995-96, constituting about 7.57 per cent of the total registered vehicles.

1.8 SOCIAL SERVICES

Education : The National Policy on Education, 1986 lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities, to equalise educational opportunities by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far and to make education of quality available to all children in the school-going age-group. The new thrust on elementary education emphasises universal enrolment, universal retention of children upto fourteen years of age and attainment of minimum levels of learning. In the field of secondary education, the policy implies extension of the school system in the unreserved areas, consolidating extension facilities and providing special arrangements for gifted children. High priority has been envisaged in the policy towards vocationalisation of secondary education. Evidently the National Policy of Education has set up very ambitious targets.

The State has made tremendous progress in providing educational facilities to the children in the State. The State has at present 75.1 thousand Primary, 17.8 thousand Middle, 6.1 thousand High and Higher Secondary Schools being run by different agencies. In addition, 34.1 thousand Non-formal Education Centres are also functioning in the State for those who cannot afford formal education.

In 1995-96 the enrolment at the primary level is 89.75 lakhs, which is 82.95 per cent of the total number of children in the age-group 6-11 years. At the middle stage, 34.18 lakh students are enrolled, which comes to 60.31 per cent of the total children in that age-group. At high and higher secondary stage the enrolment are 10.31 lakhs. Thus, concerted effort is still required in this sector.

According to the 1991 Census, the literacy percentage in the State for population aged 7 and above years is 44.20, as against 52.21 at the national level. The female literacy rate is even lower at 28.85, as against 39.29 for the country as a whole. As mentioned in an earlier Chapter, the female literacy rate in several districts of the State, particularly the tribal districts, is still lower.

Health : The avowed objective of the ALMA ATA Declaration, to which India is also a signatory, is to provide Health for All by 2000 AD. The National Health Policy seeks to provide universal, comprehensive primary health care services, relevant to the actual needs and priorities of the community, at a cost which the people can afford.

The health needs of the State has to be assessed in the context of its very large area and sparse population, coupled with the high percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, spread over the length and breadth of the State. The cost of delivery of health services, in these circumstances is very high.

The principal health indicators show that the State has a very high birth rate 33.0, a significantly high death rate 11.1 and a high infant mortality rate 99 in 1995.

There is one doctor for 10749 population and one nurse for 3836 population in the State. Besides, the number of hospital beds per thousand population is 0.43.

Presently, the State has the following health infrastructure :

A. Allopathic System :

1. Medical Colleges	6
2. Medical College Associated Hospitals	7
3. Dental College	1
4. Nursing College	1
5. District Hospitals	42
6. Community Health Centres	191
7. Primary Health Centres	1376
8. Mini Primary Health Centres	239
9. Rural Civil Dispensaries	130
10. Subsidiary Health Centres	41
11. Rural Civil Hospitals	55
12. Poly Clinics	9
13. Rural Family Welfare Centres	460
14. Urban Family Welfare Centres	214
15. Post Martum Centres	121
16. Civil Hospitals-Urban	77
17. Sub-Health Centres	11936
18. Mental Hospitals	2
19. Cancer Hospitals	4
20. T.B. Hospitals	8
21. T.B. Sanitorium	2
22. District T.B. Centres	45
23. Additional T.B. Centres	2
24. Leprosy Homes and Hospitals	8
25. Civil Dispensaries-Urban	126
26. Health and Family Welfare Centres	4
27. General Nursing Schools	14
28. P.H.O.T.C., Jabalpur and Gwalior	2
29. Female Health Worker Schools	32
30. Regional Nursing Training Centre	1
31. T.B.Training-cum-Demonstration Centre	1
32. State health management and communication Institute	1

B. Indigenous System of Medicine and Ayurved :

1. Ayurvedic College	1
2. Ayurvedic Hospitals	34
3. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	2060
4. Homoeopathic Hospital	1
5. Homoeopathic Dispensaries	201
6. Unani Dispensaries	55

Looking to the vast area of the State and the composition of its population, medical facilities, particularly in rural areas, are quite inadequate. Due to paucity of resources, the existing institutions are also not adequately maintained. Besides, limited funds could be provided for medicines and diet for patients. The service needs immediate upgradation.

1.9 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Total Workers : According to the 1991 Census, out of the State's total population of 661.81 lakhs, the number of total workers was 283.40 lakhs, constituting 179.09 lakh males and 104.31 lakh females. Of the total workers, 238.07 lakhs were in rural areas and 45.33 lakhs in urban areas. The work participation rate for all persons in the State being 42.82, as against 52.26 for males and 32.68 for females.

Main Workers : Of the total 283.40 lakh workers in the State as per 1991 Census, 249.34 lakhs were classified as main workers and 34.06 lakhs as marginal workers. A person who worked for a major part of the year, i.e., 6 months (183 days) or more was classified as main worker by the 1991 Census, whereas persons working for less than this period were classified as marginal workers. Thus, of the total population of the State, 37.67 per cent were classified as main workers, while the percentage of marginal workers according to 1991 Census was 5.15.

Industrial Category of Main Workers : The 1991 Census has distributed the main workers into nine industrial categories. Of the total main workers in the State, 51.75 per cent were cultivators, 23.51 per cent agricultural labourers, 1.39 per cent were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, 0.89 per cent in mining and quarrying, 6.81 per cent in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (2.41 per cent in household industry and 4.40 per cent in other than household industry), 1.56 per cent in construction, 4.77 per cent in trade and commerce, 1.70 per cent in transport, storage and communication and 7.62 per cent in other services.

Employment in Public Sector : Employment in public sector, which includes number of persons employed in Central Government departments and undertakings in the State, as well as State Government departments and undertakings, etc., increased from 10.98 lakhs in 1980 to 13.95 lakhs in 1990, i.e., by 27.0 per cent during the decade. In 1991, the employment rose by 2.1 per cent over 1990 and became 14.24 lakhs. After remaining static at 14.24 lakhs in 1992 also, the employment rose nearly by 1.0 per cent in 1994 to 14.38 lakhs.

Employment under the State Government : Employment in the State Government departments (regular) rose from 5.02 lakhs in 1980 to 7.05 lakhs in 1990. Thereafter, it rose marginally to 7.11 lakhs in 1991 and to 7.14 lakhs in 1992. In 1994, the employment remained almost static at 7.15 lakhs. It is interesting to observe that during the first quinquennium, 1980-85 employment under the State Government increased by 3.0 to 4.6 per cent per annum. Thereafter,

in the next quinquennium, 1985-90 the growth rate declined to between 2.2 and 2.6 per cent per annum. In 1991, the growth in employment was only 0.9 per cent and in 1992, 0.4 per cent. No growth was observed in 1993 over 1992, in spite of the drive to fill up the backlog of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In 1996 employment registered 9.52 lakh which is 0.23 percent higher than that in 1995.

Employment in Urban Local Bodies : Employment in the urban local bodies of the State increased from 0.40 lakh in 1980 to 0.49 lakh in 1990. Thereafter, the number rose to 0.52 lakh in 1991. In the next two years no growth in employment was observed and the employment in this sector remained stagnant at 0.51 lakh in 1992 as well as 1993 but increased in 1994 to 0.55 lakhs, in 1995 to 0.60 lakhs and in 1996 to 0.67 lakhs subsequently.

Employment in Semi-Government Organisations : Employment in the semi-Government organisations in the State increased from 0.80 lakh in 1980 to 1.35 lakhs in 1990. It rose marginally to 1.36 lakhs in 1991, but declined thereafter to 1.33 lakhs in 1992 as well as in 1993 and rose to 1.34 lakh in 1994. It further increased to 1.36 lakh in 1995 and decreased again to 1.26 lakhs in 1996.

Average Daily Employment in Registered Factories and Shops and Commercial Establishments : The average daily employment in the Registered factories of the State increased from 3.44 lakhs in 1980 to 5.51 lakhs in 1995, thereby registering an increase of 60.17 per cent in fifteen years. Average daily employment in shops and commercial establishments increased from 0.90 lakh in 1980 to 1.56 lakhs in 1995, i.e., by 73.3 per cent during the past fifteen years. During the past two years the employment in this sector is, however, almost stagnant.

Persons Usually Working in Enterprises : The Economic Census, 1990 gives data about persons usually working in Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh. According to this Census the number of persons usually working in Enterprises in the State was 48.85 lakhs, out of which 39.94 lakhs were males and 8.91 lakhs females. The rural and urban breakup of these workers being almost equal at 23.63 lakhs and 25.22 lakhs respectively.

Status of Unemployment-No. of Persons on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges : Due to a number of reasons the data thrown up by the Employment Exchanges do not give the true picture of unemployment, but they are certainly indicative. The number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the State increased to about two-and-a-half times during the decade, from 8.27 lakhs in 1980 to 20.55 lakhs in 1990. Thereafter, the number declined to 19.91 lakhs in 1991 and further to 19.81 lakhs in 1992.

There is further declined of persons on the live register in 1993 to 19.40 lakhs. This decline is, however, not due to easing of the employment situation but is due to entirely different reasons. However, the number of persons on live register stood at 21.84 lakh in 1995.

The number of educated job-seekers, registered a four-fold increase during this period, from 3.72 lakhs in 1980 to 16.48 lakhs in 1995. The educational qualification of 14.46 lakh job-seekers in 1993 is set out in the following table :

Educational Qualification of Job-seekers	No. in Lakhs	Percentage to Total
1	2	3
Matric/Higher Secondary	11.99	82.92
Graduates	1.86	12.86
Post-Graduates	0.61	4.22
Total	14.46	100.0

Of the Graduates and Post-Graduates -

Engineering Graduates, including Agricultural Engineers

0.04

Graduates in Medicine, including Veterinary

0.01

Total

0.05

National Sample Survey :

(i) **Labour Force** : Labour force include workers and unemployed persons. National Sample Surveys throw up data on labour force participation rates. With a view to arriving at the size and composition of labour force, estimates of population in the age-group 15-59 years have to be worked out. As age-group wise break-up of population for 1991 Census is not yet available it is presumed that the ratio for 1981 would hold good for 1991 Census population also. This ratio had been applied on the projected population of 1995 and 1996 to arrive at the population in the age-group 15-59 years. the figures are given in the following table :

(In Lakhs)

	31st March, 1995	31st March, 1996	Addition during the year
1	2	3	4
Population in age-group 15-59 years	383.12	392.40	9.28

Thus, during the Annual Plan, 1995-96, 9.28 lakh additional persons would be added in the age-group 15-59 years. The 43rd round of National Sample Survey has revealed labour force participation rates separately for usual, weekly and daily status. These rates are as follows :

Status	Labour Force Participation Rates
(i) Principal Usual Status	70.51
(ii) Weekly Status	65.89
(iii) Daily Status	65.17

On the basis of the projected population and labour force participation rates, the estimates of labour force for the Annual Plan, 1995-96 have been worked out and are given in the table below :

(In Lakhs)

Status	Estimates of labour force in the age-group 15-59 years		
	1995	1996	Addition during 1995-96
1	2	3	4
1. Principal Usual Status	270.14	276.68	6.54
2. Weekly Status	252.44	258.55	6.11
3. Daily Status	249.68	255.73	6.05

Thus, on the basis of daily status, there would be an addition of about 6.05 lakh persons to the labour force during 1995-96.

(ii) **Unemployment as per National Sample Survey Data** : The National Sample Survey data also provide information about unemployment on the basis of various concepts. The rates of unemployment according to the 43rd round of National Sample Survey (1987-88) are given in the following table :

Status	Unemployment rate (Age-group 15-59 years)	
	As percentage to population	As percentage to labour force
1	2	3
1. Principle Usual Status	1.12	1.59
2. Weekly Status	1.71	2.59
3. Daily Status	1.94	2.98

Applying the daily status unemployment rate on the labour force as on 31st march, 1995, we get the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan, 1995-96. Accordingly, The backlog of unemployment, other things being equal, works out to 7.44 lakhs at the beginning of the Annual Plan, 1995-96. If the new entrants to the labour force during 1995-96 are added the total requirement of new jobs would come to 13.49 lakhs during the Annual Plan, 1995-96.

(iii) **Under-Employment** : It is not possible to estimate the quantum of under-employment precisely. But using the data thrown up by the 43rd round of the National Sample Survey an attempt could be made to estimate the size of under-employment at the beginning of the Annual Plan, 1995-96. Casual labour on the basis of Current Weekly Status may be considered as under-employed. Projecting the figures of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey it is estimated that 60.05 lakh casual labour on weekly status basis may be taken as severely under-employed persons at the beginning of the Annual Plan, 1995-96.

Job Requirements during Annual Plan, 1995-96 : On the basis of the above study, it is estimated that there will be an addition of about 6.05 lakh persons to the labour force during 1995-96. Besides, there would be a backlog of about 7.44 lakh unemployed persons at the beginning of the Annual Plan, 1995-96. Thus, the total requirement of jobs during the Annual Plan would be 13.49 lakhs. In addition, full employment opportunities would have to be created for 60.05 lakh severely under-employed persons. Thus, in order to provide employment to all those who are unemployed or severely under-employed, the size of total job requirements during 1995-96 would be about 73.54 lakhs.

1.10 BACKWARDNESS AND POVERTY

The performance of the State economy and the growth of various sectors over a period of time have been given in the previous Chapters. After this, where the State stands vis-a-vis the other non-Special Category States and the all-India average is described in this Chapter.

Area and Population : With 13.5 per cent of the total geographical area, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of the country. Its density of population at 149 is, however, only 54 per cent of the all-India density of 274. In fact, after Rajasthan (129 persons per sq. km. area), Madhya Pradesh has the lowest density of population among the 14 non-Special Category States. As compared with West Bengal (767 persons per sq. km.) and Kerala (749 persons per sq. km.), Madhya Pradesh has five times less density per sq. km. A lower population density has both its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, low density of population means lesser pressure on land, but on the other hand it requires higher per capita outlays and expenditure on almost all services due to vast distances.

The population of Madhya Pradesh is growing at a faster pace. The decadal growth of population during the period 1981-91 at 25.8 per cent is significantly higher than the all-India rate of 23.9 per cent during the same period. As compared with Kerala (14.3 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (15.4 per cent), the population growth rate in Madhya Pradesh is too high. Though as compared to Haryana (27.4 per cent) and Rajasthan (28.4 per cent) it is lower. Among the States with which Madhya Pradesh is usually compared are Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. These States have recorded a population growth of 20.1 per cent, 23.5 per cent and 25.5 per cent respectively during the decade ending 1991. To the extent that the population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh is even higher than these three States, is a serious cause of concern.

Madhya Pradesh has a combined scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population percentage of 37.8, which is far ahead of all-India percentage of 24.6. Among 14 non-Special Category States only Orissa has a slightly higher percentage of 38.4 of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population. As these castes and tribes are usually backward, the higher the percentage of these in the total population, the greater is the degree of backwardness of that State.

Per Capita Income : Per capita income is the single most comprehensive indicator of the level of the State's economy. The per capita income of Madhya Pradesh in 1995-96, at current prices, Rs. 6597, which is only three-fourths of all-India per capita income of Rs. 9321 for that year. Madhya Pradesh is thus still classified as a low income State in company with Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar. In fact, the per capita income of some of the high income

States like Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra is more than twice that of Madhya Pradesh. The per capita incomes of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are also 20.74 per cent, 19.01 per cent and 49.58 per cent higher than that of Madhya Pradesh.

It may be observed that in 1980-81 the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh, at current prices, was Rs. 1358, as against the all-India per capita income of Rs. 1630. Thus, the difference between the all-India and Madhya Pradesh's per capita income was only Rs. 272, or about 20 per cent. In 1995-96, the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 6597, at current prices; whereas the all-India per capita income is Rs. 9321, a difference of Rs. 2724, or more than 41 per cent. The gap has thus widened by 21 percentage points in fifteen years, or by Rs. 2452 in absolute terms. This is a disturbing aspect and against the avowed objective of removing regional disparities.

The State is caught in a vicious circle. On the one hand, the State being less developed, it has lesser capacity to raise resources and hence could not muster enough resources of its own for investment and on the other hand, unless it gets enough resources, it would go on falling behind in the race of development.

Poverty : In the light of the data supplied by the National Sample Survey Organisation (43rd round of NSS) and Central Statistical Organisation, the Planning Commission had worked out estimates of persons living below poverty line for 1987-88. It was estimated that 36.7 per cent of the State's population was living below the poverty line in 1987-88, as against 29.9 per cent for the country as a whole. The State was the third poorest among 14 non-Special Category States in that year, the first being Orissa with 44.7 per cent, followed by Bihar with 40.8 per cent and then Madhya Pradesh with 36.7 per cent of the population living below poverty line in 1987-88. It is interesting to observe that during the past five years the incidence of poverty in the State declined by 9.5 percentage points, from 46.2 in 1983-84 to 36.7 in 1987-88. During the same period the incidence of poverty at the all-India level declined by 7.5 percentage points, from 37.4 in 1983-84 to 29.9 in 1987-88. Thus, from being the second poorest State after Bihar in 1983-84, Madhya Pradesh has become the third poorest State after Orissa and Bihar in 1987-88.

The incidence of poverty in rural areas is substantially higher than in urban areas. In 1987-88, the percentage of population living below poverty line in rural areas was 41.5 as against only 21.3 for urban areas. But whether rural or urban, the incidence of poverty is much higher in Madhya Pradesh than the all-India average, as the following table would show :

Percentage of Population below Poverty Line			
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	41.5	21.3	36.7
All-India	32.7	19.5	29.9

Among the 14 non-Special Category States, the incidence of poverty in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88, was the third highest after Orissa and Bihar. But in case of urban poverty the position of Madhya Pradesh is better, as it stands sixth amongst the poorer States.

Human Development Index : An important indicator of the State's backwardness, which has also been adopted by the UNDP, is the Human Development Index (HDI). This index is arrived at by using three important indicators, i.e., (i) Per Capita Net State Domestic Product, (ii) Literacy Percentage, and, (iii) Life Expectancy. This Index, for the fourteen non-Special Category States, is given in the following table :

States	Human Development Index (HDI)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.33
2. Bihar	0.11
3. Gujarat	0.49
4. Haryana	0.61
5. Karnataka	0.46
6. Kerala	0.75
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.18
8. Maharashtra	0.64
9. Orissa	0.19
10. Punjab	0.67
11. Rajasthan	0.20
12. Tamil Nadu	0.47
13. Uttar Pradesh	0.07
14. West Bengal	0.41
All-India	0.36

It would be observed that on the basis of Human Development Index, Madhya Pradesh ranks 12th. out of 14 non-Special Category States. Only Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ranks below Madhya Pradesh.

The Index of Madhya Pradesh at 0.18 is only half of the all-India Index of 0.36 and four times less that of Kerala and about three-and-a-half times less that of Punjab, Maharashtra and Haryana. Even Rajasthan and Orissa stands slightly better than Madhya Pradesh in this regard.

Agriculture : In spite of making some strides in the agricultural sector, the yield rates of major crops in the State are low. The average yield rate of rice (average for triennium 1988-89 to 1990-91) was recorded as 1002 kgs. per hectare in Madhya Pradesh as against 1728 kgs. per hectare for all-India. In fact, the yield of rice in Madhya Pradesh is only one-third that of Tamil Nadu and Punjab, about half that of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and West Bengal and two-thirds or even less than that of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

The average yield of wheat during the same period was 1348 kgs. per hectare, which is only 60 per cent of the all-India average yield of 2213 kgs. per hectare. During this period the average yield of wheat in Punjab was 3658 kgs. per hectare and in Haryana 3354 kgs. per hectare. But leaving aside these States, the yield in the State is 37.4 per cent less than that in even Uttar Pradesh and about 21 per cent less than that in Orissa or Bihar.

In coarse grains, like jowar and in pulses, like gram the position of the State is, however, much better. The yield of jowar at 932 kgs. per hectare in Madhya Pradesh is way ahead of the all-India average of 795 kgs. per hectare. Similarly, the yield of gram at 700 kgs. per hectare is almost at the all-India level of 702 kgs. per hectare.

The result of this is that case of total foodgrains the yield is only 924 kgs. per hectare in Madhya Pradesh (average for triennium 1988-89 to 1990-91) as against the all-India average yield of 1354 kgs. per hectare. Agriculture in the State has thus to go a long way to catch up with at least the all-India level.

The lower agricultural yields in the State are partly due to lower consumption of fertilisers in the State, which in turn is due to lower irrigation facilities. During 1990-91 the per hectare consumption of fertilisers in the State was 34.5 kgs., as against the all-India average of 72.4 kgs. Developed States like Punjab and Haryana recorded 171.2 kgs. and 128.3 kgs. per hectare respectively of fertiliser consumption during this period. Even Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have a fertiliser consumption of 133.2 kgs., 90.1 kgs. and 56.8 kgs. per hectare respectively. Among 14 non-Special Category States only Rajasthan and Orissa have a per hectare fertiliser consumption which was below Madhya Pradesh in that year.

The lower yield rates of major crops is reflected in the lower per hectare average value added by agriculture in the State. The average per hectare value added by agriculture during the triennium 1986-89 in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 2661, as against Rs. 4646 for the

country as a whole. Kerala has the highest per hectare average value added by agriculture of Rs. 9417, followed by West Bengal and Punjab with Rs. 7600 and Rs. 7050 per hectare value added by agriculture respectively during the period. Barring Rajasthan, which has the lowest per hectare average value added by agriculture of Rs. 2485, Madhya Pradesh was the lowest State in this regard.

Industry : There is a vast scope for industrialisation in the State. Efforts made in the recent past has also started bearing fruits, though much still needs to be done. According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1987-88, the per capita value added in the factory sector in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 236 as against Rs. 336 for all-India. During the same period Maharashtra and Gujarat have per capita value added of Rs. 793 and Rs. 694 respectively. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the non-Special Category States where the per capita value added in factory sector is lower than that of Madhya Pradesh.

Infrastructure Development :

(a) **Road Length :** Due to vastness of area it has been difficult to provide adequate road length in the State. Besides, due to paucity of resources, even the present road-length could not be maintained adequately. The State had a total road length of 284 kms. per thousand sq. kms. of area in 1987-88, as against the all-India average of 561 kms. In contrast, Kerala had a road length of 3214 kms. per thousand sq. kms. of area, while Tamil Nadu and Orissa have road lengths of 1285 and 1253 kms. per thousand sq. kms. of area. Even Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have 626 and 487 kms. of road length per thousand sq. kms. of area.

(b) **Villages connected by All-Weather Roads :** About 23 per cent of the villages in the State were connected by all-weather roads in 1987-88, as against 41 per cent for the country as a whole. In Kerala cent per cent and in Punjab and Haryana 99 per cent of the villages have been connected by all-weather roads. The percentage for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar being 43 and 35 respectively.

(c) **Railway Route Length :** Although lying in the middle of India, Madhya Pradesh has a railway route length of only 13 kms. per thousand sq. kms. of area in 1990-91. The all-India average being 19 kms. Among 14 non-Special Category States, only Orissa has 13 kms. of railway route length per thousand sq. kms. of area which is equal to Madhya Pradesh. Among other States, Punjab and West Bengal have 43 kms. each, Haryana has 34 kms., Bihar and Tamil Nadu have 31 kms. each and Uttar Pradesh has 30 kms. of railway route length per thousand sq. kms. of area. As many places in Madhya Pradesh are still not connected by railways and keeping in view the low coverage of this service, an urgent augmentation of railway route length in the State is necessary.

(d) Infrastructure Development Index : The Infrastructure Development Index, keeping the all-India average at 100, is 72 for Madhya Pradesh, as against 85 for Rajasthan, 86 for Orissa, 97 for Bihar and 111 for Uttar Pradesh. For proper development of backward States like Madhya Pradesh the infrastructure facilities have to be upgraded in order that it may not prove an impediment to its economic growth.

Literacy Rates : Literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh (population 7 years and above) according to 1991 Census is 44 per cent, as against the all-India average of 52. It would be observed that all the low-income States invariably have a low literacy rate. Thus, the literacy rate in Bihar is 38 per cent, in Rajasthan 39 per cent, in Uttar Pradesh 42 per cent, in Madhya Pradesh 44 per cent and in Orissa 49 per cent. Among developed States, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have literacy rates of 65, 61, 59 and 56 per cent respectively. Besides, Kerala had attained 90 per cent literacy rate according to 1991 Census and Tamil Nadu had a 63 per cent literacy rate.

Another aspect is the low level of literacy amongst females in low income States, particularly in rural areas. The female literacy rate in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is only 20, as against 31 for all-India; while in urban areas female literacy rate is 59 per cent, against 64 per cent for all-India. It may, however, be noted that the performance of Madhya Pradesh, in case of female literacy in rural areas, is slightly better than that of Rajasthan (12 per cent), Bihar (18 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (19 per cent).

Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates : The crude birth rate in Madhya Pradesh during 1992 at 34.9 is the second highest after Uttar Pradesh (36.3) and equal to Rajasthan. It is much higher than the all-India average of 29.2 in that year. The crude birth rate in rural areas is still higher at 36.8 in Madhya Pradesh, as against 30.9 for all-India.

The crude death rate at 12.9 in Madhya Pradesh is the highest amongst 14 non-Special Category States. Even Uttar Pradesh has a slightly lower crude death rate of 12.8. The crude death rate in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is still higher at 13.9, as against the all-India average of 10.9.

It is interesting to see that Kerala has a crude birth and death rates of only 17.7 and 6.3 respectively during this period, which is an indication of the lee-way to be covered by the low-income States.

The infant mortality rate in Madhya Pradesh is 104 in 1992, which is lower than 115 of Orissa, but substantially higher than the all-India average of 79. It is definitely a far cry from 17 of Kerala or even 56 of Punjab or 59 of Maharashtra.

Hospitals and Dispensaries : Lower medical coverage is definitely one of the causes of the high birth, death and infant mortality rates in the State. There are only two hospitals and dispensaries per thousand sq. kms. of area in Madhya Pradesh, as against 12 for the country as a whole. Orissa has three hospitals and dispensaries, while Bihar and Rajasthan have four hospitals and dispensaries per thousand sq. kms. of area. Uttar Pradesh has a still better coverage with eight hospitals and dispensaries, while Punjab and Maharashtra have 36 hospitals and dispensaries per thousand sq. kms. of area. Kerala has the highest number of 98 hospitals and dispensaries per thousand sq. kms. of area.

The same is the case with hospital beds. Madhya Pradesh has 34 hospital beds per lakh of population, while the all-India average is 74. In Punjab there are 109 hospital beds per lakh of population, whereas in Maharashtra and Kerala the number of hospital beds per lakh of population is 121 and 254 respectively.

The conclusion is, thus, obvious that Madhya Pradesh, even after 38 years of planned development, is a backward and poor State and needs special assistance for utilisation of its latent potential, in order to grow at an accelerated pace, so as to catch up with at least the all-India level within a reasonable time-frame.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The National objectives for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) were (i) generating adequate employment, (ii) containing population growth, (iii) universalisation of elementary education (iv) provision of safe drinking water, primary Health facilities and elimination of scavenging, (v) growth and diversification of agriculture for self sufficiency and exports and (vi) strengthening of the infrastructure (Energy, Transport, Communication, Irrigation). The agreed outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan for the State was Rs. 11,100 crore (at constant prices 1991-92). Within the ambit of these National objectives, thrust areas were identified and priorities chalked out. Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 were formulated to achieve the basic objectives, keeping in view availability of resources.

2. Resources for Financing the Eighth Plan

At the end of the VIII Plan, available resources for the VIII Plan were of the order of Rs. 9378.93 crores at 1991-92 prices (Rs. 12258.21 crores at current prices), inclusive of Central support of Rs. 2689.52 crores (Rs. 3550.52 crores at current prices).

3. Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

The approved Annual Plan outlay for the first year (1992-93) of the VIIIth Plan was Rs. 2409.27 crore. As against this, the actual expenditure was Rs. 2001 crore (83.05%). The A.P. 1993-94 was of the size of Rs. 2400 crore, against which the expenditure was Rs. 2261.20 crore (94.22%). For the Annual Plan 1994-95, the approved outlay was Rs. 2751 crore, against which the expenditure was Rs. 2670.09 crore (97.05%). For the Annual Plan 1995-96, against the approved outlay of Rs. 2901 crore, the expenditure was Rs. 2560.23 crore (88.26 %). The expenditure during the last Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 2759.71 against an approved outlay of Rs. 3144.80 crore (87.75%).

4. Sectoral Priorities :

In allocating outlays to different sectors/sub-sectors, basic sectors were given due priority. However, it was not possible to meet their need-based requirements of the energy &

Irrigation sectors, because of paucity of resources. Therefore, these sectors, those schemes on which substantial investment has been made and/or nearing completion were assigned higher priority. Outlay for Rural Development sector was aimed to provide matching State share of funds in view of the allocation anticipated from the Govt. of India for various components of Rural Development Programmes/Schemes like EAS, DPAP, IAY, etc. The outlay for forestry and ecology & environment sectors was substantially raised to provide for Externally Aided Projects under implementation.

In the social services sector too, substantially enhanced provision was made in respect of Elementary Education, Public Health, Nutrition, Drinking Water schemes for rural areas and Welfare of SC/ST/BC in view of the importance attached to provision of minimum basic services. Sectoral outlays and expenditure in different years of the Eighth Plan are indicated in Table-I.

5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

To absorb counterpart funds expected to be made available by GOI, requisite outlay was provided for such schemes being implemented in different sectors/sub-sectors. Rural Development which has direct bearing on the process of decentralisation started in the State was, specially, provided adequate funds.

6. Basic Minimum Services :

At the Chief Minister, conference in New Delhi on "Minimum Basic Services" held on 4-5 July 1996, 7 Minimum Basic services namely, provision of safe drinking water, Primary health services, Primary education, Public housing assistance to all shelterless poor, Extension of Mid-day-meal programme, Rural roads and Public distribution were identified to be assigned highest priority and States were asked to adopt a time-bound and result-oriented programme achieve the goal within a fixed time frame.

The Annual Plan outlay 1996-97, included additional Central assistance of Rs. 144 crore as Central share (85 per-cent) for the Basic Minimum services, on the condition that the State will provide Rs. 22.23 crore (15 per-cent) from its own resources for these services. The entire amount of Rs. 166 crore was earmarked for these services.

The State Govt. identified provision of drinking water, public health and primary education services as the main priorities in the area of minimum basic services. Keeping in view the directives of the Planning Commission, the outlay was increased by Rs. 34 crore for Provision of safe drinking water, Rs. 40 crore for Primary Health Services, Rs. 75 crore for Primary education, Rs. 10 crore for Public housing assistance/improving the urban slums, Rs. 8 crore for Nutrition and Rs. 16 crore for

Rural roads. Provision under P.D.S. and Mid-day-meal was maintained at the existing level, as adequate provision already existed to meet their requirements.

7. Achievement during the VIII Plan :

Plan targets and achievement under different sectors/programmes are indicated in Table-II achievements in a few of select areas are summarized below.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT :

The State economy has grown at a compound (exponential) rate of 5.89 percent per-annum during the first four years ending 1995-96. At constant (1980-81) prices the value of net State domestic product increased from Rs. 10301.95 in 1991-92 to Rs. 12931.37 crore in 1995-96. Similarly, at current prices, the net State domestic product in 1995-96 was estimated at Rs. 47813.36 crore as compared to Rs. 27895.44 crore in the year 1991-92. The contribution of primary sector in the net State domestic product has come down from 45.21 per-cent in 1991-92 to 42.78 per-cent in 1995-96, whereas that of both secondary and tertiary sectors have increased from 20.81 and 33.98 per-cent, respectively in 1991-92 to 24.71 and 32.51 per-cent respectively in 1995-96.

The per-capita income at current prices increased from Rs.4164 in 1991-92 to Rs 6597 in 1995-96 and at constant [1980-81] prices from Rs. 1538 to Rs. 1784 during the same period. Thus, in real terms, the per-capita income in the State increased at a compound [exponential] rate of only 3.82 per-cent during the period 1991-92 to 1995-96.

AGRICULTURE

In the year 1991-92, the total irrigated area under all crops was 4630 thousand hectares, which appreciated to 5928 thousand hectares in 1995-96, registering an increase of 28.0 per-cent. Irrigated area under important crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton in 1995-96, was 1255,2731,1098,73,406 and 169 thousand hectares respectively. The total distribution of chemical fertilizers in 1991-92 was 8.09 lakh metric ton in terms of N.P.K., which increased to 8.26 lakh metric ton in 1995-96. Area under high yielding varieties was 67.74 lakh hect. in 1991-92, which increased to 77.85 lakh hect. in 1995-96.

The index of food grain production (1979-80 to 1981-82 = 100) which stood at 145.8 in 1991-92 increased to 166.1 in 1995-96. In case of non-food crops, the index (which was 239.1 in 1991-92) increased to 372.2 in 1995-96. The significant rise in the index of non-food crops was mainly due to increase in soyabean production.

INDUSTRY

The contribution of manufacturing sub-sector (registered and unregistered) is presently 14.02 (1995-96) per-cent of the net State domestic product at current prices. In 1991-92 the contribution of this sub-sector was 11.00 per cent. In the year 1995-96, the production of hot metal, saleable steel and aluminium increased to 4383,3495 and 93 thousand metric ton respectively which increased by 13.5,12.60 and 0.76 percent respectively as compared to 1991-92. The production of cement and vanaspati ghee in 1995 accounted for 14730.7 and 82.2 thousand metric ton respectively, which was 22.68 per-cent higher in case of cement and by 33.44 percent in respect of Vanaspati Ghee, as compared to the 1991-92. The production of yarn increased from 454.8 lakh kg.in the year 1992 to 733.2 lakh kg. in the year 1995. Production of cloth in 1995 declined to 420 lakh meters. A downward trend was observed in news print paper production. However, in 1995, the news print paper production has registered at 62.1 thousand metric-tons.

Considerable importance has been attached to the promotion of small scale industries in the State. Till 1995-96 about 4,33000 small scale industrial units have been established in the State.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy

The total installed capacity of power with the MPBB has increased from 3284 MW in 1991-92 to 3814 MW in 1995-96, the ratio of thermal and hydel capacity being 78: 22. In the year 1995-96, 1759.9 crore KWH of electricity was generated in the State. However, the consumption of electricity in the State increased to 2274.74 crore KWH in 1995-96, the per-capita power consumption also going up to 303 KWH in 1995-96. The percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages went upto 93.8 percent in 1995-96, as against only 91.5 percent in 1991-92. Similarly, the number of pump-sets and tube-wells energised also increased from 9.54 lakhs in 1991-92 to 11.31 lakhs in 1995-96.

In view of the growing gap between power supply and demand, MOUs as well as power-purchase agreements have been signed with private companies for setting up power plants. Tapping of non-conventional sources of energy has also been given priority. A power unit based on bio-mass gasification has already been started. Another unit fed by rice-husk is coming-up. Wind farms have also been commissioned.

ROADS

The large area of the State combined with paucity of resources has resulted in a slow increase of road length in the State. The total road length maintained by the PWD in the State is 97.3 thousand Kms. in 1995-96, about four fifth of which is surfaced. The total road length per 100 sq. Kms of area in the State increased from 21.0 Kms. in 1991-92 to 22.0 Kms. in 1995-96 and that of surfaced roads from 16.0 Kms. to 17.3 Kms. during the same period.

Postal and Telephone Services

The number of post offices in the State increased from 11.01 thousand in 1991-92 to 11.2 thousand in 1995-96. The population served per-post office increased from 5255 in 1991-92 to 5922 in 1995-96.

The telephone connections in the State increased from 278 thousand in 1991-92 to 623 thousand in 1995-96. Thus, while in 1991-92 there were 4.2 telephone connections per thousand population, the number rose to 8.6 in 1995-96.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Human resource development being the focal point of Eighth Five-Year Plan, considerable importance has been given to the development of the Social Services Sector, which is evident from the fact that in the Seventh Plan [1985-90] the share of this sector to total plan outlay was 14.78 percent which increased to 18.72 per-cent in Eighth Plan [1992-97]. During successive annual plans the share of the Social Service Sector increased from 22.98 per-cent of total approved outlay for 1992-93 to 32.99 per-cent of proposed outlay in 1996-97.

Education

The new thrust on elementary education emphasises universal enrolment, universal retention of children upto fourteen years of age and attainment of minimum level of learning. In the year 1995-96 the level of enrolment at the primary level [6 to 11 years age group] was 89.75 lakhs, constituting 82.95 percent of the total number of children within this age group compared to 77.99 lakhs in 1991-92. At the middle standard [11 to 14 years age group] the enrolment was 34,18 lakh, which comes to 60.31 percent of the total children within that age-group, compared to 26.74 in 1991-92.

Health

At present the State has 190 Community Health Centres (172 in 1991-92), 1841 Primary Health Centres (1181 in 1991-92), 239 Mini Primary Health Centres, 130 Rural Civil Dispensaries, 41 Subsidiary Health Centres, 55 Rural Dispensaries, 460 Rural Family Welfare centres and 11937 sub-health centres (11910 in 1991-92) to cater the needs of rural health infrastructure.

Water Supply and Sanitation

In Madhya Pradesh, out of a total 71.5 thousand inhabited villages, about 67.0 thousand have been identified as problem villages from the point of view of potable water supply.

During the VIII Plan, about 3225 sourceless village, 10430 partially covered villages, 18020 hard core villages and 26793 hamlets were provided with drinking water facilities. During the same period, 663 Rural piped water schemes and 76 Urban water supply schemes have been completed. Under Rural sanitation programme 1.32 lakh latrines were constructed.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in public sector, which includes number of persons employed in Central Government departments and undertakings in the State, as well as State Government departments and undertakings, etc., increased to 14.24 lakhs in 1991-92. After remaining static at 14.24 lakhs in 1992 the employment rose nearly by 1.0 per-cent in 1994 to 14.34 lakhs but declined to 14.31 lakh in 1995.

Employment in the State Government departments (regular) rose marginally to 7.11 lakhs in 1991 and to 7.14 lakhs in 1992. In 1994, the employment remained almost static at 7.15 lakhs. But in 1995 and 1996 the employment in the State Govt. departments increased marginally to 7.17 and 7.21 lakh, respectively, mainly due to the drive to fill up the backlog of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Employment in the urban local bodies of the State was 0.52 lakh in 1991. In the next two years no growth in employment was observed and the employment in this sector remained stagnant at 0.51 lakh in 1992 as well as 1993 but increased to 0.55 lakh in 1994 and again to 0.60 and 0.67 lakh respectively in 1995 and 1996.

Employment in the semi-Government organisations in the State rose marginally to 1.36 lakhs in 1991, but declined thereafter to 1.33 lakhs in 1992 as well as in 1993 and rose to 1.34 lakh in 1994. The employment in the semi-govt. organisations in the state further increased to 1.36 lakh in 1995 but declined to 1.26 lakh in 1996.

The average daily employment in the Registered factories of the State increased from 4.86 lakhs in 1991-92 to 5.45 lakhs in 1995. Average daily employment in shops and commercial establishments increased from 1.14 lakh in 191-92 to 1.42 lakhs in 1995. During the last two years the employment in this sector is, however, almost stagnant.

The number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the State declined 19.91 lakhs in 1991 and further to 19.81 lakhs in 1992. There is further decline of persons on the live register in 1993 to 19.40 lakhs. In 1994, the number of persons on the live register increased to 20.33 lakh and further to 21.34 lakh at the end of 1995.

The number of educated job-seekers, increased during this period, from 13.99 lakhs in 1991-92 to 16.48 lakhs in 1995.

MLA's Local Areas Development Scheme :

Consequent to the persistent demand by Public Representatives, in 1994-95 the State commenced an "MLAs Area Development Scheme" on the lines of "MPs Local Area Development Schemes" launched by GOI. Under the scheme, each MLA has the option to recommend works upto Rs. 20 Lakh in each year to District Collectors, to be implemented in their respective constituencies. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 64.00 crore was provided in the Annual Plans 1995-96 and 1996-97, as part of the Plan outlay for untied funds to be given to sub-State level planning units.

Launching of Rajiv Gandhi Missions :

To coordinate development activities and ensure better management of resources, the Govt. of M.P., on 20th August 1994, launched Six State level Missions in selected areas, viz :-

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Development.
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Goitre Eradication.
- (3) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases.
- (4) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Rural Industries.
- (5) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Fisheries Development.
- (6) Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Advanced Technologies.

A 7th Mission on universalisation of primary education Rajiv Gandhi Prathmik Shiksha MIssion was commenced earlier 1994. The Missions have been accorded the highest priority, and are guided by the re-constituted Planning Board.

Constitution of State Development Council :

The State Government on 27th September 1994, constituted a State Development Council to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting development of the State, identify thrust areas, decide on State priorities, work out strategy for formulation of State Five Year/Annual Plans. The Council will coordinate activities of different level planning units viz., State, District Panchyats, Janpad Panchyats, Gram Panchyats and Urban Local Bodies. The SDC. will also give impetus to the process of decentralisation in the State.

Constitution of State Finance Commission :

The State Government constituted a State Finance Commission on 17th June 1994 to work-out the methodology and decide on principles which will govern the distribution of Taxes, Duties and Fees leviable by the State between State and Rural/Urban Local Bodies to enable them to make their functioning effective. The Commission's report was accepted by the State Govt. and their recommendations have been implemented.

Constitution of District Planning Committees :

In the wake of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, the State legislature enacted legislation in 1995 to constitute the District planning committees to coordinate the process of decentralisation at district level and prepare unified District. Plans for the Rural and Urban areas. District Planning Committees have also come into existence. As per constitutional provision, 80 % of Members of the Committee have been elected from amongst members of District Panchyats and Urban Local Bodies located in the district. The remaining 20 % of the members including the Chairman of the Committee (Minister in-charge of the District) and the Secretary (District Collector) are nominated. Elections to the Panchyats and Urban Local Bodies were completed in the State and these bodies have been duly constituted in 1994.

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	
	Hifth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Outlay 1992-93	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Approved outlay	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I-AGRICULTURE & ALLIES ACTIVITIES													
Agriculture Production	225.04	51.45	30.40	49.40	37.44	51.80	41.50	49.40	44.94	47.81	53.26	249.86	207.54
Agriculture Research & Education	31.12	10.00	12.34	10.00	10.11	10.50	9.26	10.85	10.86	9.19	11.34	50.54	53.91
Horticulture & Farm Forestry	48.96	14.10	13.64	16.00	15.92	16.80	13.51	16.00	15.62	18.14	14.78	81.04	73.47
Agriculture Marketing	1.03	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.17	0.00	50.00	24.43	50.70	24.43
Soil & Water Conservation													
Agriculture Department	46.96	14.70	6.20	8.75	6.37	10.00	4.74	7.90	5.34	5.69	4.55	47.04	27.20
Forest Department	2.87	0.61	0.45	0.61	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.72	0.66	0.57	0.61	3.16	2.91
Animal Husbandry	55.86	12.44	10.29	12.44	12.03	13.00	12.39	14.87	14.05	14.69	16.49	67.44	65.25
Dairy Development	13.66	3.86	5.03	4.86	5.10	7.10	6.86	7.55	6.42	6.13	5.99	29.50	29.40
Fisheries	17.08	3.79	3.42	4.00	3.25	4.15	3.43	5.00	3.80	6.53	6.41	23.47	20.31
Forestry & Wild life	187.85	50.39	36.20	50.39	43.15	50.90	41.97	76.65	53.57	93.66	66.03	321.99	240.92
Co-operation	132.35	26.92	18.44	25.00	13.76	20.00	10.11	21.32	17.72	48.64	36.23	141.88	96.26
Public Distribution System(FDS)	22.20	2.00	1.83	3.00	1.81	3.10	2.95	3.40	2.77	18.90	15.42	30.40	24.78
Total- I =	784.97	190.45	138.24	184.64	149.46	168.15	147.39	213.83	175.75	319.95	255.54	1097.02	866.38

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	
	Eighth Plan	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Approved	Expendi-
	1992-97	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		outlay	ture
	(AT 1991-92												
	Prices)												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II-RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
Integrated Rural Deve. Programme	187.15	44.20	40.46	48.00	63.16	50.00	53.63	68.30	78.39	56.89	65.44	267.39	301.08
Drought Prone Area Programme	21.35	4.50	4.04	4.50	5.75	4.70	5.34	20.00	19.88	7.68	15.00	41.38	50.01
Integrated Rural Energy Planning Prog.	3.07	1.00	0.69	1.00	1.44	1.50	1.13	1.65	2.78	1.65	2.28	6.80	8.32
Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	262.47	61.98	66.00	60.00	95.13	129.50	139.88	175.30	157.88	171.29	141.38	598.07	600.27
Land Reforms	31.00	5.25	6.25	5.25	3.59	4.00	2.89	3.30	2.77	3.41	2.02	21.21	17.52
Community Development Panchayat	8.53	2.43	1.32	2.43	1.25	2.50	1.68	2.75	2.01	2.19	5.46	12.30	11.72
	13.06	6.92	6.87	6.92	10.42	7.00	13.94	42.74	34.32	74.57	128.57	138.15	194.12
Total- II -	526.64	126.28	125.63	128.10	180.74	199.20	218.49	314.04	298.03	317.68	360.15	1085.30	1183.04

III-IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

Major & Medium NVDA Irrigation	1478.80	280.60	241.77	291.09	250.88	261.70	273.46	214.00	258.91	269.87	233.09	1317.26	1258.11
	312.73	72.46	60.45	72.46	68.02	100.90	93.12	56.60	57.75	48.23	68.44	350.65	347.78

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97		
	Eigth Plan	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	-----	Approved	Expendi-
	1992-97	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		-----	outlay	ture
	(AT 1991-92											-----		
	Prices)											-----		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Minor Irrigation														
Irrigation Department	549.16	105.50	102.00	105.50	94.01	110.00	77.98	110.00	98.05	86.75	103.01	517.75	475.05	
Agriculture Department	145.15	37.00	16.91	45.00	29.46	46.20	30.50	36.59	15.09	25.64	11.70	190.43	103.66	
Micro Minor (Agriculture Deptt)	34.15	10.00	6.92	10.00	7.61	10.50	10.20	11.55	6.63	10.07	6.76	52.12	38.12	
Command area Development	128.07	24.91	11.05	18.00	9.61	13.00	8.83	13.50	8.24	4.99	3.53	74.40	41.26	
Flood Control	8.53	0.98	0.69	0.98	0.47	1.00	0.57	2.00	0.71	1.00	0.99	5.96	3.43	
Total- III -	2656.60	531.45	439.79	543.03	460.06	543.30	494.66	444.24	445.38	446.55	427.52	2508.57	2267.41	
IV-ENERGY														
Power-M.P. Electricity Board	2937.31	599.27	509.85	590.00	613.26	624.96	789.46	649.75	538.04	623.41	487.00	3087.39	2937.61	
NVDA Power	626.53	138.34	151.80	128.34	179.00	192.20	189.66	150.88	184.12	84.78	100.14	694.54	804.72	
Non Conventional Sources of Energy-Urja Vikas Nigam	15.37	4.00	3.52	4.00	3.64	4.10	3.22	4.50	3.92	5.50	2.99	22.10	17.29	
Total-IV -	3579.21	741.61	665.17	722.34	795.90	821.26	982.34	805.13	726.08	713.69	590.13	3804.03	3759.62	

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	
	Eigth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Outlay 1992-93	ture 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	ture 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	ture 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	ture 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97	ture 1996-97	Approved	Expendi- outlay ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VI- INDUSTRY & MINING													
Large & Medium Industries (including Village & Small Ind.)	344.11	66.93	43.44	66.00	38.79	59.00	36.84	52.76	28.24	27.72	33.10	272.41	180.41
Handloom	39.07	7.05	5.29	7.05	4.61	7.48	3.55	8.23	5.89	12.61	9.36	42.42	28.70
Khadi Gremodyog	18.63	3.45	2.20	3.45	2.18	3.60	3.20	3.96	3.58	3.28	3.18	17.74	14.34
Handicrafts	9.95	2.13	1.85	2.23	2.27	2.27	2.18	2.75	2.32	2.19	4.65	11.57	13.27
Leather Development	4.08	1.07	0.70	1.07	0.46	1.10	1.09	1.21	1.33	3.10	1.07	7.55	4.65
Sericulture	34.16	7.85	6.04	7.85	7.68	8.30	7.50	10.63	8.74	11.75	8.61	46.38	38.57
Mining	15.79	3.80	2.96	3.95	3.04	4.10	3.53	4.51	6.51	9.09	6.66	25.45	22.70
Total-V -	465.79	92.28	62.48	91.60	59.03	85.85	57.89	86.05	56.61	69.74	66.63	423.52	302.64
VI-TRANSPORT													
Aviation	6.65	1.47	0.33	1.47	0.38	1.15	0.43	1.26	0.38	1.53	0.43	6.88	1.95
Road & Bridges	341.55	65.00	51.30	73.00	43.43	74.00	46.42	62.76	59.57	67.98	49.76	342.74	250.48
Road Transport (MPSRTC)	81.12	19.00	10.69	19.00	16.84	15.00	16.65	16.50	11.25	14.84	6.63	84.34	62.06
Total-VI -	429.32	85.47	62.32	93.47	60.65	90.15	63.50	80.52	71.20	84.35	56.82	433.96	314.49

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Approved Expendi- Outlay 1992-93	Expendi- ture 1993-94	Approved Expendi- Outlay 1993-94	Expendi- ture 1994-95	Approved Expendi- Outlay 1994-95	Expendi- ture 1995-96	Approved Expendi- Outlay 1995-96	Expendi- ture 1996-97	Approved Expendi- Outlay 1996-97	Expendi- ture 1996-97	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 Approved Expendi- outlay Expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VII- SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONEMNT													
Science & Technology	6.41	2.50	1.01	2.50	0.76	2.70	1.51	2.97	2.19	2.19	2.19	12.86	7.66
Ecology & Environment	24.76	8.48	8.13	7.48	5.71	7.00	6.92	43.98	10.72	43.88	11.77	110.82	43.25
Total-VII =	31.17	10.98	9.14	9.98	6.47	9.70	8.43	46.95	12.91	46.07	13.96	123.68	50.91
VIII-GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES													
Secretariate Economic Services	7.02	2.16	1.44	2.50	1.80	2.60	2.15	3.55	2.30	3.46	2.67	14.27	10.36
State Planning Board													
Special Programmes	52.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Touriam	17.08	4.00		4.00	-	4.10	3.62	5.00	2.88	3.28	2.70	20.38	ERR
Computer Centre	0.59	0.16	3.02	0.10	2.86	0.05		0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.40	5.94
Statistics	0.94	0.60	0.10	0.65	0.03	0.65	0.01	0.72	0.11	0.42	0.02	3.04	0.27
District Plan-MLA's Scheme		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	66.70	86.56	83.75	150.56	150.45
District Plan-United Fund	384.25	60.00	53.74	65.00	57.84	65.00	52.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.00	163.58
Weights & Measuras	0.42	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.85	0.74
Total-VIII =	462.44	67.02	58.37	72.45	62.68	72.60	57.98	109.54	72.23	93.89	89.28	415.50	340.54

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97			
	Hifth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Outlay 1992-93	ture 1993-94	ture 1993-94	ture 1994-95	ture 1994-95	ture 1995-96	ture 1995-96	ture 1996-97	ture 1996-97	Approved	Expendi-	outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IX-SOCIAL SERVICES													
General Education													
(a) School Education	512.32	150.36	124.69	148.00	139.58	162.50	146.89	175.00	156.85	234.39	189.55	870.25	757.56
(b) Higher Education	86.24	24.00	19.93	24.00	21.35	24.33	16.37	22.75	23.53	19.38	23.22	114.46	104.40
(c) Adult Education	19.64	5.00	2.93	6.00	4.12	6.80	5.83	5.83	5.25	8.82	7.49	32.45	25.62
Technical Education	85.39	30.92	12.07	27.00	25.42	49.90	39.40	53.70	46.47	64.00	60.33	225.52	183.69
Sports & Youth Welfare	23.05	2.00	1.99	3.00	3.22	4.10	6.13	6.00	6.96	5.35	3.67	20.45	21.97
Arts & Culture	17.08	4.00	2.96	4.00	4.23	4.30	4.89	4.73	5.52	5.37	5.53	22.40	23.13
HEALTH													
(e) Public Health & Family Welfare	298.86	75.34	52.53	76.00	62.57	84.00	75.13	76.45	75.62	106.46	88.61	418.25	354.46
(b) Employees State Insurance Service	2.05	0.44	0.29	0.44	0.43	0.50	0.72	0.55	0.88	0.63	0.69	2.56	3.01
Water Supply & Sanitation	360.34	85.00	69.94	77.00	68.25	86.00	93.77	106.30	94.50	111.77	98.10	466.07	424.56
HOUSING													
(a) Urban Housing (MPHB)	42.69	12.50	8.81	10.50	8.52	8.00	8.33	9.50	6.80	105.87	90.27	146.37	122.73
(b) Rural Housing	38.42	8.00	7.61	8.00	5.46	8.00	7.12	15.00	8.00	1.00	0.35	40.00	28.54

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97		
	High Plan	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	Outlay	ture	-----	
	1992-97	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Approved Expendi-	
	(AT 1991-92											outlay	
	Prices)											ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(c) Rental Housing	17.08	2.00	0.70	3.00	0.66	2.00	0.30	2.20	1.87	0.00	0.00	9.20	3.53
(d) Polica Housing						15.00	12.00	13.20	7.00	11.00	11.00	39.20	30.00
URBAN DEVELOPMENT													
(a) Town & Country Planning	17.08	8.59	4.08	8.59	2.68	5.86	3.15	6.70	3.76	5.25	3.34	34.99	17.01
(b) State Capital Project	25.20	9.41	11.61	8.41	10.72	18.72	14.45	19.22	22.63	25.81	29.53	81.57	88.94
(c) Gwalior Capital Project	8.54	0.50	7.39	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.00	1.29	7.49
(d) MP Urban Project	20.66	5.59	2.19	5.59	0.44	3.60	0.30	2.29	0.95	1.45	1.00	18.52	4.88
Urban Administration(Local Bodias)	18.95	5.30	5.10	5.30	5.09	5.30	5.30	5.83	4.68	8.39	8.38	30.12	28.55
Urban Welfare	33.98	12.35	9.12	13.23	10.13	13.25	11.74	28.34	18.58	44.95	30.47	112.12	80.04
Information & Publicity	5.11	1.79	1.25	2.50	1.74	2.60	2.45	2.86	2.08	2.19	2.11	11.94	9.63
Welfara of SC, ST & Backward Classes													
(a) Welfara of Scheduled Castes	63.19	18.00	21.09	20.00	21.24	22.50	17.99	24.50	19.54	51.29	44.10	136.29	123.96
(b) Welfara of Scheduled Tribes	116.13	30.00	30.99	32.00	33.85	43.12	36.06	44.24	32.52	106.51	97.00	255.87	230.42
(c) Welfara of Backward Classes	73.43	20.00	15.14	18.00	17.49	18.50	17.11	19.00	27.03	37.71	37.89	113.21	114.66
Outlay in Pool for TSP/SCP Prog.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.84	68.14	80.60	76.09	0.00	0.00	175.44	144.23
LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT													
(a) Labour Welfare	2.43	1.08	0.10	0.93	0.09	0.72	0.17	0.64	0.20	0.98	0.22	4.35	0.78

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	Approved Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97		
	Eighth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Outlay 1992-93	ture 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	ture 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	ture 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	ture 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97	ture 1996-97	Approved Expendi- outlay	Approved Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(b) Craftsman Training	17.08	11.05	3.16	8.65	5.20	8.65	6.35	30.89	15.95	19.77	10.88	79.01	41.54
(c) Employment Services	1.11	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.21	0.30	0.24	0.33	0.25	4.04	0.52	5.25	1.42
(d) Special Employment	1.92	0.40	0.18	0.40	0.19	0.40	0.26	0.44	0.19	0.35	0.01	1.99	0.83
SOCIAL WELFARE													
(a) Social Welfare	5.12	2.10	1.08	3.00	2.59	3.30	2.06	3.63	2.47	3.24	2.96	15.27	11.16
(b) Women & Child Development	50.31	9.25	7.79	9.25	5.83	9.70	7.61	11.00	6.73	14.92	16.04	54.12	44.00
(c) Nutrition	113.96	17.93	14.41	20.00	15.28	30.00	20.51	22.00	20.04	38.69	22.06	128.62	92.30
Legal Aid to Poor	1.28	0.25	0.22	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.40	0.53	0.52	2.02	1.94
Codification of Customary Tribal Laws	0.26	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10
Infrastructure Development for Justice Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.60	7.00	6.49	12.00	8.09
Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trng. for Youth Leadership & Rural Dev.	0.36	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.62	0.57
Total-IX -	2079.27	553.57	439.68	544.14	477.10	737.41	631.27	799.49	695.23	1047.33	892.46	3681.94	3135.74

TABLE - I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major/Minor Head of Department	Appr.outlay	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	Approved	Expendi-	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	
	Hifth Plan 1992-97 (AT 1991-92 Prices)	Outlay 1992-93	ture 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	ture 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	ture 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	ture 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97	ture 1996-97	Approved outlay	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
X- GENERAL SERVICES													
Welfare of Prisoners	1.35	0.10	0.03	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.01	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.85	0.36
Stationary & Printing	2.13	0.80	0.13	0.90	0.12	0.90	0.70	0.99	0.83	0.88	0.77	4.47	2.55
Other Administrative Services													
Training-Academy of Admn.	25.62	4.26	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.17	0.16	8.43	0.66
Administrative Services-													
Public Works	55.50	5.00	0.00	7.15	8.31	2.28	7.43	1.00	5.89	3.37	6.24	18.80	27.87
Total-	84.60	10.16	0.16	10.25	9.11	3.38	8.14	3.21	6.81	5.55	7.22	32.55	31.44
GRAND TOTAL - M.P.	11100.00	2409.27	2000.98	2400.00	2261.20	2751.00	2670.09	2901.00	2560.23	3144.80	2759.71	13606.07	12252.21

sna/ramji/tab49697.wk1

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
AGRICULTURE														
1.	Total Cereals	Lakh Tonnes level	187.40	156.00	134.21	151.50	152.00	155.10	152.88	160.00	146.75	175.85	158.11	
2.	Total Pulses	-do-	36.60	30.50	28.41	32.50	33.64	33.50	35.69	38.25	31.02	40.00	36.67	
3.	Total Food Grains	-do-	224.00	186.50	162.62	184.00	185.64	188.60	188.57	198.25	177.77	215.85	194.78	
4.	Total Oil Seed	-do-	55.00	32.90	36.12	39.40	45.76	50.80	35.87	52.40	49.02	54.16	50.78	
5.	Sugarcane(Gur)	-do-	2.80	2.80	1.74	2.20	1.73	2.50	1.51	2.90	2.02	2.85	2.45	
6.	Cotton	Lakh Bales	5.90	4.40	3.61	4.10	4.06	4.50	3.54	4.55	4.22	4.40	4.06	
7.	Production of Seed	000'Qtle.	840.00	647.00	413.20	734.00	553.79	705.90	608.10	827.02	720.86	717.63	485.21	
8.	Distribution of Seed	-do-	785.00	538.40	379.20	594.18	477.03	608.10	541.00	638.02	601.01	717.63	519.58	
9.	Fertilizer Distribution (N.P.K.)	Lakh Tonnes	23.00	9.52	7.93	8.80	7.79	9.90	8.66	9.85	9.28	14.00	10.20	
10.	Distribution of Pesticide	M.T	10000	5600	2134	2840	2840	3000	3000	2614	2450	2500	1233	
11.	High Yielding Varieties	Lakh Hect.	89.70	76.90	62.43	79.62	70.91	88.76	69.66	92.70	74.70	92.80	78.02	
12.	Installation of Bio Gas	Nos.	35000	8600	9120	12000	16770	23000	19007	17500	20222	20000	18627	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
13.	Construction of Small Tanks/ Stop Dams	-do-	1225	189	383	10/230	15/269	10/230	14/280	14/390	11/55	20/100	88/31	
14.	Construction of Wells	Nos.	156300	28960	18856	22900	25208	13000	8391	11500	7690	7000	7235	
15.	Sprinkler Set	Nos.	15000	1600	807	1000	533	1000	993	1000	9060	18000	12470	
16.	Tube Wells	-do-	12000	4300	2879	4800	2626	6500	3633	6200	6130	8000	6500	
17.	National Watershed Dev. Programme	Hect.	490400	96800	61460	96800	61580	104083	79091	208168	148000	242860	228063	
18.	River Valley Projects	-do-	110300	20000	5431	26151	9132	52425	25173	51869	9629	43423	21208	
19.	Flood Prone Area Dev. Prog.	-do-	33600	5000	4532	9298	6099	18888	8418	30051	5590	19906	10631	
HORTICULTURE														

1. Fruit Development Programme														
	a-New Fruit Plantation under Deptt. Schemes	Hect.	489724	36578	17256	14515	16715	14515	6809	15105	7926	6865	7058	
	b-New Plantation through other sources	Hect.	-	-	-	24820	28739	30485	31861	37432	33307	53135	51720	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
	c-Top Working	Plant in Lakh	25.30	-	-	7.72	8.13	7.80	7.81	8.39	6.75	0.75	0.33	
	d-Banana Demonstration	Nos.	3700	445	568	445	622	320	90	666	440	700	500	
	e-Plant Raising	Plant in Lakh	6000	100	82	118	56	118	83	118	124	118	68	
	f-Grass Cultivation	Hect.	-	-	-	30	34	91	31	100	24	100	45	
2. Vegetable Dev. Programme														
	a.Area Extension under Departmental Scheme	Hect.	134194	14894	16597	3635	2786	3369	3802	2641	2767	2671	-	
	b.Area Extension through Other Sources	Hect.	-	-	-	15000	26903	12631	33846	15000	42750	25000	33288	
	c.Potato Demonstration	Nos.	35000	9680	13486	12605	12609	10825	10825	11110	10291	11960	9830	
	d.Plant Protection Equipment	Nos.	5200	-	-	1031	218	1031	1282	1000	596	1000	900	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
3. Spices Dev. Programme														
	a.Area Extension Programme	Hect.	134152	13150	14175	17825	17825	19000	25664	25000	29718	25000	28315	
	b.Spices Minikits distribution	Nos.	40000	6950	5158	11725	11452	10420	6600	20000	2937	4150	808	
4. Floriculture Development														
	a-Area Extension	Hect.	11500	500	551	1500	478	2000	1006	1000	512	1500	557	
	b.Flower Minikits	Nos.	1600	250	250	200	196	300	296	185	213	186	97	
5. Aromatic and Medicinal Plants														
	a-Area Extension	Hect.	5000	-	-	-	204	-	300	250	-	250	5500	
	b-Distribution of Minikits	Nos.	20000	-	-	430	1328	700	809	400	335	210	138	
	c-Training of Staff	No. of Trainees	1000	-	-	150	79	250	87	250	9	250	28	
	d-Fruit Preservation Training	-do-	11000	-	-	2200	1370	2300	1243	2100	1892	2100	1715	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
AGRICULTURE MARKETING														
1.	Training of Market Secretaries & other Staff	Person	135	-	-	25	25	25	-	13	-	100	100	
2.	Establishment of New Market Yards	Nos.	40	22	-	8	-	14	3	6	-	10	10	
3.	Quality Control Subsidy for purchase of grading equipment	No. of Equip.	355	70	-	32	-	35	33	21	-	95	95	
4.	Const. of Rural Godowns	Nos.	290	-	-	64	-	16	10	24	-	95	95	
5.	Drinking Facilities in Tribal Areas	No. of Mandias	17	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	56	56	
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY														
1. Live Stock Production														
a-Milk		000' Tonnes (level)	5700	5000	4913	5012	5012	5060	5047	5270	5270	5320	5320	
b-Egg		Million Nos. (level)	1130	1040	1065	1090	1090	1120	1145	1155	1155	1170	1170	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
	c-Wool	Lakh Kg. (level)	9.40	9.15	6.90	7.00	7.50	7.84	7.68	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84
5. FISHERIES														
1.	Fish Production	lakh Tonnes level	0.60	0.50	0.56	0.52	0.55	0.67	0.80	0.85	0.91	1.54	1.10	
2.	Fish Seed Production	Million Std.Fry	600	400	345	450	460	520	523	550	564	1000	612	
F O R E S T														
1.	Rural Fuel Wood Plantation (Fuelwood Fodder Project)	Hect.	30000	6000	6000	10500	10070	10000	10100	10000	10050	10000	10000	
2.	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest	Hect.	202908	38000	38000	30200	29623	30000	31000	24000	26248	19000	19000	
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	Hect.	5425	800	800	700	700	750	75	750	700	750	750	
4. Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)														
	a-Improved Chulhas Installed	Nos.	240000	7000	6526	21000	10643	50000	30373	50000	10000	50000	50000	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
	b-Cremotorie Installed	Mos.	150	40	25	40	25	50	23	50	-	50	50	
CO-OPERATION														
1.	Membership of Prg.Societies	No.in Lakh	70.00	64.00	62.75	65.00	64.88	66.50	66.00	67.00	67.00	68.00	75.00	
2.	Coverage	%	92	-	-	85	85	87	87	88	88	89	98	
3.	Distribution of Short Term Agr.Loan	Rs.in Crore	650.00	450.00	415.00	500	419	550	576	500	725	775	775	
4.	Distribution of Medium Term Loan	Rs.in Crore	13	10	9	10	10	8	5	9	7	8	8	
5.	Distribution of Long Term Loan	Rs.in Crore	100	60	60	70	41	65	65	65	71	75	75	
6.	Handling of Agriculture Produce	Rs.in Crore	500	300	400	450	350	450	400	450	450	475	450	
7.	Distribution of Fertilizer													
	a-Value	Rs.in Crore	400	250	210	246	279	263	410	350	898	890	875	

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	b. Quantity	Lakh Tonnas	4.00	3.25	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.41	3.75	9.66	9.50	17.50	
8.	Retail Sale of Consumer Good in													
	a. Urban Areas	Rs. in Crora	150	125	130	200	220	250	245	275	265	285	275	
	b. Rural Areas	-do-	450	200	225	300	500	550	500	550	550	600	535	
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM														
1.	Mobile Fair Price Shops	Nos.	100	-	-	4	-	4	4	9	-	9	-	
2.	Construction of Godown Grid													
	a- Big Godown	-do-	90	20	15	20	15	14	-	4	6	4	14	
	b- Small Godown	-do-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	c- Shop-cum-Godown	-do-	1993	-	-	270	15	200	110	100	100	100	120	
3.	New P.P.S.	Nos.	-	-	-	375	23	100	-	350	350	350	187	
4.	Assistance to Cooperative Societies for :-													
	a- Constt. of Tanks	Nos.	5000	-	-	200	100	200	14	400	31	400	172	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	b-Purchase of Drums for Kerosene Distribution	Nos.	80000	-	-	-	-	-	-	28000	-	2000	1644	
RURAL DEVELOPMENT														
1.	I R D P	No. of Bene. Lakh	15.00	2.38	1.84	2.59	2.43	2.11	2.11	2.50	2.11	2.20	2.20	
2.	TRISEM	Nos.	Not Fixed	22950	22156	44096	54111	30998	60563	68850	-	35000	35000	
3. D.F.A.P.														
	a-Soil Conservation	Hect.	45000	4059	3039	4372	2635	5980	3873	6000	-	-	-	
	b-Irrigation	Hect.	2500	927	670	1400	968	1155	273	1200	-	-	-	
	c-Afforestation	Hect.	45000	6341	5995	6757	5407	7622	1047	7600	-	-	-	
	d-Watershed Dev. Scheme	No. of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	-	-	-	
4.	J R Y	Lakh Mandays	3684	644	710	153.85	153.85	144.67	133.44	134.90	618.65	162.86	162.86	
5.	I J R Y	-do-	-	-	9.16	-	16.00	58.38	82.97	43.00	83.85	25.71	25.71	
6.	K A S	-do-	-	-	8.25	-	10.25	-	72.76	-	388.02	114.86	114.86	

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
7. Gramin Awas Yojna														
	a-Construction of Houses	Nos.	100000	20000	18608	20000	17816	20000	19058	28571	20731	28571	28571	
	b.No.of Plots	Nos.	150000	-	-	20000	20000	20000	74045	28571	70000	50000	50000	
LAND REFORMS														

1.	Consolidation of Holding	No.of Villages	1000	200	189	22	144	200	130	200	150	150	132	
2.	Allotment of Surplus Land	No. of Persons	600	-	-	120	58	120	50	120	120	120	120	
3.	Assistance for Land Dev.	No. of Persons	2376	1580	1139	266	116	250	50	120	120	120	120	
4.	Bhuadhikar & Rin Pustika	-do-	142857	-	-	85713	85713	85813	85813	85813	85813	85813	85813	
5.	Construction of Patawari/RI Quarters	Nos.	1053	-	-	65	50	59	62	62	62	62	-	
PANCHAYAT														

1.	Panchayat Ssc. Training	No. of Trainees	1250	200	188	250	140	250	160	250	450	250	250	
2.	Training of Non Officials/ Officials	-do-	525000/160000	-	-	-	-	525000/160000	21866/3000	525000/160000	20000/150	484394/50000	484394/50000	
3.	Panch Sammlan	Nos.	2295	-	-	459	-	459	459	505	459	514	514	

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
4.	Prizes to Panchyats for outstanding work	No. of G.P.	275	47	47	55	47	55	52	55	52	470	470	
5.	Strengthening of Secretarial Assistance to Gram Panchayats	-do-	4645	3000	2672	4645	3349	4645	3349	4645	3349	3639	3639	
6.	Incentive to Gram Panchayats for Collection of Taxes	-do-	2500	130	130	500	12	500	50	500	500	2500	2500	
7.	Grant-in-Aid to J.P. for Constt. of Buildings	No. of Build- ing	293	-	-	20	-	20	-	100	100	459	459	
8.	Upgradation of Panchayat Buildings	No. of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	45	45	
12. SANJAY GANDHI INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING														
1.	Courses	Nos.	50	10	6	10	8	10	6	12	12	15	15	
2.	Trainees	Nos.	1500	200	175	300	326	300	184	360	370	450	450	
13. IRRIGATION (WRD)														
1. Major & Medium Irrigation														
	a-Potential-Created Additional	000' Hect	450.00	63.00	63.00	60.00	35.00	27.10	46.00	34.10	34.10	35.18	35.18	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	b-Utilisation-Additional	-do-	270.00	37.80	37.80	36.00	22.70	19.00	22.00	21.00	0.00	22.88	22.88	
2. Minor Irrigation														
	a-Potential-Additional	000' Hect	250.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	25.60	20.00	19.80	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	
	b-Utilisation-Additional	-do-	125.00	25.00	25.00	22.50	13.40	12.00	11.80	20.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
Total-(1+2)														
	e-Potential-Additional	-do-	700.00	113.00	113.00	105.00	60.60	47.10	65.80	64.10	64.10	55.10	55.10	
	b-Utilisation-Additional	-do-	395.00	62.80	62.80	58.50	36.10	31.00	33.80	41.00	0.00	32.00	32.00	
M.V.D.A.														
1. Irrigation														
	a-Bargi Diver-sion Project	Hect.	2735	300	200	700	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	
	b-Rani Awanti Bai Sagar Project	Hect./M.W.	90000/90	20000/90	15000/90	15000/90	20000/90	40000/90	23000/90	40000/90	40000/90	40000/90	40000/90	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT														
1.	Construction of Field Channels	Hect.	681050	120000	11698	9038	5273	15370	11560	19300	10824	15630	15630	
2.	Construction of Water Courses	Hect.	650000	4000	12000	24920	9525	37057	19416	38700	-	25000	25000	
E N E R G Y														
M.P.E.B.														
1.	Addition to Installed Capacity	M.W.	1049.50	424.45	210.00	252.60	250.00	85.10	80.00	2.65	-	2.65	2.05	
2.	Energy Generation (M.P.'s Share)	MKWH	23936	21000	21000	16335	14382	16230	16597	18000	17599	18490	18414	
3.	Rural Electrification													
	a-Electrification of Villages (Incl. MNP)	Noe.	4970	250	605	250	751	250	1019	350	503	350	400	
	b-Energisation of Pump Sets (Including MNP)	-do-	190000	56000	50198	15000	38478	12000	45026	12800	41855	12800	44882	

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
4. Minimum Needs Programme													
	a-Electrification of Villages	Nos	1610	400	379	230	485	230	661	320	398	325	294
	b-Energisation of Pump Sets	-do-	2960	750	677	2000	242	1400	2012	2600	845	600	1141
URJA VIKAS NIGAM													
1.	Biogas	Nos.	50	5	4	20	8	15	563	2500	1184	3000	3000
2.	Biomass (Gasifire)	No. in M.W.	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	5	5	5
3. Solar Thermal													
	a-Water Heating	Nos.in lakh/LPD	8.00	2.50	2.01	2.00	1.51	1.50	0.60	0.99	0.74	0.99	0.99
	b-Solar Cooker	Nos.	80000	16000	15050	15000	29119	19000	10224	17500	21180	17500	17500
4. Solar Photovoltaic													
	a-Street Light	Nos.	-	160	157	-	103	90	54	45	64	49	45
	b.Power Pack	Nos.	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	1/4 KW	-	1.00	1.00
	c-Kutser Deep	Nos.	-	100	78	-	217	130	596	300	-	300	300
5.	Kerosene stove	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	15900	4303	11000	21387	20000	20000
6.	Friction less foot valve	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	4100	3125	2800	3782	3000	3000

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
7.	Cycle trailer	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1445	-	1150	-	-	-
8.	Kerosene Lamp	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	6600	20978	20000	20000
9.	Compact Puroo cant Lamp	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2942	3380	13706	10000	10000
10.	Improved Chulha	Nos. in lakh	10.00	1.50	1.41	2.00	2.33	2.00	3.01	2.50	3.42	2.50	2.50	2.50
INDUSTRY & MINING														
1. Large & Medium Industries (Including S.E.I.)														
	a-Estt. of Small Scale Industries	Nos.	125000	27660	27660	17536	18736	17534	19473	18500	19451	19700	19700	19700
	b-Estt. of Large & Medium Ind.	Nos.	250	50	50	50	40	50	47	50	-	50	50	50
2. Handloom														
	a-Production	M.M.	106	87	87	94	91	96	89	101	141	106	106	160
	b-Employment	Wo. in lakh, Cum.	1.95	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.47	1.77	1.46	1.88	1.54	1.98	1.98	1.87
3. Powerloom														
	a-Production	M.M.	450	415	415	350	327	363	358	375	626	450	450	450

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	b-Employment	No.cum.	75000	64197	64197	66197	63252	67000	65422	67803	66000	68800	67075
4.	Industrial Co-operatives												
	a-Production	Rs.lakh	1639.00	1262.00	1275.00	1317.00	1331.98	1400.00	1794.28	1483.00	1415.46	1639.00	1391.08
	b-Employment	No.cum	35500	27500	28000	29300	26703	30800	26075	32300	26211	35300	25786
5.	Khadi Gramodyog												
	a-Training of Artisans	Nos.	6200	334	306	800	330	251	471	1000	500	1500	1500
	b-Assistance to Individuals	-do-	15000	1600	1820	1440	918	1800	2246	1920	1800	3600	3600
	c-Production	Rs. in Lakh	35000.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	7034	8332	9000	8500	8740	11000	11000
	d.Employment	Nos.	160000	77000	60000	3000	1036	3600	14202	16000	15628	18000	18000
6.	Sericulture												
	Production of Cocoon												
	a-Tasar Cocoon	Lakh No.	500	200	243	300	387	350	383	350	180	400	306
	b-Mulberry Cocoon	Lakh kg.	26.36	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.45	3.00	2.28	3.20	2.45	3.50	1.53
7.	Employment												
	a-Tasar	Lakh No.	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.10	0.27	0.20
	b-Mulberry	-do-	0.30	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	-	0.04
	c-Casual Employment	Lakh Mandays	29.73	4.30	4.30	4.31	9.25	5.92	8.00	7.00	8.69	-	4.02

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
7. Leather Development														
	a-Production	Rs. in Lakh	150.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	33.49	40.00	25.36	120.00	120.00	150.00	27.18	
	b-Employment	No. of Persons	80	-	-	-	80	80	96	100	200	250	177	
	c.Beneficiaries	-do-	8400	415	415	1600	1155	1800	1920	4100	4100	4500	6338	
8. Hasta Shilpa														
	a-Training	No. of Craftsmen	7760	1000	635	1112	1475	3830	3890	4280	4280	4200	4200	
	b-Jobwork	-do-	2400	1000	919	300	790	840	840	1000	1000	1000	1000	
M I N I N G														
	a-Geological Survey and Mapping	Sq. Km.	65000	73000	16435	13000	23670	13500	18694	14000	17938	16500	26180	
	b-Pitting & Trenching	Cu. Mtrs.	2500	500	181	500	77	700	479	750	88	850	311	
	c-Drilling	Mtrs.	70000	14000	11038	14000	12346	15000	10708	16000	12029	17500	11521	
	d-Sample Analysis	No. of Radicals	125000	25000	45489	25000	47401	25000	66691	36000	59838	40000	45528	
AVIATION														
1.	Construction of Air Strips	Nos.	19	6	4	8	4	11	4	7	6	6	6	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPTT. (P.W.D.)														
1.	Roads	Kms.	4621	800	670	620	544	740	516	594	458	520	520	
2.	Major Bridges	Nos.	70	16	13	6	3	12	9	8	7	7	7	
3.	Medium Bridges	Nos.	-	-	-	90	50	141	44	58	-	45	45	
4.	Culverts	Nos.	-	-	-	1050	670	1084	651	600	-	550	550	
5.	Connectivity of Villages													
	a-Above 1500 Population	Nos.	272	-	-	20	13	20	14	10	-	8	8	
	b-1000 to 1500 Population	Nos.	853	-	-	30	26	30	17	17	-	15	15	
	c-500 to 1000 Population	Nos.	-	-	-	44	44	44	33	25	-	20	20	
M.P.S.R.T.C.														
1.	Vehicles for Replacement	Nos.	1695	100	71	300	121	175	101	175	37	150	-	
2.	Renovation of Bus Bodies	Nos.	2230	1000	912	300	817	215	890	350	788	204	631	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
ADULT EDUCATION														
1.	No. of Beneficiary	No. in Lakh	110.00	8.00	5.78	10.00	3.80	20.00	17.38	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	12.29
2.	Jan Siksayan Nilayan	Centre	668	-	-	468	468	468	468	468	414	468	468	468
SCHOOL EDUCATION														
1. Primary Education														
	a-Pra-Primary School	Nos.	5000	-	-	-	300	300	600	300	230	-	-	-
	b-Opening of Primary School	Nos.	1000	700	675	-	-	200	400	400	344	500	280	-
	c-Opening of New Middle School	Nos.	1000	500	371	-	-	200	400	300	258	600	336	-
	d-Additional Teachers in Middle School	Nos.	5000	-	-	-	-	500	-	300	-	-	-	-
2. Secondary Education														
	a-Opening of New High School	Nos.	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	100	74	-
	b-Opening of New Higher Sec. School	Nos.	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	14	-
	c-Constt. of High/ESS	Nos.	80	80	78	10	10	-	-	15	-	-	-	-

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	d-Additional Staff in High/HSS School	No. of Teachers	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	
3. Universalisation of Elementary Education														
Enrolment-I to Vth. (Primary Stage)														
	a-Total	Lakh	25.60	4.00	1.79	6.00	3.13	6.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
	b-Girls	-do-	10.73	2.74	1.26	3.60	1.40	3.60	2.75	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	
Enrolment-VI to VIII (Middle Stage)														
	a-Total	Lakh	12.00	2.00	0.67	3.00	1.84	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
	b-Girls	Lakh	6.00	1.00	0.54	1.65	0.82	1.65	1.00	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	
PUBLIC HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE														
Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy														
1.	Strengthening and increase of beds in hospitals attached to Ayurvedic Colleges	Nos/Beds	8/705	4/77	-	4/72	-	-/120	-	4/120	-	-	-	

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
2	Strengthening of Divisional & District Ayurvedic Offices	Nos.	12	3	-	3	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	
3	Strengthening/Opening of Homeopathic Dispensaries	Nos.	200/200	50/-	-	50/-	-	5/-	-	27/-	-	42/5	-	
4	Strengthening/Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Nos.	2000/300	26/-	-	26/-	-	165/-	165/-	226/-	-	126/10	-	
5	Strengthening/Opening of Unani Dispensaries	Nos.	55/170	20/-	-	20/-	5/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Sub-Centres	Nos.	1277	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
7	Conversion of Mini PHC/CD into PHC's	Nos.	620	260	41	260	-	365	-	220	453	-	3	
8	C.H.Cs.	Nos.	192	3	3	-	-	1	1	20	-	20	6	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)	
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING													
1.	Coverage of C.P. Villages	Nos.	7912	6000	5666	5397	4112	1285	1121	164	-	3331	7688
2.	Coverage of Hard Core Villages	Nos.	1336	-	-	600	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
3.	Replacement/ Rejuvenation of Handpumps	Nos.	8325	-	-	600	}	1851	1715	3670	796	-	-
4.	Augmentation of W.S.S.	Nos.	26178	-	-	1200	}	}	}	}	}	800	-
5.	Water Supply Arrangement in Hamlets	Nos.	15000	-	-	4000	3764	4000	6385	7000	-	5669	9727
6.	Guneworm Eradication Programme	No. of T.W.	-	790	790	754	790	932	469	-	-	-	-
7.	PWSS under Plan/ARWSP	No. of Schemes	800	50	29	132	83	100	100	100	-	100	45
8.	PWSS under KIW Phase KPW I&II	-do-	203	-	-	137	47	100	63	160	-	50	-
9.	Rural Sanitation Programme	No. of latrines	-	100	69	15000	18021	30000	36160	40000	41422	40400	45277
10.	Ground Water Recharging Conservation Programme	Stop Dam/ Works	-	10	4	10	38	100	226	100	-	100	84

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
11. Urban Sector														
a- Spillover Schemes of VII Plan	No. of Town/ Schemes	100	40	29	35	22	21	14	22	8	15	1		
Ongoing Schemes and Continuing Schemes														
WELFARE SCHEDULED TRIBES														
1. Beneficiary Oriented Economic Programme	No. of Bene.	500	300	300	200	170	200	200	200	-	200	-		
2. State Scholarship	No. of Students in lakh	9.50	6.80	6.96	7.40	7.87	7.90	7.90	8.00	9.40	10.25	9.76		
3. Merit Scholarship	No. of Students	1818	1818	1818	1818	1100	1818	566	1818	912	1818	715		
4. Free Supply of Text-Books to Students of I,II Classes	No. of Students in lakh	10.00	8.50	6.91	7.25	6.51	7.85	7.25	7.85	7.96	8.11	6.83		
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES														
1. Self Employment scheme	No. of bene.	750	50	-	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	-		

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
2.	Agr. Development Programme	No. of Bane.	1000	20	-	30	25	25	25	8	8	8	-	
3.	Stipend to SC Trainees in General ITIs.	No. of Trainees	6000	1200	1200	200	120	100	68	100	70	100	-	
4.	Postmatric Scholarship	No. of Students	165000	4000	-	4000	3000	3000	-	3000	3000	3000	3000	
5.	Postmatric Scholarship (Central Sector Scheme)	-do-	500000	2500	2500	72000	72000	75000	75000	75000	75000	77000	77000	
6.	State Scholarship	No. of Students in lakh	25.00	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.50	7.50	7.70	7.00	7.50	
7.	Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Education Activities	Nos.	50	36	36	40	40	42	45	45	50	50	55	
8.	Reimbursement of Board Exam. Fee	No. of Students	125000	50000	42007	25000	54723	60000	60500	60000	60000	60000	60500	
9.	Merit Scholarship	-do-	1250	35	35	200	40	200	32	100	50	105	250	
10.	Supply of Free Text-books to I&II Class students	No. of Students in lakh	30.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.00	7.25	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
11.	Merit Scholarship to Denotified Tribes/Castes	No. of Students	200	35	35	50	-	20	-	20	20	20	20	4
12.	Postmatric Scholarship for Denotified Tribes/Castes	-do-	250	15	15	30	-	15	-	15	16	15	-	
13.	State Scholarship for Denotified Tribes/Castes	-do-	50000	16000	16000	16000	13000	16000	15500	16000	16000	16200	16000	
14.	Student Welfare Fund	-do-	55000	7500	7500	10000	6000	8000	10000	8000	7500	10000	2600	
15.	Supply of T.V. Sets for Hostels/Ashrams	No. of TV Sets	1000	-	-	200	150	200	-	200	200	200	-	
16.	Grant to Education Works Instd. as Discretionary Fund	No. of Works	2500	300	300	300	200	300	250	400	200	450	-	
17.	Prematric Scholarship for Children of Parents engaged in Unclean Occupation	No. of Students	150000	3180	3180	45000	37000	45000	43000	45000	45000	45000	48000	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
18.	Purchase of Books for PGT/PMT	No. of Books	7500	-	-	1500	1300	1500	-	1500	1500	1500	-	
19.	Remuneration for coaching of S. C. Students	No. of Students	1000	60	60	300	-	100	-	100	100	50	-	
20.	Drinking Water Wells	No. of Works	1000	200	200	100	80	100	100	100	60	120	75	
21.	Profession-alisation of Unclean Occupation	No. of Works	600	125	125	100	75	50	-	50	50	150	-	
23.	Eradication of Untouchability (Prize to Gram Panchayat)	No. of Panchayats	100	54	54	54	45	54	45	54	54	54	54	
24.	Mass Marriage Scheme for SCs.	No. of Couples	3000	60	60	100	-	100	12	100	46	100	-	
25.	Scheme to Promote Inter Casts Marriage	-do-	300	74	74	60	120	100	120	100	82	170	83	
26.	Development of S.C. Colonies	No. of Works	500	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	50	100	50	
27.	Incentive to Local Dais	Delivery Cases	15000	4000	3180	3000	2120	3000	3240	3000	3280	4000	3650	
28.	Special Mobile Courts	Nos.	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
29.	Constt. of Nostel Buldgs.	Nos.	750	100	44	125	125	50	36	100	125	151	127	
30.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	No. of Bene.	200000	15000	10194	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	15000	

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	

MINORITY & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

1. Of Capital Nature :

a-Constt.of Buildings for Pre-Exam. Training Centra, Hostels, Ashrams	Noe.	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-
---	------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2. Educational Programmes

e-Pre-Matric Scholarship	No.of Students in lakh	3.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.76	3.20	6.28	3.50	6.92	7.20	7.60
b-Postmatric Scholarship	-do-	1.60	1.16	1.18	1.28	1.31	1.35	1.77	1.40	1.83	1.83	1.95
c-Merit Scholarship	No.of Students	225	-	-	225	-	225	-	225	-	100	-
d-Postmatric Hostels	No.of Seats	-	-	-	400	-	400	-	400	400	-	-
e-Upgradation of CWCs	Centres/ Seats	7/70	-	-	2/20	2/20	2/20	-	2	2	2	-

TABLE-II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
a-All India	No. of	Students	150	-	-	30	24	30	27	30	24	30	25	
	Pre-Exam.	Training												
	Centrs, Raipur													
b-State Level	No. of	Students	500	-	-	100	134	100	156	100	67	60	138	
	Pre-Exam.	Training												
	Centrs, Bhopal													
c-FET, PMT, PAT	-do-		18000	-	-	3600	3600	7200	3600	3600	1600	1920	400	
	Coaching													
d-Removal of	No. of	Prog.	150	-	-	30	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	
	Social Evils													
a-Research and	No. of	Students	20	-	-	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	
	Evaluation	Call												
H O U S I N G														

1. M.P. Housing Board														
a-Construction	No.		14421	2724	2041	2879	2522	2752	2752	2008	2208	2091	501	
	of Houses													
b-Development	No.		76919	6075	6081	6482	4183	1238	1238	2561	3087	2196	1517	
	of Plots													
2. Police Housing														
a-Constt. of	No.		760	-	-	-	-	1307	1307	760)	1053	408	
	houses for	Constables												

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	b-Constt.of Houses for Officers	No.	150	-	-	-	-	327	327	150)		255	165
URBAN WELFARE														
1. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums														
	a-Grant in aid to SCD for EUS	No. of Slum Dwellers	228572	30000	29742	29714	28061	29714	9524	3261	16201	19250	15904	
	b-Grant to Urban Local Bodies for the arrangement of Drinking Water and Lavotaries	do-	76190	55000	50653	49523	59256	69241	51371))	21006	17355	
)	54910	54910		
	c-Construction for the arrangement of Drinking Water and Lavotaries in Jhuggi Jhopdi	No. of Slum Dwellers	48953	15000	13851	17904	19752	23114	45893))	11851	9791	
	2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation	No. of Families	5455	1453	680	829	488	720	88	915	2660	-	-	
	3. Group Insurance Schemes	No. of Person in lakh	0.71	0.14	0.28	0.33	0.32	1.00	0.24	1.30	0.85	1.30	1.00	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
4.	N.R.Y.	a. No. of Persons	40000	8000	8000	12529	23991	19483	20846	10356	30405	40000	32310	
		b. Mandays in lakh	31.25	6.25	6.25	3.50	4.02	6.52	2.05	2.38	3.04	4.15	3.32	
5.	U.B.S.P	No. of Persons	-	-	-	157724	62069	155172	155172	310344	129239	310344	429840	
URBAN ADMINISTRATION														
1.	Construction of Shops and Markets	Nos.	625	194	194	194	-	194	-	2673	2401	414	6	
2.	Other Remunerative Schemes as Bus-Stand, Community Hall etc.	-do-	45	15	15	15	11	15	-	15	-	25	3	
3.	Construction of Roads	K.M.	387	95	95	95	103	95	129	100	-	161	17	
4.	Other Development Works	Nos.	76	-	-	29	29	29	29	29	-	62	40	
5.	Construction of Public Latrines and Urinals	Nos.	157	-	-	47	7	49	49	50	-	116	1	
6.	Conversion of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	Noa.	8474	2285	2285	2285	2256	2285	2285	2285	-	2485		

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-97										
			Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
7.	Purchase of Fire Fighters and Other Equipments	-do-	180	65	22	36	-	65	-	20	-	17	22
8.	Group Insurance for Sweepers	No.	-	-	-	-	19857	-	19752	-	19587	-	20066
URBAN DEVELOPMENT													
(Town & Country Planning)													
1.	Plan Preparation	No. of Towns	35	4	3	4	1	6	2 Completed 4 in Progress	15	15	15	15
2.	Review and Revision of Development Plans	-do-	13	-	-	6	1	5	1 Completed 4 in Progress	5	-	2	2
3.	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	-do-	45	-	-	22	3	13	13	25	13	12	7
4.	Block Loan Schemes	-do-	100	-	-	15	1	5	1	1	-	1	1
5.	City Development Infrastructure Scheme	No. of Towns	-	-	-	6	-	4	2	4	-	4	4

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. Child Welfare

a-Family Atmosphere to Orphans	Instit./ Bene.	8/32	7/28	7/28	8/32	6/24	8/32	5	8/32	8/30	8/32	8/32
b-Mobile Creches	Creches/ Bene.	200/ 40000	20/ 400	20/ 400	182/ 3000	62/ 620	100/ 1000	15	100/ 1000	61/ 572	100/ 1000	100/ 1000

2. Women Welfare

a-Constt. of Govt. Buldgs. and Women Instit. & T.C.P.Cs.	Instit.	9	5	3	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
b-Sewing and Tailoring	Centre/ Bene.	10/ 1500	25/ 1000	25/ 750	10/ 300	10/ 294	10/ 300	10/ 300	12/ 360	10/ 320	12/ 360	12/ 360
c-Awareness Camps	Camps/ Bene.	4590/ 168500	100/ 15000	62/ 2000	550/ 55000	551/ 51200	459/ 45900	195	1100/ 110000	2225/ 225000	1000/ 100000	1000/ 100000
d-Inspectional Tours for Women	Tours/ Bene.	160/ 8000	4/ 100	4/ 100	7/ 175	4/ 100	10/ 250	25	10/ 250	10/ 250	-	-

3. Grant-in-aid

a-Child Welfare Organisation	Nos.	564	172	172	337	336	370	326	400	340	450	450
b-Assistance to Voluntary Organisation	Nos.	251	-	200	203	202	270	265	300	329	350	350

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)		
4.	Others													
	a-Veshya Ummulan	No. of Orgn.	30	-	-	5	4	7	4	10	5	12	12	
	b-Ayusmati	Distt.	-	-	-	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
	c-Vatsalya	-do-	-	-	-	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
NUTRITION														
1.	Nutrition Distribution in Rural Areas	Benef. in Lakh	16.13	-	-	6.34	5.07	10.33	10.33	13.89	13.89	15.04	15.04	
2.	Nutrition Programme in Tribal Areas	-do-	16.95	15.00	14.82	10.01	8.01	11.84	11.84	17.46	17.46	17.38	17.38	
3.	Nutrition Prog. in Negriya Gondi Basti Areas	-do-	3.32	4.00	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	2.40	2.40	
4.	Mid-Day-Meal	-do-	11.89	11.89	8.97	11.89	9.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Benef. under Special Nutrition Programme													
	a-Children 0-6 Years	-do-	25.40	15.36	11.52	15.36	11.52	14.02	-	21.50	21.50	-	-	
	b-Women	-do-	6.05	3.56	2.67	3.56	2.67	3.24	-	4.94	5.00	-	-	

TABLE - II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual Ach.	Proposed Target	Actual Ach. (P)	
SOCIAL WELFARE													
1.	Welfare of Handicapped	No. of Bene.	54400	12430	7377	12430	23164	16340	18291	17011	14569	20185	10715
2.	Juvenile Welfare Fund	-do-	400	100	-	100	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
3.	Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute	-do-	1000	200	69	200	243	250	178	250	118	250	-
4.	Correctional Services	No. of Bene.	7150	1200	815	1300	1051	1650	393	1800	868	1500	388
5.	Other Schemes	-do-	4000			1200	200	1200	225	1200	138	350	114
SOPRIS & YOUTH WELFARE													
1.	Grants to State Level Association & Other Instt.	Nos.	500	300	205	350	100	350	241	320	298	350	320
2.	Grants for incentive to Players	Nos.	545	200	100	127	156	175	159	175	208	250	220
3.	Grants for Coaching to Players	Nos. in lakh	2.32	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.75	-	0.75	0.15
4.	Grants for Rural Sports meet	-do-	6.20	5.00	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.22	1.50	0.75	0.75	0.75

CHAPTER - 3

APPROACH TO THE NINTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The following approach has been adopted for the formulation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan :

1. Perspective

1.1. Fulfilling the social and human aspirations of the people, meeting their essential requirements, raising income levels and the quality of life constitute the core of developmental effort.

1.2. The savings in the Govt. and public sector have turned negative, considerably eroding their ability to maintain the erstwhile share of public investment. The private sector and the community has to bear the larger burden of economic growth. An environment has to be created which encourages peoples' involvement in the process of nation-building rather than their dependence on the Govt. The State has to play more of a facilitating role and concentrate on protecting the interests of the poor and the underprivileged. Discretionary leeway in governance has to yield sway in favour of transparent policies and autonomous regulatory mechanisms.

1.3. The re-vitalization of rural and urban local bodies and creation of District Planning Committees in the light of the Constitutional amendments, opens new vistas for delivery of essential services and peoples' involvement.

1.4. The structure of GDP has been changing significantly in recent times. The large reduction in the agricultural sector, in percentage terms, has been accompanied by only a marginal reduction in the proportion of people dependent in this sector. Consequently, the disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in terms of per capita output (and incomes) have widened.

1.5. Growing unemployment has been a major problem in recent years both in rural and urban areas. The generation of gainful employment through increase in production, self-employment in economically-viable activities and wage employment for poorer sections of the community has consistently lagged behind demand for work.

1.6. All the population does not have access to the basic necessities of life-drinking water and health facilities, in particular. Infant mortality is still high and literacy levels, particularly among women and disadvantaged sections, are low. Existing differentials between rural and urban infrastructure facilities, the prevailing average income levels for the bottom deciles of the population and significant regional differences in development make it necessary for the State to take care of the

important social needs of the population like health, education, as well as the minimum requirements of the living environment like drinking water and rural roads.

1.7. There has been a marked acceleration in urbanisation. Urban infrastructure, even at a minimum level, requires considerable resources. There is a widening gap between demand and availability of essential services.

2. Objectives

2.1. From the State's point of view, provision of basic amenities to the population like drinking water, primary health and education, generating adequate employment, removal of regional / social disparities-especially welfare of disadvantaged section, and strengthening of growth infrastructure would remain the prime objectives for the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

3. Approach

3.1. Role of planning

3.1.1. Long-term conditions of growth are determined by demographic trends, basic resource endowments, entrepreneurial resources and the technology perspective. Macro-economic policies should help to allocate resources largely in line with competitive advantage, stimulate economic growth and raise the living standards of the population. Fiscal and monetary initiatives should aim at providing a better balance between aggregate demand and supply while minimizing the distortionary effects of the tax system.

3.1.2. The trickle-down process by itself, however, may not be sufficient to make a significant dent on the socio-economic problems of the bottom layers of the population. Planning has to play an integrative role in developing a holistic approach to policy formulation in critical and inter-sectoral areas of human and economic development, providing information and monitoring. Except in relation to public sector investment - which is analogous to corporate planning - planning may be indicative. The planning process also has to manage flow of resources across regions for removal of regional disparities, creation of social infrastructure and development of human resources - which market forces have not achieved in adequate measure.

3.2. Agriculture & Allied Activities

3.2.1. The agricultural growth rate has to be much higher to absorb additional labour force or to reduce poverty levels. While

agriculture has made substantial progress, there have been large variations in crop production from year to year, mainly due to the vagaries of the monsoons. Crop output has become more sensitive to rainfall in the post-green revolution period, because use of inputs, like fertilizers, is stepped up when soil moisture / ground water table is adequate.

3.2.2. The sensitivity of output to variations in rainfall depends on the nature of technology, inputs used and the level of development in infrastructure facilities, like irrigation. Special efforts are required to identify the basic constraints faced by farmers, intensify measures to improve productivity for specific crops / areas, extend latest technologies and demonstrate their potential to farmers.

3.2.3. Non-availability of irrigation and heavy reliance on uncertain monsoons have made production of all crops, barring a few, virtually stagnant in rain-fed areas. Greater attention and resources need to be devoted to watershed development, coupled with scientific management of land for better in situ moisture conservation. Economically-viable improved techniques are required for dry-land farming in rain-fed tracts, to enable farmers to make scientific and optimum use of their land and water resources.

Irrigation

3.2.4. Irrigation is essential to increase cropping intensity and land productivity. The expansion and improvement of irrigation facilities has to be a key ingredient of agricultural and rural development programmes. A major effort is required to harness irrigation potential through minor irrigation works. Priority has also to be given to speedy completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes and better utilisation of potential created. Urgent attention is required to improve the quality of water management through farmers' participation and equitable water-pricing arrangements, to ensure reliability and adequate maintenance of irrigation systems.

3.2.5. Special attention has to be paid to small lift-irrigation schemes prepared on individual or co-operative basis, improvement and renewal of village tanks and other traditional local irrigation systems under various programmes of rural development and employment guarantee schemes. Use of ground water has to be selectively encouraged through private investment, public tubewells being made over for operation and maintenance to beneficiaries' organisations.

3.2.6. In order to enable farmers to earn higher incomes, a combination of processing and business activity with farming activity is essential. The changes in trade policies have also improved the prospects for traditional exports as well as non-traditional commodities like, flowers, vegetables and fruits,

etc. Special efforts are required to build infrastructure and create conditions for the growth of agri-business, together with innovative organisational methods that would allow small farmers to get together and take advantage of economies of scale.

Diversification

3.2.7. Since a preponderant proportion of landholders is small or marginal, agricultural production systems followed by this segment of the farming community have to be diversified into other allied activities capable of generating higher returns, like animal husbandry, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, etc.

3.3. Rural development

3.3.1. In a primarily agrarian society, considerations of equity demand greater attention to rural needs (like drinking water, primary health care and education, approach roads, etc.), increasing agricultural productivity and diversification, and expansion of off-farm activities in rural areas. Large scale incidence of poverty, notwithstanding high workers' participation rate (indicative of under-employment) underscores the need for supportive programmes of rural employment.

3.3.2. It is necessary that resources are made available for building up rural infrastructure, which is an essential prerequisite for more sustained employment and development. There is emergent need for construction of all-weather roads to improve accessibility, minor irrigation works, water harvesting structures, buildings for primary schools and sub-health centres.

3.3.3. In the long-run, agriculture and other land based activities, even with a high rate and possible diversion of growth will not be able to provide employment to all the rural workers at adequate levels of incomes. Technological and organisational changes accompanying agricultural growth are likely to lead first to a decline in employment potential, and thereafter to conversion of a substantial number of those under-employed to open unemployed seeking work elsewhere. It is desirable that the rural economy gets diversified into non-agricultural activities to provide productive employment to the growing labour force and to reduce the wide economic differences between rural and urban areas.

3.3.4. Upgradation of skills and technology of rural workers / artisans needs to be given a special thrust, with the aim of generating wage / self-employment in new areas where demand is expanding. Emphasis on human resource development should also be accompanied by development of infrastructure and forward and backward linkages, to ensure viability of selected activities.

3.3.5. An employment oriented growth strategy will show perceptible results only in the medium and long-term. In the short-term, direct wage employment will have to be provided to the unemployed and under-employed, particularly among the vulnerable sections. Special employment programmes must also contribute to productive capacity of areas / or individuals, through greater integration with sectoral development programmes.

3.4. Industry

3.4.1. Sustained advance in productivity with technological dynamism, increase in gainful employment, balanced regional growth and achievement of international competitiveness in selected sectors should be the main aims of industrial policy. The long-term objective should be to evolve a technology mix in production that conforms to our resources and needs.

3.4.2. De-regulation of the domestic economic activity has brought about a qualitative change in the outlook for the manufacturing sector in the next phase of development. A shift from the public sector to the private sector is apparent in almost all sectors of the industry, which should augur a massive push for industrialisation and modernisation. The process should be accelerated by disinvestment of the public sector over a wide range of activities.

3.4.3. A liberal policy for entry and expansion of industrial units must also be accompanied by a rational policy for exit of economically-unviable firms, both in the public and private sector. Highly restrictive and time-consuming procedures for exit are one of the underlying factors of the widespread sickness in the industrial sector. A practical industrial exit policy should also protect the legitimate interests of labour, and attempt to minimise the adverse effects of closure through voluntary retirement schemes and re-training of labour force.

3.4.4. The modern small-scale sector has shown significant growth in output, employment and even exports. The major problem with this sector has been the lack of adequate modernisation and technological upgradation, which would be necessary to assist them to compete effectively with the larger industrial units.

3.4.5. Small investment has not always implied high employment per unit of capital and many small scale industries have become capital intensive. Benefits of State intervention have largely been cornered by relatively modern, less labour-intensive industries. The employment criterion should also be necessary for achievement of socio-economic objectives.

3.4.6. Special attention has to be paid to the unregistered sector in view of its potential for employment. There is need for emphasis on the promotion of service industry, with suitable

programmes for training and upgradation of skills. Programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries, Handlooms, Sericulture and Handicrafts can be integrated with rural development / poverty alleviation programmes.

3.5. Infrastructure

3.5.1. Agriculture and industrial development will need to be supported by improvement of infrastructure, particularly energy and transport. Rapid economic growth will be possible only if the prevailing infrastructure constraints can be redressed effectively. It is imperative that development policy in these sectors address itself to modernisation and expansion of supply.

3.5.2. In the energy sector, effort has to be made to eliminate power shortages and achieving higher efficiency norms. An effective system of minimisation of waste, including transmission and distribution losses, and a more rational system of pricing should be evolved. In transport sector, a larger road / rail network is necessary for opening up the rural hinterland and better integration of the rural and urban economy. Strengthening and improvement of the condition of existing roads / bridges is also a major area of concern. Communication / information services need to be upgraded to modern standards of convenience and availability.

3.5.3. The dominant share of investment in infrastructure has hitherto come from the public sector, which is becoming increasingly inadequate in the face of public dis-saving and enhanced capital requirements. Private initiative must be encouraged to participate in creating infrastructure like power, communication services, roads, bridges, minor irrigation, social housing, industrial estates, etc.

3.6. Urban development

3.6.1. Urbanisation is a natural consequence of economic change. The growing contribution of urbanisation to national income is overshadowed by the deterioration in the quality of life and the widening gap between demand and supply of essential services. The worst sufferers are the poor, who have little access to basic services, like drinking water and sanitation. The informal sector, which accounts for a major share of total employment in large cities, also has high incidence of marginal and low income employment. The problems of urban housing have aggravated, resulting in proliferation of slums / squatter settlements.

3.6.2. Public investment in urban infrastructure is limited by resource constraints of urban local bodies. Apart from rational devolution of tax proceeds, user charges for services need to be rationalised for feasible cost-recovery. Private capital and institutional finance will have to be dovetailed for development

of urban infrastructure and housing. Innovative funding patterns and role of private capital in specific areas need to be explored.

3.6.3. Accelerating urban unemployment postulates the need for larger investment in social infrastructure and human resources development to upgrade informal sector occupations and integrate them with the urban economy. Programmes to deal with urban poverty should emphasise both employment generation and provision of basic services to the poor.

3.6.4. Growing pressure on civic infrastructure in larger cities also calls for measures aimed at reducing the migration of rural poor. Concerted efforts should be made to channelise private industrial investment in the vicinity of small and medium towns. A well co-ordinated strategy is required for promoting development of small and medium towns.

3.6.5. Rural-urban cohesion in the management of growth is also necessary to achieve composite development of human settlements while stimulating economic growth. Spatial development plans can provide a framework for identification of nuclei of development and lower order centres, depending on their infrastructure level and growth potential.

3.7. Employment

3.7.1. An accelerated expansion of employment opportunities is necessary both for poverty alleviation and effective utilisation of human resources for economic and social development of the country. During past years, the backlog of unemployment has been rising because the labour force has been growing at a faster rate than the growth of employment. Relatively higher growth rate of economic growth, together with a pattern of sectoral growth yielding a higher aggregate employment elasticity will be necessary.

3.7.2. There is considerable scope for raising employment in agriculture in those regions of the country that have so far lagged behind in agriculture development. A faster growth of employment in these areas will also have a positive effect on the wage rate and incomes of the rural workers. High growth of value-added agri-business, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture and aquaculture offer scope for employment expansion in the future. Regeneration of natural resources such as land and forests can generate large volumes of employment, and also benefit disadvantaged sections of society, like women and tribals, in particular.

3.7.3. Rural industrial activities now comprise textile and agro-based activities with forward and backward linkages with agriculture, as well as others producing commodities of local

consumption, like construction materials, etc. Considerable expansion of such activities, with employment potential for rural workers, is possible.

3.7.4. While the employment potential of output growth in the organised sector has stagnated, the small-scale / unorganised sector has provided increased employment in manufacturing in recent years. The expansion of this sector can raise employment elasticity and growth significantly. Increased investment in construction of roads and housing would meet the objectives of short-term employment, as well as provision of shelter.

3.7.5. The services sector has been growing at a relatively faster rate but employment growth has been sluggish. The sector affords significant potential for employment generation in both urban and rural areas.

3.7.6. Near-full employment can, however, only be achieved over time. Special programmes of supplementary short term employment for the under-employed / unemployed, particularly among the weak and the vulnerable, would continue to be necessary - and should be extended to provide a measure of guarantee of work as a safety net for the poor, especially where seasonal migration is endemic. A single-window system may be established for all direct employment generation programmes, without creating new infrastructure, so that a holistic approach becomes possible.

8. Drinking water and Sanitation

3.8.1. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs of health and efficiency. Disease, particularly of children, and drudgery of women is directly attributable to lack of these vital essentials.

3.8.2. It has not been possible to provide sustainable sources of clean drinking water to people particularly in rural areas. Highest priority has to be given to coverage of no-source habitations and provide them with sustainable supply of drinking water by the end of the century. Poorly served habitations / habitations where water supply has depleted because of receding ground water should also be provided with stipulated requirements. Special and urgent measures are required to tackle quality problems. Measures for conservation of water and recharge of aquifers should also be implemented on a large scale to provide sustained supply of water.

3.8.3. Keeping in view the high costs of providing water supply in larger cities and towns, the private sector's participation should be mobilised for construction and maintenance of drinking water projects. Local bodies should levy appropriate user charges for drinking water and sanitation facilities, so that they are self-sustaining at least, in operation and maintenance.

3.8.4. Greater attention should be paid to sanitation, both in urban and rural areas. Along with scientific planning of solid and liquid waste disposal systems for bigger urban agglomerations, greater awareness and education of sanitation practices should be brought about in the rural areas.

3.9. Education

3.9.1. Education is an investment in the process of development. The intensity of problems of development and population growth corresponds to the lack of education and the educational deprivation of women. It is necessary to achieve universal primary education through full-time formal schools or part-time non-formal schools. Special programmes will be necessary for tribal and working children, in particular girls.

3.9.2. There is continuing need to establish meaningful linkages between the world of learning and the world of work. Vocational education preparing students for wage / self employment should become a desirable alternative to higher education for the majority of school-leavers, by offering suitable courses at the 10+2 stage, vocational training institutions and non-formal courses.

3.9.3. An integrated approach is required for the growth of higher education, to provide equitable and cost-effective expansion, strengthening of facilities and promotion of excellence.

3.9.4. The quality of technical education needs to be improved through modernisation and upgradation of infrastructure and strengthening industry-institution relationships.

3.10. Health

3.10.1. Relentless growth of population has eroded the gains of prosperity. Efforts to spread family limitation practices need to be intensified with renewed vigor, keeping in view the social, behavioral and economic factors which impact on birth rates.

3.10.2. The major share of public investment should be directed to health care services. Health care facilities should now reach the entire population by placing greater emphasis and reliance on community-based systems. Along with adequate diffusion of medical education facilities to provide graduate medical doctors for manning curative services, training of medical professionals willing to work in rural areas, through innovative medical schooling systems, requires specific attention.

3.10.3. The efficiency of health care systems at the grass-root level is a major cause of concern. Greater emphasis is necessary on health education and sanitation, since these factors are responsible for higher morbidity in urban slums and rural areas.

3.10.4. Due to paucity of resources, existing State-owned medical care institutions are inadequately maintained and services provided are also deficient. There is a strong case for restricting free medical services to poorer sections only and requiring the better-off sections to pay for the services utilized by them.

3.11. Housing

3.11.1. Housing is a major economic sector, because of its potential for employment generation and the fact that ownership of housing is an important element in the mobilization of domestic savings. The magnitude of the housing problem has, however, grown in recent years due to exponentially increasing land and construction costs. While housing is essentially a private activity, State intervention is necessary to meet the housing requirements of the vulnerable sections as well as create an enabling environment for providing shelter to all on a self-sustaining basis.

3.11.2. The approach to housing development should emphasise removal of legal constraints to supply of land as well as rental housing activity in order to clear existing backlog and meet incremental housing needs. Self-housing as well as shelter upgradation should be stimulated by increase in credit for housing and basic services as well as innovative extension of the credit network. Subsidised plots and use of low cost materials and building technologies may be promoted to provide affordable housing to poorer segments of the population. Special assistance / subsidy may be extended to especially disadvantaged groups, for in situ upgradation and house construction at new sites. Construction of housing for the poorest sections should remain an important component of wage-employment generation programmes in the rural areas.

3.12. Poverty alleviation and Social justice

3.12.1. Adequate food security and developmental programmes, which generate adequate employment, are among the main components of the strategy to take care of the poor. In the interests of social justice, programmes for social security and social / economic uplift of weaker sections should also find due place in the IX Plan, along with measures for providing greater access to public services and resources.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3.12.2. Economic growth must be widely distributed across regions and sections of the population. The backward regions and disadvantaged sections of society, if not protected fully, are likely to be left behind in the natural process of growth. A very large number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue to be socially and economically backward and are languishing at the bottom of the economic pyramid. The dwindling resource base, restrictions on access to forest produce and lack of opportunity for wage employment has caused hardship to the tribal people. Most of the SC / ST do not own productive assets and suffer from long periods of unemployment and under-employment.

3.12.3. Intensification of effort to bridge the gap in the levels of development of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes is required, so that these disadvantaged sections of the population are brought on par with rest of society in all spheres of national endeavour.

3.12.4. While scheduled castes and scheduled tribes lag behind the rest of the population in most social and economic development indicators, and their development needs are common in several areas, the scheduled castes suffer not only from economic backwardness as well as social disabilities. Elimination of exploitation and removal of all forms of oppression must receive high priority.

3.12.5. The problems of the scheduled tribes arise from geographical isolation characterised by a low level of techno-economic development and wide variation between the different areas and different tribal groups. Problems of access to programmes and services have to be identified and removed. Protection / restoration of rights to natural usufruct and preservation of socio-cultural values should also be ensured through decentralised, participatory planning.

Women, Children and other vulnerable groups

3.12.6. Specific measures are also necessary to ensure that women are enabled to function as equal partners and participants in development and there is greater societal awareness of their contribution to national well-being. Care has also to be taken that vulnerable groups, including children, destitute and the disabled are not excluded from the fruits of development.

3.13. Environment

3.13.1. For sustainable use of natural resources, comprehensive strategies are required for the conservation of forest resources, regeneration of wastelands and degraded areas, protection of

natural eco-systems, ecological restoration and control of environmental pollution. Local bodies and institutions should be assigned greater role in the exploitation of natural resources and management of the environment. Management policies should also delineate the rights of weaker sections, such as tribals, nomads and women, in terms of access and control over natural resources.

3.14. People's involvement

3.14.1. Better targeting of social uplift programmes can be achieved through decentralised planning and implementation. People's initiative and participation must become a key element in the process of development. The focus of attention should be on developing multiple institutional options for delivery of services. The Govt. should facilitate the process of peoples' involvement, by creating the institutional infrastructure to get them involved in social tasks and social mobilisation. Steps must be initiated to strengthen local institutions, re-orientation and integration of local development activities under the charge of local bodies, and helping the co-operatives to support local economic activities. District / sub-district bodies should be provided greater autonomy and freedom of action through normative devolution of financial assistance.

CHAPTER - 4

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NINTH PLAN (1997-2002)

THRUST AREAS AND PRIORITIES

The Planning Commission's Approach to the Ninth Plan aims to address the problems faced in the Eighth Plan in the areas of capital formation in agriculture, living standards of the poor, infrastructure, social sector, regional disparity and fiscal deficits. The following objectives have been set out for the Ninth Plan :-

- I. Priority to agriculture and rural development to generate adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;
- II. Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;
- III. Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;
- IV. Providing basic minimum services to all in a time-bound manner;
- V. Containing the growth rate of the population;
- VI. Ensuring environmental sustainability of the developmental process through social mobilisation and participation of the people at all levels;
- VII. Empowerment of women and socially-disadvantaged groups (SC/ST / OBC / Minorities) as agents of socio-economic change and development;
- VIII. Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayat Raj institutions, co-operatives and self-help groups;
- IX. Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

STATE'S APPROACH TO THE NINTH PLAN

2. Our State lags behind others in most human development indicators. All the population does not have access to the basic necessities of life - drinking water and health facilities, in particular. Infant mortality is still high and literacy levels, particularly among women and disadvantaged sections, are low. There are significant regional differences in development. Growing unemployment has been a major problem in recent years, both in rural and urban areas.

3. Therefore, the State Government propose greater emphasis on human development, increasing agricultural production and productivity,

development of infrastructure, provision of basic amenities to the population, generating adequate employment and removal of regional / social disparities and measures to curb population growth.

STRATEGY

Agriculture & Allied Activities

4. The agricultural growth rate will be raised to absorb additional labour force and reduce poverty levels. Greater attention and resources will be devoted to watershed development for better in situ moisture conservation. Priority will be given to speedy completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes and better utilisation of potential created through farmers' participation. To increase farm incomes, efforts will be made to diversify small / marginal farmers into other allied activities, like animal husbandry, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, etc.

Infrastructure

5. Together with public investment, private initiative would be encouraged to participate in creating infrastructure like power, communication services, roads, bridges, housing, industrial estates, etc. Effort will be made to re-structure and improve the financial viability of the State Electricity Board. Maintenance of arterial roads / highways will be provided added resources and attention.

Employment

6. A pattern of sectoral growth yielding higher employment elasticity will be followed to raise employment in agri-business, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture and aquaculture, and create additional opportunities for employment through re-generation of natural resources such as wasteland and forests, increased investment in construction of roads and housing.

Industry

7. Special attention will be paid to the unregistered sector and promotion of service industry, with suitable programmes for training and upgradation of skills. Programmes for development of Khadi and village industries, handlooms, sericulture and handicrafts will be integrated with rural development / poverty alleviation programmes.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Water supply and sanitation

8. Highest priority would be given to coverage of no-source habitations and provide them with sustainable supply of drinking water. Special measures would be taken to tackle quality problems. Measures for conservation of water and recharge of aquifers would also be implemented to provide sustained supply of water. The private sector's participation would be mobilised for drinking water projects.

9. Greater attention would be paid to sanitation, both in urban and rural areas. Along with scientific planning of solid and liquid waste disposal systems for bigger urban agglomerations, greater awareness and education of sanitation practices would be brought about in the rural areas.

Education

10. Efforts would be made to achieve universal primary education through formal / non-formal schools. Vocational education / training would to be expanded both through institutional and non-formal courses. An integrated approach would be followed for higher education, to provide greater autonomy, equitable and cost-effective expansion including private participation, strengthening of facilities and promotion of excellence. The quality of technical education would be improved through consolidation and upgradation of infrastructure and strengthening industry-institution relationships.

Health

11. Relentless growth of population has eroded the gains of prosperity. Efforts to spread family limitation practices will be intensified together with a system of disincentives. The major share of public investment would be directed to health care services, placing greater emphasis and reliance on community-based systems. Along with adequate diffusion of medical education facilities, training of medical professionals, willing to work in rural areas, through innovative medical schooling systems would be given attention.

Housing

12. Construction of housing for the poorest sections will remain an important component of wage-employment generation programmes in the rural areas. The approach to housing development in urban areas would emphasise removal of legal constraints to supply of land as well as rental housing activity. Subsidised plots and use of low cost

materials and building technologies would be promoted to provide affordable housing to poorer segments of the population.

Poverty alleviation and Social justice

13. Adequate food security and developmental programmes, which generate adequate employment, will be the main components of the strategy to take care of the poor. Development of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes will be intensified, so that these disadvantaged sections of the population are brought on par with rest of society. Protection / restoration of rights of tribals to natural usufruct and preservation of socio-cultural values would also be ensured through decentralised, participatory planning. Specific measures would be taken to ensure that women are enabled to function as equal partners and participants in development and vulnerable groups, including children, destitute and the disabled are not excluded from the fruits of development.

People's involvement

14. People's initiative and participation will be a key element in the process of development. The Govt. will facilitate the process of peoples' involvement, by creating the institutional infrastructure to get them involved in social tasks and social mobilisation and affording access to information and opportunity of consultation. Better targeting of social uplift programmes will be achieved through decentralised planning and implementation. Steps will be initiated for strengthening local institutions; re-orientation and integration of local development activities under the charge of local bodies, and normative devolution of funds.

RESOURCES FOR PLAN FINANCING

15. The macro-economic framework of the Ninth Plan assumes that the bulk of the improvement in public savings will have to come from the Govt. Greater revenue raising is anticipated through tax / local effort by Panchayati Raj institutions, particularly in view of the focus on Basic Minimum services. The Planning Commission have suggested two alternative projections for the Ninth Plan size of the State, viz.:

- I. 6.25 times the size of the Annual Plan, 1997-98 (Rs. 21355.14 crores;
- II. assuming an increase of 30% over the VIII Plan (Rs. 18995.81 crores).

16. Discussions were held with the Planning Commission to determine the availability of resources for the Ninth Plan. Resources for the Ninth Plan have been worked out in constant terms at 1996-97 prices, assuming 7% inflation. The exercise indicated that the available resources may be Rs.20074.19 crores, compared to the gross availability of Rs.12207.36 crores in the Eighth Plan.

17. After making due provision for anticipated wage increase consequent to the report of the Fifth Pay Commission and commitment of plan expenditure to the non-plan (Rs. 3173.52 cr), the State's own contribution to the Ninth Plan will be Rs.11682.07 crores (58.19%) - inclusive of market borrowing, loans from LIC / GIC / NABARD, local bodies' resources (Rs.2712.94 crores), PSU resources / borrowings of the order of Rs. 3540.50 crores, additional resource mobilisation by the State Govt. and anticipated tariff revision to make up the resource gap of MPEB and MPSRTC. The Central support will be Rs. 8392.12 crores - which also comprises EAP assistance (Rs. 1950.54 crores), SCA for TSP, assistance for the Accelerated irrigation benefit programme (AIBP) and slum improvement, apart from Central assistance according to the Gadgil-Mukherji formula.

18. The increased share of EAP assistance / local borrowings in the budgetary resources which can be mobilised for the Plan implies that the budgetary support to many development sectors will diminish during the Ninth Plan, because a substantial part of the limited budgetary support will be pre-empted in favour of select projects / activities. A large part of the residual funds will be further pre-empted for Centrally-sponsored schemes. Decentralisation of schemes and transfer of State funds to local bodies for district sector schemes will further compound the problem for state-level schemes.

19. The absence of budgetary surplus in the Ninth Plan period to fund the revenue component of the Plan is a disturbing prospect. In order to stabilise public finances over the Plan period as well as maintain resource availability for State sector schemes, the State Govt. aim to neutralize the negative BCR during the Ninth Plan period. Substantial tax resources have been assigned to local bodies so that they may play a substantive role in planned development.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS

20. At present, the residual budgetary support (exclusive of EAP conditional loans) during the Ninth Plan is not sufficient to assure continually increasing financial support to different sectors, in real terms, at the level proposed in the succeeding years of the Plan. Therefore, sectoral outlays for the Ninth Plan are tentatively proposed maintaining residual budgetary support (at constant prices) at the level of the Annual Plan (1997-98) and conditional budgetary support / extra-budgetary resources as projected during the five-year period. The size of the Ninth Plan will be around Rs. 20,094.19

crores. The Major Sector-wise distribution of outlays in the Ninth Plan will be as follows :

S.No	Major- Sector	PLAN OUTLAY		
		IXth Plan (crores)	%age to total (IX Plan)	%age to total (VIII Plan)
1-	Agriculture and allied activities	1129.49	5.63	7.07
2-	Rural Development	2005.59	9.99	4.74
3-	Irrigation and Flood Control	2722.02	14.67	23.93
4-	Energy	3479.46	16.22	32.25
5-	Industry and Mining	1112.97	5.55	4.20
6-	Transport	562.90	2.80	3.87
7-	Science, Technology. & Environment	210.20	1.05	0.28
8-	General Economic Services	317.53	1.58	4.17
9-	Social Services	8525.91	42.37	18.73
10-	General Services	28.12	0.14	0.76
	Total	20094.19	100.00	100.00

Detailed sectoral break-up is indicated in Table III.

21. A substantial shift in Plan priorities has taken place in recent years because of the greater emphasis on basic minimum services at the national level and the human development agenda adopted by the State Govt. Effort has to be made to maintain budgetary support for Agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and rural development, in view of their importance to the State economy. Social services will now appropriate 42.37 % of Plan investment as compared to 18.73 % in the Eighth Plan. However, public investment in the energy sector will decline (from 32.25% of the VIII Plan to 16.22%), because significant private sector investment is expected. Non-SLR bonds are proposed for completion of ongoing / financing of new public / joint sector projects in the energy sector.

22. For Externally aided projects (EAPs), the total requirements have been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2051 crores for which Rs. 1500.54 crores will flow as Additional Central Assistance from Government of India during the plan period.

SIGNIFICANT PLAN TARGETS

Agriculture:

23 Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy since more than three-fourths of the State's population is dependent on agricultural activity for their source of livelihood. Oilseeds enhance farmers' incomes and also help meet consumers demand for edible oils. It has been envisaged that food grain, pulses and oilseed production would be of the order of 226.50 lakh tonnes, 43.50 lakh tonnes and 66.15 lakh tonnes, respectively by the end of the Ninth Plan. 55,000 wells would be constructed to create additional irrigation potential for augmenting agricultural production. It is also envisaged to cover 10,78,000 hect. of land under the National Watershed Development Programme.

24. Horticulture offers multiple farming opportunities and generates a great deal of employment, together with possibilities for amelioration of the deteriorating environment. 33,734 hectares would be covered under fruit development 12,639 hectares under vegetable development. Propagation of medicinal and aromatic plants would be taken up in 20,000 hectares.

25. Livestock is an essential part of the rural economy, as it is the main source of draught power for agricultural operations. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry has a major role in improving living standards, especially for the rural poor. It is expected to attain milk production of 5.7 million tons, 9 lakh kg of wool production and 1500 million eggs by the end of the Ninth Plan. Inland fisheries has tremendous potential in the State because of the large waterspread available for fish culture. Fish production is targetted to reach 1.54 lakh tons and fish-seed production would go up to 10,00 million standard fry during the Plan.

Irrigation:

26. It is estimated that the annual run-off of 105 MAF and the ground water re-charge of 26 MAF, if it can be harnessed for irrigation, has the potential to irrigate 102 lakh hectares, which is more than 50% of the net sown area in the State. However, due to paucity of resources, a large number of the major / minor irrigation projects in the State are still awaiting completion. Taking full advantage of AIBP / RIDF, it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 4.45 lakh hectares, under major, medium and minor schemes during the Ninth Plan.

Rural development

27. Alleviation of poverty and unemployment are cardinal objectives of the State Plan. With the rejuvenation of Panchayati Raj institutions in the State, these bodies have been entrusted with the implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation schemes in the State. Subsidy will be extended to 3.22 lakh beneficiaries under the IRD programme and 1.72 lakh persons will be trained under TRYSEM. 1783 lakh man days of employment will be provided under JRY and 1650 lakh man days under EAS. 1.32 lakh irrigation wells and 4.66 lakh houses will be constructed under IAY. 1151 milli watersheds will be covered under the watershed development programme.

Energy:

28. Rapid economic development is dependent on adequate availability of power, both to the agriculture sector as well as to industry. In the Ninth Plan, 557.55 MW of power generation capacity will be added through public investment. 1750 villages 2500 hamlets, 2500 SC bastis will be electrified and 60,000 pumpsets will be energised.

School Education

29. Since the State lags behind most of the States in the country in regard to literacy and education, highest priority has been given to universalisation of primary education. An Education guarantee scheme has been launched in the State. It is proposed to open 4752 new primary schools 12000 NFE centres and 2873 new middle schools and create 38,000 additional posts of teachers during the Ninth Plan to cater to the anticipated increase of students at the primary and middle stage. 74 Lakh illiterates in the age group 15-35 would also be targetted under the literacy programme.

Water supply

30. Availability of potable water both in the urban and rural areas is one of the primary necessities of human existence. In the Ninth Plan, potable supply will be made available to 450 man habitations, 5000 poorly served habitations, 19100 partially covered habitations, together with piped water supply in 831 villages and 80 towns. Safe water arrangements will be provided in 3800 fluoride affected /polluted villages.

Urban welfare

31. Increasing urbanisation has been accompanied by rising incidence of poverty in the urban areas also. Urban slum development and poverty alleviation programmes will cover 11 lakh beneficiaries. Assistance will be extended to 8,600 beneficiaries under PMIUPEP and 28,000 under NRY. Group insurance schemes will cover 9.6 lakh beneficiaries by the end of the Ninth Plan.

Nutrition

32. Raising the levels of nutrition, especially in the rural areas, is one of the prime objectives of the Ninth Plan. ICDS services will cover 183.80 lakh children in age group 0.6 years and 55.4 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers during the Ninth Plan.

Welfare of weaker sections

33. Social justice demands that special efforts be made for the development of the weaker sections, so that they are also brought on par with the rest of society. Post matric scholarship will be extended to 30,000 and State scholarships to 38 lakh SC students. 4.36 lakh OBC students will receive pre-matric scholarships and post-matric scholarships will be given to 50,000 others. State scholarships will be awarded to 93.20 lakh ST students and merit scholarship to 9 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

34. Starting with the Annual Plan 1997-98, funds earmarked for TSP and SCP (in proportion to their population) have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, to identify schemes / programmes most suited to the welfare of these groups and to allocate outlays to different departments entrusted with the responsibility of vigorously implementing the schemes / programmes benefiting these target groups.

35. In Ninth Plan and Annual Plan, under each Sector and Sub-sector, women's component will be identified and required provision will be made by the concerned development departments to effectively implement schemes / programmes which will help promoting welfare of women in general and disadvantaged groups among women in particular.

BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES (BMS)

36. The estimated requirements of funds to make up the gap in basic minimum services (at the beginning of the Plan period) were as follows:

(a) Rural Water Supply

The requirement for Rural water supply has been worked out at Rs. 1,003.43 crores (State's share Rs. 494.16 cr.) to provide water supply in remaining no source villages, 14063 no source habitations, augmentation of water supply in 23,941 villages / habitations and providing alternative water supply arrangements for 13,800 tube-wells permanently out of order. In addition, it is essential to provide alternative water supply for villages affected by quality problems. For urban water supply in smaller towns up to 1 lakh population, the total requirements have been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 421.72 crore (State share Rs. 210.86 cr.)

(b) Primary Health Care

The State is adversely placed in respect to health infrastructure, when compared to all India averages. Additional capital investment of Rs. 923.26 cr (buildings), Rs. 48.47 crs. for equipment and annual recurring cost of Rs. 97.14 cr. are required to achieve the institutional norms laid down by the GOI.

(c) Primary Education

Under the programme universalisation of primary education, by 2000 AD, 117.36 lakh children in age group 6-11 will have to be enrolled in schools, for which the additional requirement of funds for new schools/ NFE centres, additional class rooms, additional teachers, training, text books and administrative expenses would be Rs 780.79 crores.

(d) Shelter for Poor

There are 5.65 lakh shelter-less rural families in the State in 1995-96. The State plan will include the matching provision to provide housing to shelter-less poor and upgradation of shelters under the IAY, NRY and UPEP schemes.

(e) Approach Roads

The estimated requirement for connecting villages with population over 1500 is Rs. 674 crores.

(f) Nutrition

The ICDS programme is presently operational in 258 blocks and 19 urban centres. ICDS projects have already been sanctioned by GOI to cover all Rural blocks (459). These will become operational in a phased manner. Urban projects have to be sanctioned for 29 towns with population over 50,000 and sizable SC/ST population. For implementing the scheme, the annual requirement of funds has been estimated at the order of Rs. 117.07 crores. Cooked mid-day meals are now being given to school children in 297 blocks of the State. Food grains are being given in another 156 blocks.

(g) Public Distribution System (PDS)

Adequate plan provisions are required to be made through Annual Plans to provide assistance for setting up fair-price shops, constructions of smaller Godowns, mobile shops in tribal areas.

37. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission require a minimum step-up (over the outlays for 1995-96) of 115% of the assistance provided by the Govt. of India. The outlays which may be available for basic minimum services during the Ninth Plan are as under:

No	Head of Development	Actual Expendr 1995-96	Approvd Outlay 96-97	Actual Exp. 96-97	Proposed outlay 97-98	IX proposed outlay	Plan
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	
1	Universalisation of Primary Educa- tion and Mid-day meals (inclgd. TWD)	98.25	175.68	132.05	270.94	1099.74	
2	Primary Health	27.66	67.92	42.70	56.04	311.19	
3	Safe Drinking Water	60.80	68.49	67.90	84.58	532.71	
4	Housing Assistance to shelter-less poor	29.64	42.26	32.26	23.46	150.00	
5	Nutrition of Disadvantaged sections	20.04	38.69	22.06	41.39	126.17	
6	Connectivity to Rural Habitations	19.56	30.52	12.04	47.00	198.36	
7	Public Distribution System (vill. godowns)	2.86	3.63	2.53	6.00	28.04	
Total :		258.81	427.19	311.55	529.41	2446.21	

DECENTRALIZATION OF PLANNING PROCESS

38. Together with the re-vitalization of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, District Planning Committees have also been constituted as per constitutional provisions in every district. The State Government are making further efforts to decentralize the planning process at grass root levels. Suitable mechanism has been developed for the district planning exercise. The State Development Council has recommended transfer of 33% of the State Plan outlay for district sector schemes relating to the items listed in Schedules 11 and 12 of the Constitution. The recommendations of the State Development Council may be implemented during the course of the year. District plans so formulated will be integrated with the State Plans in future.

TABLE - III

PROPOSED OUTLAY NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector Major Head/ Sub-Major head	Major/Minor Head of Development	IX Plan Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 Agreed Outlay	of which B.M.S.
1	2	3	4	5
1 01 0000 00	I-AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
1 01 2401 00	Agriculture Production(Crop Husb.)	12831.00	4807.00	
1 01 2415 00	Agriculture Research & Education	467.00	1000.00	
1 01 2401 119	Horticulture & Farm Forestry	6308.00	1588.00	
1 012435 01	Agriculture Marketing	14928.00	4723.00	
1 01 2402 00	SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION			
	Agriculture Department	2896.00	800.00	
	Forest Department	234.00	71.00	
1 01 2403 00	Animal Husbandry	4792.00	1812.00	
1 01 2404 00	Dairy Development	4687.00	1612.00	
1 01 2405 00	Fisheries	3084.00	660.00	
1 01 2406 00	Forestry & Wild life	44709.00	12974.00	
1 01 2425 00	Co-operation	11833.00	2300.00	
1 01 2408 00	Food, Storage & Warehousing	6181.00	1446.00	600.00 (PD)
	Total-	112950.00	33793.00	600.00
1 02 0000 00	II-RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
1 02 2501 01	Integrated Rural Deve. Programme	43096.00	8100.00	
1 02 2501 02	Drought Prone Area Programme	3371.00	721.00	
1 02 2501 04	Integrated Rural Energy Planning Prog.	607.00	233.00	
1 02 2505 01	Jawahar Rozgar Yogna	88785.00	19000.00	2346.00 (IAY)
1 02 2506 00	Land Reforms	2041.00	400.00	
1 02 2515 00 102	Community Development	234.00	581.00	
1 02 2515 00 101	Panchayat	62425.00	8802.00	
	Total-	200559.00	37837.00	2346.00
1 04 0000 00	III-IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
1 04 2701 00	Major & Medium	139215.00	26261.00	
1 04 2701 01	NVDA-Irrigation	52361.00	11900.00	

TABLE - III

PROPOSED OUTLAY NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector Major Head/ Sub-Major head	Major/Minor Head of Development	IX Plan Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 Agreed Outlay	of which B.M.S.
1	2	3	4.	5.
1 04 2702 00	MINOR IRRIGATION			
1 04 2702 00	Irrigation Department	68220.00	13400.00	
1 04 2702 00	Agriculture Department	5397.00	1845.00	
	Micro Minor (Agriculture Deptt)	4673.00	1000.00	
1 04 2705 00	Command area Development	1869.00	500.00	
1 04 2711 00	Flood Control	467.00	100.00	
	Total=	272202.00	55006.00	0.00
1 05 0000 00	IV-ENERGY			
1 05 2801 00	Power-M.P. Electricity Board	283961.00	49032.00	
1 05 2801 01	NVDA Power	62420.00	8500.00	
1 05 2810 00	Non Conventional Sources of Energy-Urja Vikas Nigam	1565.00	575.00	
	Total=	347946.00	58107.00	0.00
1 06 0000 00	V-INDUSTRY & MINING			
1 06 2852 00	Large & Medium Industries	77712.00	16516.00	
1 06 2851 102	Village & Small Industries	7448.00	1594.00	
1 06 2851 103	Handloom	3190.00	695.00	
1 06 2851 105	Khadi Gramodyog	2071.00	443.00	
1 06 2851 104	Handicrafts	1266.00	271.00	
1 06 2851 200	Leather Development	350.00	75.00	
1 06 2851 107	Sericulture	17157.00	794.00	
1 06 2853 00	Mining	2103.00	450.00	
	Total=	111297.00	20838.00	0.00
1 07 0000 00	VI-TRANSPORT			
1 07 3053 00	Aviation	701.00	150.00	
1 07 3054 00	Road & Bridges	50863.00	12800.00	4700.00
1 07 3055 00	Road Transport (MPSRTC)	4728.00	571.00	
	Total=	56292.00	13521.00	4700.00

TABLE - III

PROPOSED OUTLAY NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector Major Head/ Sub-Major head	Major/Minor Head of Development	IX Plan Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			Agreed Outlay	of which B.M.S.
1	2	3	4.	5.
1 09 0000 00	VII-SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
1 09 3425 00	Science & Technology	935.00	200.00	
1 09 3435 00	Ecology & Environment	20085.00	5839.00	
	Total-	21020.00	6039.00	0.00
1 10 0000 00	VIII-GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
1 10 3451 101	State Planning Board			
1 10 3452 01	Tourism	1472.00	315.00	
1 10 3454 203	Computer Centre	0.00		
1 10 3454 02	Statistics	234.00	50.00	
1 10 3451 102	District Plan-NLA's Scheme	30000.00	6420.00	
1 10 3475 106	Weights & Measures	47.00	10.00	
	Total-	31753.00	6795.00	0.00
2 00 0000 00	IX-SOCIAL SERVICES			
2 21 2202 00	General Education			
	01 School Education	167255.00	42453.00	27094.00
	03 Higher Education	9437.00	2140.00	
	04 Adult Education	3505.00	750.00	
2 21 2203 00	Technical Education	9061.00	4158.00	
2 21 2204 00	Sports & Youth Welfare	1986.00	425.00	
2 21 2205 00	Arts & Culture	1986.00	444.00	
2 22 2210 00	Public Health & Family Welfare	56787.00	9256.00	5604.00
2 22 2210 102	Employees State Insurance Service	350.00	75.00	
2 23 2215 00	Water Supply & Sanitation	72497.00	14851.00	8458.00
2 23 2216 00	HOUSING			
	02 Urban Housing (MPHE)	121930.00	22731.00	
	03 Rural Housing	607.00	130.00	
	01 Rental Housing	1467.00	300.00	

TABLE - III

PROPOSED OUTLAY NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector Major Head/ Sub-Major head	Major/Minor Head of Development	IX Plan Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			Agreed Outlay	of which B.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5
2 23 2217 00	URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	03 Town & Country Planning	1869.00	401.00	
	01 State Capital Project	4673.00	1000.00	
	02 Gwalior Capital Project	47.00	10.00	
	06 MP Urban Project	935.00	200.00	
	05 Urban Administration (Local Bodies)	260953.00	2344.00	
	04 Urban Welfare	18130.00	3572.00	
2 24 2220 00	Information & Publicity	234.00	60.00	
2 25 2225 00	Welfare of SC, ST & Backward Classes			
	01 Welfare of Scheduled Castes	13961.00	4207.00	
	02 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	46246.00	8737.00	
	03 Welfare of Backward Classes	5271.00	2700.00	
	04 Outlay in Pool for TSP/SCP Prog.			
2 26 2230 00	LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT			
	01 Labour Welfare	701.00	150.00	
	03 Craftsman Training	8411.00	1800.00	
	02 Employment Services	140.00	220.00	
	04 Special Employment	23.00	5.00	
2 27 2235 00	SOCIAL WELFARE			
	02 Social Welfare	1402.00	300.00	
	01 Women & Child Development	18437.00	3101.00	
2 27 2236 02	Nutrition	12617.00	4139.00	4139.00
2 28 2252 00	Legal Aid to Poor	257.00	55.00	
	01 Codification of Customary Tribal Laws			
2 28 2252 02	Infrastructure Development for Justice Administration	2103.00	450.00	
2 27 2235 03	Sanjay Gandhi Instt. of Training for Youth Leadership & Rural Dev.	234.00	50.00	
Total-		852591.00	133014.00	45295.00

TABLE - III

PROPOSED OUTLAY NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector Mejor Head/ Sub-Mejor head	Major/Minor Head of Development	IX Plan Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			Agreed Outlay	of which B.M.S.
1	2	3	4	5
3 00 0000 00	X-GENERAL SERVICES			
3 42 2056 00	Welfare of Prisoners	93.00	20.00	
3 42 2058 00	Stationary & Printing	467.00	100.00	
3 42 2070 00	Other Administrative Services	234.00	50.00	
	Training-Academy of Administration	467.00	100.00	
	Administrative Services-			
3 42 2059 00	Public Works	1551.00	382.00	
	Adjustment		-2.00	
	Total=	2812.00	650.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL - M.P.	2009422.00	365600.00	52941.00

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main stay of the State's economy. About 77 percent of the population depends mainly on agriculture, with 19.8 million hect.i.e.45% of Geographical area is under cultivation. 60% of land holders are marginal & small farmers having only 19% of land, whereas 40% of land holders are big farmers having 81% of land. Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is mostly rainfed, and has to contend with the impeding factors of soil erosion due to rolling topography, practice of keeping land fallow during kharif and taking only one crop in rabi, existence of large area of cultivable waste and fallow land, high proportion of low value crops with low productivity, low consumption of fertilisers. Core strategies being pursued and proposed are :-

- Implementation of soil and water conservation schemes.
- Rationalisation of cropping pattern through crop substitution and diversification and introduction of new crops like fodders & suitable varieties of rapeseed and mustard oil.
- Wasteland development to augment fodder.
- Strengthening of input supplies and services.
- Augmenting irrigated area through minor irrigation schemes.

These efforts have borne fruit to some extent, which is evident from the fact that the State leads the country in oil seeds and pulses production with 18% and 25.9% share respectively of the total National Production. The State has excelled in the case of Soyabean contributing 73%. In the production of Gram & linseed too, the State's contribution has been 40.1% and 46.2% respectively of the national output. The traditional cropping pattern of the State is also changing. The percentage coverage of cereals have gone down from 63% to 54% during the decade from 1980-81 to 1990-91 and has further reduced to 52% in 1996-97. On the other hand, during the same period percentage coverage of oil seeds has gone-up from 8% to 17% in 1990-91 to 22% in 1994-95, and 24.32% in 1996-97. Area under low value pulse crops like Lathyrus, Kulthe etc. has reduced and that under Gram, Peas, Tur has increased. In case of pulses the crop has received momentum and therefore area, production and productivity has increased by 6.41 lakh hectares, 9.24 lakh tonnes and 102 kg. per hect. respectively during 1990-91 to 1996-97. The coverage of Soyabean has increased 10 times during the decade (1980-81 to 1990-91) and has further gone-up by about 18 lakh hectares in the year 1996-97.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The outlay envisaged for the Agriculture Sector in the Eighth Plan at constant prices of 1991-92 was Rs. 48242 lakh, against which the expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 was Rs. 7277.00 lakh, Rs. 9099 lakh, Rs. 9620 lakh, Rs. 8286 lakh and Rs. 8760.76 lakh respectively.
- 2.2 Some important physical achievements during eight plan are as under:-

	Targets	(lakh tonnes) Achievements
Total Food grains	224.00	195.64
Total Pulses	36.60	37.16
Total Cereals	187.40	158.48
Total Oil seeds	55.00	49.99
Suger cane (Gur)	2.80	2.21

Under Minor Irrigation Programme installation of Tube wells and Sprinklers have achieved significant progress as under :-

Tube wells	(No.) 12000	21600
Sprinklers	(No.) 15000	23855

3 Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The 9th Plan and the Annual Plan for 1997-98 aims at enhancing the agricultural production and productivity, assigning highest priority to management of dry land and accelerating the pace of utilisation of created irrigation potential, increasing irrigation through construction of dug-wells and small tanks/stop dams etc. Further some important core strategy and programmes proposed are:-

- Effective transfer of technology to farmers through an efficient extension net work.
- Production and distribution of quality seed and fertilisers / pesticides to the farmers.
- Encouragement to cooperatives and NGOs to take up seed production programme in remote areas and incentive to societies for advance storage of fertilisers in these areas.

3.2 The proposed outlays are as under :-

Name of the Group	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Proposed Outlay	
	Annual Plan 97-98	Ninth Plan
1. Agriculture Production	4807	12831
2. Research and Education	1000	467
3. Soil Conservation	800	2896
4. Minor Irrigation	1845	5397
5. Micro Minor Irrigation	1000	4673
Total :	9452	26264

3.3 Some important targets proposed during Ninth Plan and Annual Plan are as under :-

	(Lakh Tonnes)	
	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan 1997-98
Total Foodgrains	226.50	212.00
Total Oilseeds	66.15	57.40
Total cereals	183.00	172.10
Total Pulses	43.50	39.90
Sugar cane (Gur)	4.35	3.00
Fertilizers NPK total	19.75	16.05
Cotton (lakh bales)	4.70	4.65

3.4 Some of the new schemes proposed during the 9th Plan are :-

- i) Development of Organic farming programme.
- ii) State level training Institute at Bhopal.
- iii) Establishment of New Soil Testing Lab. at Betul, Rajgarh & Guna.
- iv) Danida Aided Comprehensive Development Project in Western Part of M.P. in districts of Dhar, Jhabua and Ratlam.
- v) Japan aided Bhoj Wet Land Project.

3.5 Some important schemes under central sector are :-

- i) National Watershed Dev. Programme.
- ii) Demonstration of Millet and Maize.
- iii) Distribution of small tractors on subsidy.
- iv) River valley project and flood prone area development programme.

- v) Reclamation of Alkali (USAR) soils.
 - vi) Seed Production scheme for draught prone area.
- 3.6 Under EAP a scheme - Training of women and youth farmers under Denida project is being implemented and a new project - Danida Aided Comprehensive development project in western part of M.P. in the District of Dhar, Jhabua and Ratlam.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture crops are important as they generate great deal of employment opportunities and income. Considerable manpower is employed at all stages from cultivation to harvesting, packing and retailing. Moreover, being perennial, these crops also help in checking soil erosion and provide high density green cover to the soil. Being tough, many of these crops can successfully be grown on waste land not suitable for traditional crop cultivation. Thus, horticulture offers multiple farming opportunities and at the same time plays an important role in amelioration of the fast deteriorating environment.

The State has immense potential for horticultural development. The existing area under horticultural crops is 5.25 lakh hectares, which can be extended over to about 26.40 lakh hectares. In view of such a huge potential, the State Government has already initiated a well thought out Integrated Horticultural Development Programme (I.H.D.P.).

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The outlay envisaged for Horticulture Sector in the Eighth Plan was Rs. 4896 lakh at constant prices (1991-92), against which the actual expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 1364.43 lakh, Rs. 1592.45 lakh, Rs. 1351.33 lakh, Rs. 1561.57 lakh and Rs. 1478.06 lakh respectively.

2.2 By the end of 8th Plan about 56000 hect. have been covered under fruit development programme, 28000 hect. under vegetable development, 30000 hect. under spices development, 2000 hect. under Floriculture development, 250 hect. under Aromatic & Medicinal Plants. 0.75 lakh fruit plants, 468 lakh aromatic and medicinal plants were distributed, 250 staff and 2100 persons have been trained under fruit preservation training programme.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The following strategy has been proposed for Horticulture Development programme in the 9th Plan period :-

- i) Area Extension :

Area under Horticultural Crops will be extended by fruit tree plantation, vegetable development, floriculture, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants.

ii) Development of resources for better utilisation of soil and water :

- (a) Selection of Horticultural crops on the basis of soil type, irrigation resources and climatic facts.
- (b) Use of Plastic in horticulture crops, so as to save water losses, controlling weeds growth, soil solarisation for Control of Soil Borne pathogen, insect and nematodes.
- (c) Plant/seed nurseries are to be developed in private sector, amongst farmers.
- (d) Development of nurseries for improving supply of good planting material of Horticultural Crops.

iii) Strengthening of Extension Services :

The staff of the Horticulture development need re-orientation training in new development techniques in the horticulture field.

iv) Development of Research Support :

Identification, collection, selection of vegetables/local Horticultural crops which are better adapted to the soil and climatic conditions.

v) Better marketing, processing and storage support.

vi) Introduction of non-traditional Horticulture crops.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 6308.00 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Five year Plan for Annual Plan 1997-98, Rs. 1588.00 lakh are proposed.

3.3.1 During the 9th Plan 33734 hect. under incentive Fruit Development, 12639 hect. under Vegetable Development, 20,000 hect. under Aromatic and Medicinal Plants are proposed to be covered.

3.3.2 Similarly, under Annual Plan 1997-98 an area of 5920 hect. under Fruit Development, 2074 hect. area under Vegetable Development, 480 hect. under Aromatic and Medicinal plants are proposed to be covered.

3.3.3 300 staff and 2500 persons will be trained in 1997-98. under Fruit Preservation and Training Programme.

3.4 New Schemes Proposed :

- i) Training Programme for preservation of Fruit.
- ii) Exhibition and Publicity.
- iii) Establishment of four Distt. Office in Tribal area.
- iv) Market

Livestock is an essential part of the rural economy. In spite of the progress made in the field of energy substitution, livestock continues to be the main source of draught power for agricultural operations and rural transportation in the State. Improved animal husbandry practices have also played a major role in raising standards of living of rural population by providing self employment to rural poor, besides providing nutritious food.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The outlay envisaged for the Eighth Plan for Animal Husbandry Sector was Rs. 5586 lakh at constant prices (1991-92). During the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 the expenditure was Rs. 1029 lakh, Rs. 1203 lakh, Rs. 1239 lakh, Rs. 1405 lakh and Rs. 1649 8.51 lakh respectively.

2.2 Production targets achieved by the end of 8th Plan are as under :-

Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Target	Achievement during the year				
			92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Milk	000 Tonnes (level)	5700	4913	5212	5047	5270	5205
2. Egg	Million Numbers (level)	1130	1065	1090	1145	1155	1250
3. Wool	lakh kg (level)	9.40	6.90	7.50	7.84	7.84	7.95

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The strategies envisaged in the Ninth Plan for Animal Husbandry sector are to increase Animal Health coverage, improve breeding facilities and provide employment opportunities to the Rural people. These include following programmes viz :-

- i) Veterinary Health : Opening new dispensaries, upgradation of existing dispensaries/hospitals providing disease diagnostic facilities, introduction of Gosewak Yojna in remotest areas.

ii) Improved Breeding : Conservation & preservation of indigeneous breeds increasing production capacity of central semen bank, conversion of all liquid semen insemination units into frozen semen units.

iii) Poultry Development : Through improved breeding, making existing mass poultry programme more viable.

(iv) Sheep, Goat & Pig Development.

(v) Fodder Development Programme.

3.2 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 4792.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1812.00 lakh.

3.3 The targets proposed are :-

- increasing the milk production of the State from 5205 thousand tonnes to 5700 thousand tonnes.
- Increasing the present level of egg production from 1250 million numbers to 1500 million numbers.
- increasing the present level of wool production from 7.84 lakh kg. to 9.00 lakh kg.
- providing at least one veterinary institution for 15945 heads of cattle from the present level of one institution for 12800 heads of cattle.
- providing improved breeding facilities to 34 lakh breedable females from the present breeding coverage of 30.95 lakh.

3.6 Bastar Dev. Programme is under EAP.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

In the year 1974-75 a separate Dairy Development Department was established with a prime objective to increase per-capita availability of milk on one hand and to raise the living standards of rural milk producers on the other.

With a view to directly involve the milk producers in organised dairy development activity, a World Bank assisted Project was launched in Madhya Pradesh based on the celebrated "Anand Pattern". This programme envisaged dairy development on cooperative lines in 9 districts of Madhya Pradesh, clubbed into three milk sheds viz. Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain. Based on the initial success of the World Bank assisted project, Operation Flood-II Programme was initiated during the year 1980-81 in four milk sheds of Gwalior, Jabalpur, Raipur and Sagar. Presently 29 districts are covered under Operation Flood Project. In the remaining 16 districts the Dairy department is implementing milk schemes. Presently the third phase of operation Flood programme is under implementation.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The approved outlay for the Eighth Plan for the dairy sector was Rs. 1366 lakh at constant prices (1991-92). During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 502.81 lakh Rs. 510.31 lakh, Rs. 685.51 lakh, Rs. 641.92 lakh and Rs. 599.02 lakh respectively.
- 2.2 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, about 15024 SC and 2240 ST beneficiaries were benefitted under Cattle Feed Distribution Scheme. Similarly, 1182 SC beneficiaries were provided with veterinary health cover and 12588 AIs were performed to the cattles belonging to S.C. members. Under the Integrated Tribal Dairy Development Projects in 10 districts, 37698 litres milk per-day was procured.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The strategies envisaged for the Ninth plan are as follows :-
- To raise the living standard of landless labourers, marginal and small farmers especially belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and weaker section by motivating them to adopt dairying and animal husbandry as one of the means of livelihood.
 - To consolidate the gains of operation Flood Programmes as well as ITDDP's & IDDP's.
 - To help the co-operative milk unions and Govt. Milk supply schemes to become commercially viable organisations which can face open competition.
- 3.2 An outlay of Rs. 4687 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Plan & that for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1612.00 lakh.
- 3.3 Targets proposed for Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under :-
- During 1997-98 the through put targets of 7 Dugdha Sangh and 22 Govt. Milk supply schemes would be 305600 Lpd. In addition 8000 ST milk producers would be benefitted under cattle feed distribution scheme. 16000 Ais are proposed to be performed to dairy cattles of SC members. During the Ninth Plan 101000 AIs are proposed to be performed to dairy cattles of SC members. Similarly, 200 officers/employees are proposed to be trained during 9th Plan and 40 in 1997-98.
- 3.4 A new scheme - Assistance for mini Dairy Farms for Rural youth of ST milk producers based on Karnataka, Pattern is proposed.

FISHERIES

Fisheries sector has good potential for generating employment in rural areas. It has been estimated that 4.13 lakh hectares of water area is available for fish culture.

After the establishment of three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayats were transferred the rights of fisheries having average water area upto 200 hect. Irrigation reservoirs with capacity between 200 hect. to 2000 hect. will be developed by Fisheries Deptt. and reservoirs having capacity above 2000 hect. of water area will be managed by State Fisheries Development Corporation. The village ponds which are with Gram Panchayats will be leased out by them with the help of Fish Farmers Development Agencies established in all 45 districts.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The outlay for the Eighth Plan was Rs. 1708 lakh at constant prices (1991-92). During the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, the expenditure was Rs. 342 lakh, Rs. 325.34 lakh, Rs. 343 lakh, Rs. 379.78 lakh and Rs. 641.38 lakh respectively.

2.2 Production targets/achievements are indicated in the table given below :-

Item	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Actual Achievements during the year					
		Target	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Fish Production	Lakh Tonnes (level)	0.60	0.50	0.55	0.80	0.91	1.10
Fish Seed Production	Million St. Fry. (level)	600	345	462	523	564	612

2.3 After launching of Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Fisheries Development in 1994, 4600 hect. of water area under village ponds and 7700 hect. of water area under irrigation reservoirs have been brought under fish culture.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 Following objectives/Strategies have been proposed for Ninth Five Year Plan :-

- i) To bring additional water area under fish culture.
- ii) Fish seed production increase per hect. production and to reduce the mortality of fish seed in rearing.
- iii) To enhance fish production.
- iv) Employment generation.
- v) To increase fishermen's income.

vi) To promote fishermen Cooperatives.

vii) Fishermen Welfare.

viii) Fishermen Training.

3.2 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 3084.00 lakh and for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 660.00 lakh.

3.3 The production targets proposed are indicated in the table given below :-

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	Water area coverage under fish culture	Ha.	-	5000
2.	Fish Production	Lakh tonnes	1.54	1.11
3.	Fish seed Production	Million St.fry (level)	10000	750
4.	Assistance to ST/SC fishermen for fish culture	Nos.	10000	1800

3.4 A new scheme National Welfare fund for fisher man has been proposed.

3.5 Under centrally sponsored schme - Group Accidental Insurance Scheme for Fisherman, National Welfare fund for Fisherman are proposed.

FOREST

The State has about 25 percent of the Forest area of the country, but its productive capacity and actual production is not commensurate with its proportion or extent. Forests are a prime source of non-tax revenue for the State. The dependance of tribals, marginal farmers and landless labourers on Forests for employment, small timber, fuel, fodder and food is an acknowledged fact. However, large scale fuel - wood removal and heavy grazing have caused denudation of forests, affecting their renewability and productive capacity.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

2.1 The outlay envisaged for Forestry Sector in the Eighth Plan at constant price of 1991-92 was Rs. 19002 lakh. During the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 expenditure incurred was Rs. 3665 lakh, Rs. 4367 lakh, Rs.4264.65 lakh, Rs. 5422.62 lakh and Rs. 6664 lakh respectively.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

The activities of the Forest Department mainly relate to forest conservation, preservation, scientific management

and development through various afforestation programmes. The strategies proposed for the Ninth Plan are as follows

- To give highest priority to protect and preserve the existing forest.
- To adopt holistic approach in Forestry Planning and identification of Forest Development Programmes.
- To integrate the most modern technology and concepts in the forest planning, project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation with application of remote sensing techniques.
- To modify, evolve and standardize the management and development techniques through appraisal and applied research.
- To integrate Forest Development Programmes particularly in the field of watershed development, rehabilitation of degraded forests, rural Fuel Wood plantation and pasture development with programmes of animal husbandry, stall feeding and dairy development.
- To lay emphasis on soil and moisture conservation through watershed projects based on integrated approach in afforestation and re-generation activities.
- To suitably expand the research activities specially in the spheres of applied forestry.
- To include socio-economic studies of the rural poor as an essential part of forest planning.
- To conduct refresher courses, organise field visits, regional seminars for in-service personnel in order to acquaint them with recent advances made in the Forestry Sector.
- To evolve suitable packages and work norms for various plantation programmes in different agro-climatic zones.
- To strive for composite development of forest villages.
- To evolve most acceptable and practical grazing control regulations, specially in re-generation areas with the ultimate objective of doing away with fencing or like operations.
- To inculcate strict discipline amongst the forest services and masses.
- To undertake all round development of the existing national parks and game sanctuaries.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 44943 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Plan & Rs. 13045 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98.

- 3.3 During 1997-98, ~~some 8700~~ hect. are proposed to be covered under Fuelwood Fodder Project in the Ninth Plan and 2180 hect. in Annual Plan 1997-98, 28600 hect. area of Degraded Forest are proposed to be rehabilitated in Ninth Plan and 8900 hect. in Annual Plan 1997-98 and under Soil and Water Conservation 645 hect. area are proposed to be covered in 1997-98.
- 3.6 M P Forestry Project is being implemented under world Bank assistance since Oct. 1995.
- 3.7 Under Xth Finance commissions grants, An integrated Village Development project has been proposed

CO-OPERATION

Timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs, provision of credit, development of marketing and processing facilities and distribution of consumer articles through primary cooperative societies are the main objectives of the cooperative sector. Cooperatives being grass root organisations provide institutional mechanism for economic growth.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The approved outlay for Eighth Plan for Cooperative Sector at constant prices of 1991-92 was Rs. 13235 lakh. The expenditure during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 1844 lakh, Rs. 1376.39 lakh, Rs. 1010.60 lakh, Rs. 1771.66 lakh and Rs. 3623 lakh respectively.

2.2 Some important achievements of 8th plan are :-

	(Rs. in crores)
(a) i) Distribution of short medium term Agri. Loan	725.00
ii) Distribution of long term Agri. Loan	71.00
iii) Distribution of medium term Loan	7.00
(b) i) Distribution of fertilisers	
i. Value	897.50
ii. Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	9.96

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The strategies proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan are as follows :-

- Strengthening and streamlining the agricultural credit systems for timely and adequate supply of credit to farmers at reasonable rates of interest for purchase of farm inputs and other needs.
- Construction of godowns for generation of additional storage capacity to fulfil the objectives of creating a national godown grid.

- Establishment of Housing Cooperatives to fulfil the goal of providing shelter to the bulk of the population, particularly in urban areas.
- Strengthening of consumer cooperative movement and improving consumers awareness.

3.3 The following targets are proposed for the 9th Plan :

- Short term agriculture yearly lending programme of Rs. 1575 crores to be achieved by the end of 9th Five Year Plan.
- Long term agriculture lending programme to be Rs. 700 crores by the end of 9th Five Year Plan.
- Short term and long term flow to ST and SC to be increased to 15% and 10% respectively.
- With the assistance of NCDC, one Chhattisgarh Oil Project, two spinning Mills, three sugar factories, expansion of processing plant/units, five agrobased industries etc. are proposed to be taken-up.

3.2 The outlay proposed for the 9th Plan is Rs. 11833.00 lakh and for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 2300.00 lakh.

3.4 Some new scheme proposed are Assistane to Pry. LDB/Pacs/Lamps for removing of imbalances, investment in share capital of Apex LDB, Assistance to Chhatisgarh Oil project and Vanaspati Plant Morena, setting up Agrobased units, Rejuvenation of Sick Processing units etc.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS):

An efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) is necessary for timely and adequate supply of food grains and other essential commodities at reasonable rates to far flung areas of the State, especially to the vulnerable groups of the community.

In Madhya Pradesh steps to revamp the PDS and make it an effective instrument of poverty alleviation have been underway since the beginning of the Eighth Plan. A comprehensive effort has been made to attend to every aspects of P.D.S. by a combination of organisational restructuring, financial support and management input.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The approved outlay for the Eighth Plan for Public Distribution System at constant prices of 1991-92 was Rs. 2220 lakh, against which the actual expenditure in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 182.52 lakh, 181.02 lakh, Rs. 294.97 lakh, Rs. 277.17 lakh and Rs. 1541.93 lakh respectively.

2.2 During the 8th plan period 35 big godowns, 345 shop cum godowns were constructed. Under New F.P.S. 350 shops were opened, Under Assistance to Cooperative Societies for construction tanks and 317 Tanks for storage of Kerosenes were constructed and 1644 Drums were purchased.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The activities/schemes proposed in 9th Plan are opening of Fair Price Shops, construction of godowns/grid, Mobile Consumer Fair Price Shops, Assistance to Co-operative societies for construction of tanks/purchase of drums for storage of kerosene, prizes for consumer protection and publicity.

3.2 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 6181.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1446.00 lakh.

3.3 It is proposed for 1997-98 is to construct 225 godowns 436 tanks are proposed to be constructed and 4046 drums are to be purchased in Ninth Plan. 57 Mobile Fair Price Shops and 500 Fair Price Shops are proposed to be opened in Ninth Plan.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agriculture marketing infrastructure available in the state is not fully developed. It has to be expanded and strengthened. With this view, the thrust areas of the Eight Plan period were :-

- Training of marketing secretaries and other executive staff
- Establishment of new market yards.
- Providing subsidies to market committees for purchase of moisture meters, grading equipments and other such application so as to exercise more effective quality control.
- Construction of more rural godowns.

2. Achievements of Eighth Plan :

2.1 To achieve these objectives the outlay envisaged for Eighth Plan is Rs. 103 lakh at constant price of 1991-92 against which an expenditure of Rs. 24.43 lakh was incurred during 8th Plan.

3. Ninth Plan :

The activities taken up in 8th Plan would be continued.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 14928 lakh for 9th Plan and Rs. 4723 lakh for Annual Plan 97-98 has been proposed.

CHAPTER - 6

Rural Development

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The basic objective of the Rural Development Programmes has been alleviation of poverty and unemployment through training and subsidy to Rural unemployed youth and to provide employment to marginal farmers/labourers to discourage migration from villages. With a view to achieve this basic objective, various programmes of Rural Development are being implemented under centrally sponsored schemes with the support of GOI.

Under the decentralised planning process, Rural Development Programmes have assumed greater significance as their implementation have been transferred to the representative institutions of Local Govt.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan

2.1 The details of outlay provided for the VIIIth plan and the expenditure under the Annual Plans are as under :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	VIII Plan	Annual Plan				
		Outlay (at constant prices of 91-92)	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	1996-97
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	IRDP	18715	4046	6316	5363	7839	6544
2.	DPAP	2135	404	575	534	1988	1500
3.	JRY	26247	6600	9513	13988	15788	14138
4.	Rural Housing	3842	761	546	712	800	35
5.	CD	853	132	125	168	201	546

2.2 During Eighth Five Year Plan 11.13 lakh families were assisted under IRDP, under TRYSEM 2.47 lakh persons/trainees were imparted training under various trades.

2.3 Under Rural employment programme of 5659.32 lakh mandays was generated under various programmes. Under Million Well Schemes 1.60 lakh irrigation wells were constructed for marginal farmers. Under Rural housing scheme 87641 dwelling units were constructed for houseless poor.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

The basic of objective Rural development programmes are alleviation of poverty and unemployment through various programmes as sponsored by the Govt. of India. The Strategy adopted for implementation of these programmes are as per the guidelines of the Govt. of India. These programmes and their objective / Strategy are as under 3.1 The financial provisions proposed for Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under :-

3.1 Rural Development Programmes :

a. Integrated Rural Development Programme.

- i. IRDP is the major poverty alleviation programme in the field of Rural Development. The objective of this programme is to provide productive assets to identified rural poor to enable them to cross the poverty line. For income generating assets, the beneficiaries are provided financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the govt. and term credit advance by financial institutions. The programme is being implemented in all the Development Blocks of the State.
- ii. The associated programme of IRDP is TRYSEM, which is basically a training programme for rural youth (age group 18-35) for families identified below the poverty line. Under TRYSEM trainees are provided financial assistance through IRDP. In 1995-96 under TRYSEM infrastructure 66 mini ITI's has been sanctioned in the State.
- iii. Trysem infrastructure is a scheme to provide infrastructural facilities. It envisages to set up mini ITI at each Block Headquarters where there is no other institutions.

The entire IRDP programme is C.S.S. with 50% assistance from Govt. of India.

b. Rural Employment Programme :

- i. The primary objective of the programme is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the under-employed in rural areas, the thrust of the programme being on weaker sections and women. The secondary objective is creation of sustained employment by strengthening the rural economic infrastructure and assets.
- ii. The strategy for implementation of REP was modified from 1993-94 to ensure better implementation, especially to achieve the target of providing substantial days of employment per person in backward districts, where there is concentration of unemployed and under-employed persons.

iii. The Central Assistance of 80% is being given in all this programmes. The following schemes are being implemented under this programme :-

B-I: Jawahar Rojgar Yojna

65 % of this scheme is implemented through Gram Panchayats, 20 % through Zila Panchayats and 15 % through Janpad Panchayats. Under the scheme 40% of funds are to be spent on materiels and 60% on wages.

B-II : Indira Awas Yojna :

This scheme is meant for construction of houses to houseless families of rural areas implemented through beneficiaries himself. At present Rs. 14000 is given to beneficiaries who are houseless. From the year 1997-98 this grant for construction of house & infrastructure has been raised to Rs. 20,000 per house.

B-III : Million Wells Scheme :

Under this scheme, grant for construction of irrigation well is given to individual beneficiaries living below poverty line and having land not more than 2 hectares. Freed Bonded laboures are given top prioraty.

B-IV : Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2nd October 1993. At present 394 Development Blocks of 37 backward districts of tribal areas have been covered. Under this scheme, there will be assured employment for those who are in need of work for at least 100 days in a year, particularly during the lean agricultural season. In the process of generating employment to the needy rural poor, economic infrastructure and community assets of permanent nature are also being created. From Ist. April 1997 this scheme is being implemented in all 459 blocks of State.

C : Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

The objective of the scheme is to maintain ecological balance and ensure maximum utilisation of land, water, livestock & human resources in areas which are prone to droughts. Since 1995-96 D.P.A.P. is implemented in 133 blocks of 25 districts on the basis of new guidelines, giving greater emphasis to Water-shed Development. The G.O.I. has given a physical target of 1151 milli water-sheds to be taken-up in 133 Blocks of 25 Districts @ Rs. 20.00 lakh per water-shed. This is a C.S.S. scheme with G.O.I. assistance on defferent items in different rates.

RURAL HOUSING

This States sector scheme has been merged in Indira Awas Yojna. A small provision is provided only for acquisition of land for house sites, under State Plan, as it might be difficult to make public land available for private housing.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme is fully financed from the State resources. The substantial portion of the outlay of this sub-sector is earmarked for direction and administration. A part of the outlay is also utilised for strengthening of the administrative infrastructure, establishment of training Centres, local development, strengthening of Rural Engineering Services (RES) etc.

The following institutions are supported through this programme.

- i. Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Rural Dev. as Jabalpur.
- ii. Extension Training Centres at Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, Multai (Betul) Naugaon (Chhatarpur) and Chandrakhuri (Raipur).

3.1 The financial provisions proposed for Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under :-

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sr.No.	Name of scheme	9th Plan	Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	2.	9.	10.
1.	IRDP	43096	8100
2.	DPAP	3371	721
3.	JRY	88785	19000
4.	Rural Housing	607	130
5.	Community Development	234	581
TOTAL =		136093	28532

3.2 During the Ninth Five Year Plan under IRDP about 3.22 lakh families are proposed to be assisted for self employment & 172125 persons will be provided training under TRYSEM.

Under JRY & Allied Schemes about 3433 lakh mandays employment is proposed to be generated depending upon the availability of funds from GOI.

Under Indira Awas Yojna a target for construction of about 4.66 lakh of houses is proposed for SC/ST/other houseless families in rural areas. Further some 1.32 lakh irrigation wells are proposed to be constructed under Million Wells scheme during Ninth Five Year Plan. Under DPAP 1151 milli watersheds are proposed.

During 1997-98 under IRDP though no physical target has been given by GOI. 0.72 lakh families are proposed to be assisted during this period under TRYSEM. Some 34425 rural youths are proposed to be trained for self employment. Construction of 36 Mini ITI's have also been proposed to facilitate the training work. Under DPAP 1151 milli water sheds are proposed to be development.

Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna target of generation of 356.7 lakh mandays are proposed. Additional employment generation of about 1330 in lakhs mandays are proposed from Employment Assurance Scheme.

Under Indira Awas Yojna construction of 93214 houses has been proposed and under Million Wells Scheme 26400 wells for marginal farmers are proposed to be constructed. Under DPAP 823 milli water sheds are proposed to be development.

PANCHAYAT

Consequent to the 73rd amendment of Constitution, the Panchayati Raj Act has been amended providing for the formation of the three - tier system of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs), to deal with socio-economic problems at grass-root level effectively.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Five Year Plan :

2.1 The Expenditure incurred in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, and 96-97 was Rs. 686.74, 1041.52, 1394.00, 3431.85, 12856.58 Rs. lakhs is respectively.

2.2 In the year 1994-95, the elections for 45 District Panchayats, 459 Janpad Panchayats and 30922 Gram Panchayats have been completed. Against the Eighth Plan provision of Rs. 1306.00 lakh (at constant prices of 1991-92).

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 In M.P. Panchayat Raj System is now gaining roots and is being established steadily. The representatives have now started realising their powers/duties and responsibilities. During Ninth Plan the activities as envisaged in the Act will be continued. Programmes like, Prizes to Panchayats for better collection of taxes, creating basic facilities in Panchayats, Rural

Life Insurance & grant-in-aid to Distt. Panchayats Janpad Panchayats, Gram Panchayats for staff etc. are proposed.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 62425 lakh for Ninth Plan and 8802 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 is proposed.

3.3 Some important and Physical targets proposed are :-

During the 9th Plan grant in add to 21630 Panchyat for basic infractura, incentive programme panchyat for collection of texes to 1500 gram panchyat, training to some 960 representatives, and 2000 panchyat secreatry and 22000 panchyat karmis are proposed.

During 97-98 granted 21630 panchyat for basic infrastructure, training to some 200 representatives in panchyat, and 400 panchyat secreatry are proposed.

LAND REFORMS

Continuous and periodic up-dating of Records of Rights and other Land Reforms measures are aimed at safeguarding the interests of tillers of soil, as also to keep the holding viable and economic through consolidation of small and fragmented land-holdings. Activities relating to land reforms measures viz, up-dating of Records of Rights, distribution of surplus land acquired under land ceiling act, consolidation of uneconomic and fragmented holdings etc, are essential to establish a just and orderly society. The GOI in Ministry of Rural Development have also placed special emphasis on impelementation of various land reform programmes by introducing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Reforms (SRA & ULR) on sharing pattern of 50:50.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 The outlay envisaged for this sector in the Eighth Plan was Rs. 3099 lakh (at constant price of 1991-92), the actual expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 625.00 lakh, Rs. 358.92 lakh, Rs. 289.00 lakh, Rs. 276.73 lakh and Rs. 201.80 lakh respectively.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The Ninth Five Year Plan programmes pursue the following strategy :-

- 1) Regulation of land holdings and tenancy.
- 2) Consolidation of land holdings.
- 3) Survey and settlement works through aerial survey and traditional methods.
- 4) Computerisation of land records, development & improvement of training institutes.

- 5) Assistance to allottees of surplus land and distribution of Bhu-adhikar & Rin-Pustika.
- 6) Training to the staff for switching over to new Technology, construction of record rooms.
- 7) Continuous and periodic updating of Agriculture Statistics, Conducting Agricultural Census and Holding of Live-stock Census.
- 8) Survey of Urban areas, preparation of land records and administration arrangement for urban management.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 2041.00 lakh and Rs. 400.00 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively.

3.3 Some important Physical targets proposed are :-

	9th Plan	Annual Plan 1997-98
(i) Aerial Survey (Districts)	11(Dist.)	5
(ii) Financial Assistance to allottees of surplus land	1600(Persons)	120
(iii) Construction of records rooms	33(rooms)	1
(iv) Construction of training Inst.	3(Build.)	1
(v) Bhoadikar rin Pustika persons to be benifitted	Nil	14285

CHAPTER - 7

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Twelve major perennial rivers of the State namely Mahanadi, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Sone, Wainganga,, Indrawati, Sabri, Ken and Pench originate in Madhya Pradesh and flow to the seven bordering States. The estimated annual run-off of 88 MAF can be harnessed for irrigation. The annual ground water recoverable from "recharge has been assessed at 39 MAF. It is estimated that about 50% of the same can be harnessed for irrigation. In terms of area, it has been estimated that the State has an irrigation potential of 102 lakh ha., which, when fully utilised, can irrigate 52 % of the present net sown area of 197 lakh ha. Against this, development of irrigation potential from all sources was only 30.8 % at the end of Eighth Plan whereas the National average is 67.43 % Thus, considerable efforts are required to bring Madhya Pradesh at par with the national average.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan

2.1 The expenditure during these years was Rs, 1736.59 crore the year wise expenditure is as under. :

Year	Major & Medium project	Miner project	Flood control	Total
1992-93	241.77	102.00	0.69	344.46
1993-94	250.88	94.01	0.47	345.36
1994-95	273.46	77.98	0.57	357.01
1995-96	258.91	98.05	0.71	357.67
1996-97	233.09	103.01	0.99	337.09
Total	1258.11	475.05	3.43	1736.59

2.2 The total irrigation potential of the State from surface irrigation is 72 lakh hectare (60 lakh hectare from major and medium and 12 lakh ha. from minor irrigation schemes) and from ground water it is about 30 lakh ha. The additional irrigation potential created during VIIIth Plan is 3.13 lakh ha. as against the target of 7.00 lakh ha.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The objective is to create additional irrigation potential to improve agricultural production and economy in general.

3.2 The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 has been proposed as Rs. 397.61 crores. Out of this Rs. 262.61 crore proposed for Major & medium projects, Rs. 134.00 crore for Minor Irrigation Projects. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore is also included for flood control.

Proposed outlay for 9th Plan is as under :-

	(Rs. in crores)
Major & Medium	1392.15
Minor Irrigation	682.20
Flood Control	4.67
TOTAL	= 2079.02

3.3 It is targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 3.63 lakh ha. during 9th Plan.

NARMADA VALLY DEVELOPMENT

The development of Narmada Basin is the most ambitious segment of the State's plan in the irrigation and power sector. In July, 1985 the State Govt. constituted the Narmada Valley Development Authority for implementing major irrigation & Power Projects in the Narmada Valley. An integrated master plan has been prepared to enable full utilisation of 18.25 MAF of allocated water before the stipulated period of review of the NWDT award, (i.e. in the year 2025). The following schedule shows the phasing of projects.

Projects Completed	Projects ongoing	Projects proposed for Phase-I 1979-2000	Project Proposed for completion Phase-II 2000-2015

Upper Zone			

i. Nil	1. Matiyari 2. Bargi (RABS) 3. Bargi Diversion Project	1. Upper Narmada	1. Raghavpur (Hydel) 2. Rosra (Hydel) 3. Upper Burhaner 4. Halon 5. Basania (Hydel) 6. Dhobatoria
Middle Zone			

ii. 1. Barna 2. Tawa 3. Sukta	1. Kolar 2. Indira Sagar project		1. Ataria 2. Chinki 3. Sher Shakkar-Macharewa 4. Sitarewa (Hydel) 5. Dudhi 6. Morand 7. Gunjal 8. Chhota Tawa/Punasa lift

Lower Zone

- iii. Nil 1. Omkareshwar 1. Upper Beda
 2. Maheshwar 2. Lower Goi
 (Hydel)
 3. Man
 4. Jobat

Out of 29 major projects, 5 projects (Barna Tawa, Shukta, Matiyari and Kolar) are with Water Resources department and the remaining 24 projects are managed by Narmada Valley Development Department. One of the hydel projects, namely Maheshwar project, has been transferred to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, for execution through private agency.

2. Achievements in the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The expenditure during these years 1992-97 was Rs. 1152.50 crore the year wise expenditure is as under :

Year	Irrigation	Power	Total
1992-93	60.45	151.80	212.25
1993-94	68.02	179.00	247.02
1994-95	93.12	189.66	282.78
1995-96	57.75	184.12	241.87
1996-97	68.44	100.14	168.58
Total	347.78	804.72	1152.50

- 2.2 The physical achievements at the end of VIIIth Plan are as under :-

	Irrigation (Hectares)	Power Installed capacity (MW)
i) Rani Awanti Bai Sagar	30,000	90
ii) Bargi Diversion Project	300	-
Total -	30,300	90

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The objective is to create additional irrigation pontantil and generation of enrgy

- 3.2 Proposed outlay for 9th Plan and Annual Plan is as under

	9th Plan (Rs. in crore)	Annual Plan
Irrigation Sector	523.61	56.00
Power Sector	624.20	148.00
TOTAL -	1147.81	204.00

3.3 It is necessary to complete Indira Sagar, Omkareshwar and Maheswar projects by the time SSP in Gujarat is ready for impoundment.

The priorities of work are as follows :

- (i) To accelerate progress of various works of environmental aspects, rehabilitations and resettlement & payments of L.A. cases of villages where the awards have already been passed.
- (ii) To maintain tempo of works of Indira Sagar Project & Omkareshwar Project.
- (iii) To maintain progress of works of Rani Awanti Bai Sagar project (Left Bank Canal).
- (iv) To accelerate progress of ongoing projects namely Man & Jobat located in tribal areas.
- (v) To take up pre-construction work on the Upper Narmada and Lower Goh and Upper Beda projects located in tribal districts.
- (vi) To honour the committed payments to Sardar Sarovar Project.

Dam portion of Awanti Bai Sagar (Bargi) on Narmada river is complete and power generation has started. Construction of R.B. canal is to be started.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The State Government has created nine Command Area Development Authorities (CADAs) for the implementation of CAD programme.

The main objective of the Command Area Development (CAD) Programme is to increase agricultural production in irrigated areas by :-

- a) Bridging the potential created and its utilisation.
- b) Efficient Management of irrigation water, soil and various inputs.
- c) Scientific crop planning provision for expansion of marketing facilities.
- d) Farmers participation in the programme right from the beginning.

Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The expenditure in these years 92-97 was Rs. 41.26 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 11.05, 9.61, 8.83, 8.24, 3.53 crore respectively :-

i)	Construction of field channel	37444 ha.
ii)	Construction water courses	76193 ha.
iii)	Challenge crop demonstraiton	2072 Nos.
iv)	Afforestation	15.81 K.M.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The main objective of Command Area Development Programme is to increase Agricultural production in irrigated areas.
- 3.2 Proposed outlay for 9th Plan is Rs. 18.69 crore The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 5.00 corore.
- 3.3 It is proposed to focus on construction of additional water courses/field channels, crop demonstration, plantation on the canal Banks , participatery irrigation management etc.

CHAPTER - 8

POWER

Un-interrupted and adequate power supply is essential for the progress of the State. Two important major sectors of the economy, agriculture and industry are dependent on the power sector. The emphasis during the Eighth Plan has been to take up a number of hydel projects so that a proper thermal- hydro mix could be created for improving the power supply. Rural electrification has also been intensified.

The installed capacity of power generation was 3820 MW as on March '1996 comprising of 2967.5 MW thermal and 853.30 MW of hydel capacity. In view of the limited financial resources in the public sector and in consonance with the policy of the central govt., the Govt. of M.P. has handed over 18 major generation projects to private sector with aggregate installed capacity of 7600 MW. Out of these 18 projects, the power purchase agreements have been signed for 12 projects, having a total capacity of 4940 MW.

2. Achievements in the VIIIth Plan :

2.1 The expenditure during the years 1992-97 was Rs. 2931.61 year wise expenditure from 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 are 509.85, 613.26, 789.46, 538.04 and 487.00 respectively.

2.2 Physical progress achieved during 8th Plan as under

- i) Increase in installed generation capacity by about 543.25 MW against plan target of 1049.6 MW.
- ii) Increase in the transmission length of EHV lines by 2962 CKT.
- iii) Increase in the transmission capacity at EHV s/s by 5021 MVA.
- iv) Increase in sub transmission & distribution lines as under :
- v) 33 KV lines by 4761 KM, 11 KV lines by 16072 KM, LT lines by 43497 KM, Power transformer 450 Nos., distribution transformers by 30201.
- vi) Against Rural electrification target of 4970 villages, 3228 villages was electrified in 8th Plan, 2580 SC Basties and 2545 Majra/Tolas were also electrified.
- vii) Against Pump energisation target of 190000 Nos. 189733 energised.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The main objectives are un-interrupted and adqquate power supply as agriculture and industry are dependent on the power sector, and to complete on

going projects, renovation and modernisation of Thermal schemes and expansion and strengthening of transmission and distribution system and electrification of villages and pumps energisation.

3.2 Proposed outlay for 9th Plan is Rs. 2839.61 crore. The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 as proposed is Rs. 490.32 crore.

3.3 Brief description of the proposals for major projects during 9th Plan are as under :-

3.3.1 Ongoing/approved generation projects :

i) Sanjay Gandhi TPS Extension Unit-III & IV (2x210 MW)

The third and 4th Unit of this project are scheduled to be commissioned in December 1998 and June 1999.

ii) Rajghat Inter-State HEP (3x15 MW) : This multipurpose Inter state project is to be commissioned in July 1998, Sept. 1998 and November 1998.

iii) Ban Sagar Tons HEP (405 MW) : The Phase-I with three Units of 105 MW each is under commercial operation but the generation is possible during monsoon period only due to non completion of Bansagar dam. The Phase-II (2/15 MW) and Phase III (3x20 MW) are under construction and are programmed to be commissioned as under :-

Phase-II - July 2000 and Oct. 2000

Phase-III - July 1999, Oct. 1999 and Feb. 2000

iv) Ban Sagar Tons HEP Phase-IV (2x10 MW) The above project is scheduled to be commissioned during 9th Plan. However, this will depend on completion of Bansagar dam by Water Resource Department.

v) Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Power Stations :

The renovation and modernisation schemes of old thermal power stations are being implemented for extension in the life of the plants, improvement in availability of the old generating sets, reduction in maintenance, improvement in environment by reducing ash emission etc.

vi) Transmission, Distribution and System Improvement Scheme :

Greater emphasis is required to be given to the expansion and strengthening of T & D system. The T & D programme has suffered badly, due to stagnant resources. Due to this the T & D system has become overloaded, resulting in low voltage, higher T & D losses and failure of distribution transformers. Efforts are being made to reduce the T & D losses,

which have reduced from 23.24 % in 1991-92 to 19.00 % in 1996-97. It is proposed to further reduce the T & D losses to 17 % by the end of Ninth Plan.

3.3.2 Rural Electrification :

Out of the total 71526 inhabited villages in the State, 67234 villages have been electrified thereby achieving 94 % level of village electrification. The physical programme proposed for 9th Plan Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :-

	1997-98	9th Plan
a. Village electrification	350 Nos.	1750 Nos.
b. Electrification of Majras and Tolas	500 Nos.	2500 Nos.
c. Energisation of agricultural pumps	12000 Nos.	60000 Nos.
d. Electrification of SC basties	500 Nos.	2500 Nos.

3.4 New Generation Schemes :

The construction of following new generation schemes are proposed to be commenced during 9th Plan :-

i)	Marhi Kheda HEP	3x20 MW
ii)	Gandhi Sagar HEP PH-II	4x40 MW
iii)	Matnar HEP	3x20 MW
iv)	New M/M Projects	9.4 MW

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY (UVN)

MP Urja Vikas Nigam was constituted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in August 1982. The Nigam is undertaking programmes relating to generation of energy from solar, wind, biogas and biomass sources. Its activities are focused mainly on solar water heating system, solar cookers, national programme of improved Chulha, integrated rural energy programme and solar photovaltic power packs.

2 Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

2.1 Expenditure incurred during 8th Plan period was Rs. 17.29 crore. The expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 are 3.52, 3.64, 3.22, 3.92, 2.94 crore respectively.

2.2 i) Improved Chulaha : During 8th Plan period 1266250 Nos. improved chulahas installed.

ii) Solar Thermal : Plants of 558250 liters per day capacity installed in different institutions and 93000 families benefitted by providing Solar Cookers.

iii) Solar Photovaltaic About 1000 street lights were installed in interior villages where electricity not yet provided by MPEB. Also 3400 Nos were sold to the beneficiaries and 4 Power Plants were installed.

iv) Biogas : 19 Nos community Biogas Plants and 4700 individual Biogas plants were installed.

v) Power Generation : Wind Energy plants of 6.975 M.W. capacity and Biomass plants of 3 M.W. capacity were installed.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 : And Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The main objective is to propogate and develop various instruments for non-conventional sources of energy in view of shortage of fuel. The strategy would be to popularise various instruments developed by the Govt. of India specially for Rural areas and rural poor in particular.

3.1.1 In the 9th Five Year Plan M.P. Urja Vikas Nigam has proposed the following programmes.

i) Solar Cooker : In order to save conventional fuels, application of solar energy for cooking purposes shall be propagated. In 9th Plan subsidy on Solar Cooker shall be provided only in Rural areas. A target of 12500 Cookers are proposed.

ii) Bio-Gas : As an alternative cooking device, construction of domestic Biogas plants in the rural areas shall be taken up. It is proposed to construct 890 domestic Biogas Plants.

iii) Improved Chulha : Jungle wood is used as a fuel in the conventional chulas for cooking food. Under the National Programme of improved chulhas, fixed and portable chulhas are installed. In the 9th Plan, a target of installation of 36000 chulas has been proposed.

iv) Power Generation : Looking to the shortage of electrical energy, it is essential to implement alternative energy sources for generation of electricity. Proposal of 70 M.W. capacity based on wind energy are already under consideration out of which generation capacity of 7 MW has already been achieved and so far about 50 lakh units of electricity have been generated. Some other project of another 20 M.W. capacity based on wind energy are also under consideration. In Betul district at Kukru feasible site for generation of about 150-200 M.W. electricity through wind power has also been found. Proposals for 6.8 M.W. capacity have been received from the private sector for generation of electricity from Biomass gasification. In the 1st phase 2.3 MW capacity has already been installed. Proposals from private sectors for about 48 MW generation capacity from Biomass combustion have been received. 1st plant of 435 KW capacity has been installed. Another plant of 5.7 MW capacity is under installation and some plants of 12 MW capacity have been sanctioned. Two proposals for generation of 21 MW capacity

through Co-generation have been received. In Ist Phase-3, MW capacity has been installed. Proposals from private sectors for 95 KW generation capacity through the Photovoltaic system have been received.

3.1.2 Integrated Rural Energy Programme: -----

Upto the financial year 1996-97, 61 blocks have been selected in the list sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission will provide funds for the infrastructure and staff and the implementation of the programme is to be done with the provisions in the budget of the State Government.

3.2 Proposed outlay for 9th Five Year Plan is, Rs.15.65 crore and Rs. 5.75 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98. For IREP 9th Plan provision is Rs. 6.07 crore and for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1.33 crore.

3.3 Some important physical targets proposed are as follows :-

Item	9th Plan	Annual Plan
Compact flurocent lamp	80000	16000
Nutan Kerosene stove	120000	24000
Improved Kerosene lantern	20000	4000
Improved Kerosene Kuteer deep	25000	4000
Biogas	890	500
Solar Cookers	12500	5000
Improved Chulha	1500000	300000

3.4 No new scheme/programme is proposed.

3.5 Biogas, Biomass, Solar Thermal, Solar photovoltaic, wind energy, Improved Chulhas and Urja Gram are the schemes under Central Sector.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALSLarge Medium and Small Scale Industries

Accelerated economic development is dependent on carefully planned investment in the industrial sector. Even high agricultural productivity depends on industrial developments. For industrial development MP has a number of advantages viz., abundant natural resources, locational advantages, peaceful industrial relations, better organisational delivery system and agricultural surplus, etc. These are the star attractions to Industrialists and industrial entrepreneurs for setting up of new industries in the State.

The State Government has declared its new Industrial Policy and Action Plan 1994 on 6th May, 1994. The principal objectives of the Industrial Policy and Action Plan are as follows :-

- Place Madhya Pradesh among the ranks of the Industrially developed States.
- Ensure balanced regional development by giving additional tax concessions facilities in "No Industry" Development Blocks.
- Accelerate the pace of industrial development in the State through greater utilisation of the State's human and natural resources.
- Create more direct and indirect employment opportunities.
- Encourage Women entrepreneurship.
- Create special opportunities for the accelerated development of small scale industries in rural areas.
- Encourage entrepreneurship among members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and those below the poverty line.
- Create new opportunities for the development of the Small Scale Sector.
- Create opportunities to attract new investments in the large and medium sector.
- Facilities synergistic linkages between small scale units and large and medium enterprises.
- Encourage hi-technology based industries.

- Creation of special facilities for 100% Export Oriented Units.
- Encourage investment by Non-Resident Indians.
- Encourage the establishment of industries in the "thrust sector" and formation of special schemes.
- Encourage private sector participation in infrastructure development/Industrial model township..
- Facilities commercial activity, so that commerce can become a vibrant factor in promoting industrial growth.
- Ensure simplification of administrative procedures for continuing interaction with entrepreneurs.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 For the 8th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 344.06 crores was proposed at constant prices of 1991-92. As against the provision of Rs. 66.93 crore, Rs. 66.00 crore, Rs. 50.00 crore, Rs. 52.76 crore and Rs. 27.72 crore during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 43.44 crore, Rs. 38.79 crore, Rs. 36.84 crore, Rs. 28.24 crore & Rs. 33.10 were spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period it was proposed to set up 250 Large and medium industries and 1,25,000 small scale industries. The Industrial Progress made during the 8th Plan was as under :-

- (1) In Medium/Large sector, 137 Units were established.
- (2) In SSI sector, 96.19 thousand Nos of Units were established.
- (3) 594 Nos of ancillary Units have been set up.
- (4) The industrial base has broadened and new industries in the field of electronics and tele-communications have been set up.
- (5) 22 Industrial Growth Centres are at different stages of development.
- (6) M.P. has become the leading State in Soyabean Seed processing, Cement manufacturing and Optical Fibre System.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan

1997-98.

3.1 During the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) period the proposed outlay is Rs. 851.59 crore, of which Rs. 74.48 crore under S.S. Industries and Rs. 807.11 crore under

Large & Medium Industries sub-sectors. Out of the total amount Rs. 744.40 crore will be contributed by departmental undertakings. For the Annual Plan 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 181.10 crore has been allocated out of which Rs. 15.94 crores for S.S. Industries and Rs. 165.16 crore for Large & Medium Industries sub-sectors. Out of the total amount proposed Rs. 156.16 crore is expected to flow from the departmental Public Sector Undertakings.

3.2 During the Annual Plan 1997-98, it is expected to establish 21,500 S.S. Industries. Programmes & facilities to the industries as were given during the 8th Five Year Plan period as laid down under the Industrial Policy & Action Plan 1994 will also be continued during the Ninth Plan.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

Rural Industries represent the local culture and the life style of the rural people. For giving more focussed attention to the generation of employment and increasing the work efficiency of production centres in rural areas by ensuring timely supply of raw materials, in-service training to the field staff, qualitative improvement in the crafts and rehabilitation of the trained craftsmen by providing employment opportunities, the various Directorates looking after Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Khadi & Village Industries and Leather Development have been brought under the newly created Department of Rural Industries in 1990.

To develop a conducive environment for the development of the Rural and Village industries, emphasis has been laid on the following activities during in 9th Plan period.

- Technology transfer, Research & Development,
- Advanced Training & studying tours for traditional artisans.
- Basic training for rural employment.
- Market survey/intelligence
- Women Participation.
- Involvement of Village Panchayats/voluntary organisations/institutions for intensive development.

A-SERICULTURE

Sericulture is a gainful land use activity with agro-forestry base, which can generate avenues of employment in rural areas. Its organisational set up is industrial in nature, leading to the promotion of many subsidiary Cottage and village Industries which can provide supplementary employment in the rural areas during the lean agriculture period. The two activities under sericulture, include forest based tasar cocoons production from Saja & Arjuna trees and agro-based mulberry cocoons production.

2. Targets & Achievements for the 8th Five Year Plan.

2.1 During the 8th Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 34.15 crore was made at constant price of 1991-92. As against the Plan provision of Rs. 7.85 crore, Rs. 7.85

crore , Rs. 8.30 crore, Rs. 10.63 crore & Rs. 11.75 crore during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 6.04 crore, Rs. 7.68 crore, Rs. 7.50 crore, Rs. 8.74 crore & Rs. 8.61 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period, it was proposed to produce 500 lakh Tasar Cocoons, 26.36 lakh kg. Mulberry Cocoons and to generate 60 thousands additional employment opportunities and 29.73 lakh mandays work to rural people. The physical targets achieved during the 8th Five year Plan production of 1495.06 lakh nos. of Tasar Cocoon and 10.714 lakh kg. Mulberry Cocoons and additional employment of 1.27 lakh persons.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.1 The objective set forth for the development of Sericulture industry during 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :

- to increases in production of mulberry sericulture through application of latest techniques.
- to extend mulberry sericulture in private sector and to provide mulberry nurseries on lease to land less beneficiaries.
- to help the private sector beneficiaries to earn additional income through plantation, spinning and silkworm rearings by utilising the infrastructure created so far.
- to check the receding production of nature grown Tasar Cocoons.
- to improve the economic status of the economically weaker section of the society; especially Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families.
- to develop the tasar/mulberry production through coordination of developed and under developed production centres with cooperative efforts.
- to improve silk productivity & quality through advanced techniques.
- to increase tasar production through plantation of Saja/Arjuna trees.
- to meet the increasing demand of tasar seed through seed centres and strengthening of drainage technique.
- to promote the partnership of Panchayats, Non-Govt. Agencies/Voluntary organisations in sericulture.
- to provide marketing facility through establishment of Sericulture Federation.

- to take over World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project of Baster.
- to establish various training centres for transfer & providing of modern technical skill.

3.2 During 9th Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 171.57 crore and Rs. 7.94 crore is allocated respectively. Out of the total provision Rs. 136.79 crore & Rs. 0.51 crore is kept for externally aided programme during th 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.3 To achieves these objectives it is proposed to undertake mulberry plantation in 20 thousand acres, 20.00 lakh kg. production of cocoons and to provide employment to 25 thousand persons. Under tasar sector, the target is plantation in 30 thousand acres, production of 340 lakh No. of cocoon and to provide employment to 50 thousands persons is proposed during the 9th Five Year Plan period. During Annual Plan 1997-98, a target of mulberry silk production of 6.48 lakh kg. cocoons, benefit to 144 thousand beneficiaries and plantation in 3800 acres and production of 5.70 lakh no. of tasar cocoons, benefit to 42 thousand beneficiaries is fixed to be achieved.

B.- HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts form a part of India's rich cultural heritage they play a very important role in the economic development of the country with a very little investment in infrastructure as well as human resource development and a short gestation period to generate large scale employment and supplementary occupation to the rural population as well as the urban unemployed.

The M.P. Hast Shilpa Vikas Nigam Ltd. is implementing programmes with the financial assistance of the State Govt. and the various undertakings. Development-cum-collection centres are run at regional level for providing designs, technical help/guidance, raw material, job work training, tools and implements, workshops grants, collection and marketing of artistic handicraft goods. The Nigam is also organising exhibitions at State & National levels.

2. Targets and Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 During 8th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 10.33 crore at constant price of 1991-92 was allocated to this sub-sector. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.13 , Rs. 2.23 crore, Rs. 2.27 crore, Rs. 2.75 crore and Rs. 2.19 crore, an amount of Rs. 1.85 crore, Rs. 2.27 crore, Rs. 2.18 crore, Rs. 2.32 crore and Rs. 4.65 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period, it was proposed to train 7760 craftsmen and to provide tools/workshed to 7730 craftsmen, jobwork to 2400 craftsmen and procurement facilities to 1600 craftsmen. During the 8th Plan, training facilities was provided to 14245 craftsmen,

tool/workshed facilities to 5980 craftsmen, jobwork facilities to 4871 craftsmen and procurement facilities to 3231 craftsmen respectively.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98 :

3.1 For the 9th Plan period the proposed outlay is Rs. 1266 lakh and an amount of Rs. 271 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

3.2 It is proposed to establish various development centres e.g. CFC, CDC, DCPC for imparting training, providing improved tools/implements worksheds subsidy, jobwork collection, technology transfer & exposure of crafts persons engaged in traditional crafts to about 12000 craftsmen, training to 3690 craftsmen in different crafts, tools & workshop grants-in-aid to 3726 craftsmen, reimbursement of interest subsidy to 127 craftsmen and marketing & other facilities to 1000 craftsmen. Similarly, during Annual Plan 1997-98, establishment grants under various development centres to 3000 craftsmen, training to 790 craftsmen, tools & workshop grants-in-aid to 959 craftsmen, interest subsidy to 30 craftsmen and marketing & other facilities to 255 craftsmen are to be provided.

C. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The main objectives of the MP Khadi and Gramodhyog Board is to generate employment opportunities in rural areas through the development and sustained growth of Khadi & Village Industries.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 An amount of Rs. 18.62 crore at constant price of 1991-92 was allocated for the 8th Plan period. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as the Plan provision of Rs. 3.45 crore, Rs. 3.45 crore, Rs. 3.60 crore, Rs. 3.96 crore and Rs. 3.28 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.20 crore, Rs. 2.18 crore, Rs. 3.20 crore, Rs. 3.58 crore and Rs. 3.18 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period the Board proposed to train 6200 artisans, financial assistance to 15000 beneficiaries, employment opportunities to 1.60 lakhs rural people and to produce goods worth Rs. 35000 lakh. During this period it is anticipated that training was imparted to 3703 artisans, assistance to individuals for setting up of family oriented schemes to 10384 artisans, goods worth Rs. 422.74 crores were produced and employment potential created for 54866 artisans.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 A provision of Rs. 2071 lakh is proposed for the 9th Plan period, whereas for the year 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 443 lakh is provided.

3.2 For the intensive rural industrialisation, effective action will be taken for promotion, extension and qualitative improvement to raise capacity/efficiency by imparting training to the rural youth in the use of improved tools and modern techniques. Cluster approach will be followed for intensive development of the various industries. It is proposed to establish minimum five units in those villages having population ranging from 1000 to 20 thousands during the 9th plan and hence about 57000 units would be established for providing employment to 1.65 lakh artisans. Besides during 9th Plan period production of goods amounting to Rs. 1250 lakh, subsidy to 36 thousand to Khadi Institution & departmental centres, spinning aid to 34 thousand spinners, 70 exhibition and demonstration, establishment grant to 34 departmental centres, training to 11 thousand artisans, raw material to 6.6 thousand artisans, marketing assistance to 11.5 thousand artisans, transfer of technology to 1100 artisans, reference courses to 1150 artisans, workshop subsidy to 110 artisans will be provided. Similarly during 1997-98 production of goods amounting to Rs. 9.50 crore, subsidy to 28 thousand Khadi Institution & departmental centre, spinning aid to 30 thousand spinners, 24 exhibition and demonstration, establishment grant to 34 departmental centres, training to 2100 artisans, raw material assistance to 1700 beneficiaries, marketing assistance to 1310 beneficiaries, equipment facilities to 300 artisans, refresher course to 238 artisans will be provided.

D- LEATHER DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of the MP Leather Development Corporation is to train leather artisans, providing them financial assistance and tools subsidy and establishment of wet-blue tannery and village level Flaying Centres.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 For the 8th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 3.70 crore at constant prices of 1991-92 was provided. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.07 crore, 1.07 crore, Rs. 1.10 crore, Rs. 1.21 crore and Rs. 3.10 crore, an amount of Rs. 0.70 crore, Rs. 0.46 crore, Rs. 1.09 crore, Rs. 1.33 crore and Rs. 1.07 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period the Corporation proposed to provide financial assistance to 8400 beneficiaries, employment to 80 persons and to produce goods worth Rs. 150 lakh. Leather goods worth approx. Rs. 227.54 crore were produced and assistance was provided to 14513 beneficiaries and employment to 633 persons. About 90 % construction work of office building and 80 % work of the wet-blue tannery was completed. The corporation participated in 10 fairs & exhibitions and 2000 leather workers were benefitted under social security scheme.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 For the 9th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 350.00

lakh is provided under Special Component Plan and an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh is allocated for the year 1997-98.

- 3.2 During 9th Plan period it is proposed to cover 90 thousand beneficiaries under social insurance/security scheme, 300 beneficiaries under tools and equipment facilities and to participate in 35 fairs & exhibition and to establish 2 wet-blue tanneries at Dhar & Bilaspur and in Annual Plan 1997-98, 12000 beneficiaries under social insurance/security and to participate in 3 fairs/exhibitions.

E-HANDLOOMS

The activities of Directorate of Handlooms include development of Handlooms, Powerlooms and Industrial Cooperatives. The strategy of development in the handlooms sector comprises expansion of handloom industry, training of weavers and non-weavers for skill upgradation, improving the quality and design of handloom cloth, providing modernised handlooms and ensuring development of entrepreneurship in the weavers community. Presently about 63 thousand handlooms are in working condition employing about 1.47 lakh weavers. New textile policy of the GOI provided unprecedented opportunities for expansion of the powerloom industry throughout the country and the State as well. There are about 29 thousand installed powerlooms in the State providing employment to about 63 thousand persons. The third sector of the Handlooms is industrial Cooperatives. These Cooperatives constitute an important segment of village and small scale industry, not only generate employment to the artisans but save them from exploitation. About 983 Industrial Cooperatives are presently providing employment to 27 thousands persons.

2. Targets and Achievement in the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 A provision of Rs. 39.07 crore at constant prices of 1991-92 was provided for the 8th Plan period. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. Rs. 7.05 crore, Rs. 7.05 crore, Rs. 7.48 crore, Rs. 8.23 crore and Rs. 12.61 crore, an amount of Rs. 5.29 crore, Rs. 4.61 crore, Rs. 3.55 crore, Rs. 5.89 crore and Rs. 9.36 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.2 The 8th Plan aimed to bring socio-economic change in the living conditions of the weavers community of handloom sector by providing them additional facilities under welfare schemes. Under powerloom sector, the aim was to provide additional employment to powerloom weavers and to strengthen infrastructure in the State to make the industry viable. The other objective was to organise industrial cooperatives to bring artisans under cooperative fold by providing financial assistance for strengthening cooperatives of artisans.

2.3 At the end of 8th Plan period the level of production of Cloth under handloom & powerloom sector will be 106 & 450 million meter respectively. The production of handloom & powerloom cloth has gone-up to 160.17 & 450.27 million meters at the end of 8th Plan.

2.4 Similarly, the level of employment in the handloom & powerloom sector was fixed as 195 & 75 thousands at the end of 8th Plan period. The level of employment in the handloom & powerloom sector at the end of 1996-97 has gone upto 187 & 67 thousand persons respectively. Under Industrial Cooperative sector as against the 8th Five Year Plan target of Rs. 16.39 crore and employment of 36 thousand persons goods production was Rs. 1391 crore at the of 1996-97. Similarly, the employment was 26 thousand persons at the end of 1996-97.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The 9th Five Year Plan's main objectives are :

I. Strengthening of :

- (a) Training for improvement of skills.
- (b) Input assistance.
- (c) Employment to Women & augmentation their participation.
- (d) Management training.

II. Extension/Development of :

- (a) Design Development.
- (b) Technology transfer.
- (c) Quality Control & testing.
- (d) Research & Development.
- (e) Consultancy.

3.2 During the 9th Plan period the proposed outlay is Rs. 31.89 crore and a provision of Rs. 6.95 crore is provided for the year 1997-98.

3.3 During the Annual Plan 1997-98, sub-sector assistance will be provided to 421 beneficiaries under project package 80 beneficiaries under marketing development, 5450 artisans under welfare scheme, 33 artisans under self employment scheme and training to 173 artisans. Under Powerloom sub-sector working capital assistance to 19 powerloom societies, share capital to 70 societies, training to 70 artisans, improved tools and equipments to 35 artisans and covering of 2500 artisans under group insurance scheme. Under Industrial Cooperative sub-sector, the target is to provide management facilities to 44 societies, interest subsidy to 25 societies, share capital loan to 250 members, share capital grants-in-aid to 100 members, margin money to 44 societies and training assistance to 10 cooperative societies.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The State of M.P. is richly endowed with huge reserves of basic raw materials and ores which form the spearhead of the State's industrial growth. Reserves of important

minerals are lime stone, Iron ore, Coal, Rock phosphate, Manganese ores, Dolomite, Copper ore, Tin ore, Bauxite and Diamond. These minerals contribute around 90 per-cent of the total value of mineral production in the State.

The primary objective of the Plan schemes of mineral development has been to locate new mineral belts, improve process of exploitation of the existing mines and to encourage setting up mineral based industries. Accordingly, during the 8th Plan period, stress has been placed on investigations for Limestone, Coal, Rock phosphate, Gold, Tin, Bauxite, Granite for cutting and polishing, and the preparation of district mineral inventories. Efforts have also been made to locate anomalous zones by remote sensing technique. The MP State Mining Corporation Ltd. and Manganese Ore India Ltd; the public undertakings, are engaged in mineral exploitation and development in the State.

2. Targets & Achievements in 8th Plan

2.1 For the 8th Plan the proposed outlay was Rs. 15.79 crores at constant prices of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 3.80 crore, Rs. 3.95 crore, Rs. 4.10 crore, Rs. 4.50 crore and Rs. 9.09 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.96 crore, Rs. 3.04 crore, Rs. 3.53 crore, Rs. 6.51 crore and Rs. 6.66 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period survey & mapping in 65 thousand Sq.Km. pitting & trenching in 2500 Cu/ Mts., drilling in 70 thousand mts. and analysis of 1.25 lakh radicals was proposed. Survey & mapping in 103 thousand sq. Km., pitting & trenching in 772 Cu. Mts., drilling in 58 thousand Mts. and analysis of 2.65 lakh radicals was achieved.

3. Proposals for 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The following programmes/activities will be under taken during the 9th Five Year Plan.

- Geological survey in mineralised Zones/Anomaly Blocks identified by Remote sensing Techniques.
- Assistance to two Public Sector Undertakings viz. M.P. State Mining Corporation and Manganese Ore India Ltd.
- Training to staff and Officers in modern technology.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 2103 lakh is proposed to for the 9th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 450 lakh is provided

3.3 During 9th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up geological survey in 70 thousand sq. Kms., pitting and trenching in 1000 Cu. Mtrs., drilling in 75 thousand Mtrs. of the important minereals viz. limestone. Coal, Bauxita, Base Metal, diamond granite, Rock phosphate, Dolomite and others employing multidisciplinary geoscientific techniques including photo-geology, geochemistry and geophysics. The preparation of

district-wise mineral inventory for the remaining 22 districts the work will be undertaken during the 9th Plan period. During the Annual Plan 1997-98 geological survey & mapping in 14 thousand sq. kms., pitting and trenching in 20 Cu. Mtrs, drilling in 15 thousand Mtrs. and analysis of 40 thousand radical/sample will be undertaken.

CHAPTER - 10

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

The State Government constituted a new department for aviation on 1.6.1982 to :

arrange for the maintenance of the State Government aircraft and to make available government aircraft for VIP flights.

- upgrade and extend existing airstrips under the control of State Government and construct new airstrips.
- promote facilities of aviation and training in the State.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The expenditures during the years 1992-93 was Rs. 1.95 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 0.33, 0.38, 0.43, 0.38, 0.43 crore respectively.

2.2 At present the aviation Department have one Super King Air-B-200 aircraft, 1 Dauphin helicopter and 2 Chetak helicopters. Spares for these aircrafts and Helicopters are stored on priority basis, as per requirement.

3. 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The main objective is to maintain Govt. Air craft, helicoptars and construction of Air strips.

3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 7.01 crore and the plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 1.50 crore.

3.3 The department has decided to construct some new airstrips. maintenance of Aircraft, repair of hanger, etc. and for repairs of airstrips and ongoing works.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The economic growth of a country depends upon the growth of infrastructure. Other sectors can grow only when there is a well developed transport system for moving goods and people with speed, economy and efficiency. Madhya Pradesh is the largest State having area of 443000 sq.km. It is centrally located being surrounded by seven States. Therefore, all through traffic passes through the State of M.P. Road network in M.P. is much less as compared to the national road density. As on 01.04.1995, M.P. has a road density of 17.31 km. per 100 sq.km., while the National average was 31.10 km./100 sq. km. Rail communication is also quite poor in M.P. Therefore, to open the remote tribal and scheduled caste dominated pockets of M.P. for minerals operation, industrialization and rural development in general, expansion of road communication is inevitable.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

- 2.1 The expenditure during the years 1992-97 was Rs. 250.48 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 51.30, 43.43, 46.42, 59.57, 49.76 Rs. respectively.
- 2.2 Road length constructed during the Plan period is 2895 Kms. Under the earmarked MNP schemes, 163 villages having population more than 1000 were connected. In addition, 188 villages having population more than (500-999) were linked with internal roads and 121 Km. of major district road were completed during 8th Plan period. In addition 145 Kms. State highways completed, 32 Nos. major bridges, 229 medium bridges and 3369 culverts were completed and 77 Kms. road length was constructed anti-dacoity road programme.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The objective is to develop well developed transport system for moving goods and people with speed for economic growth and efficiency and to open the remote tribal and scheduled caste dominated pockets for minerals operation, industrialization and rural development in general, expansion of road communication is inevitable.
- 3.2 The outlay for the Roads and Bridges for the 9th Plan is Rs. 508.63 crore. The proposed size of Annual Plan for 1997-98 is Rs. 128.00 crore.
- 3.3 During the 9th Plan period it is proposed to concentrate on linking the villages having population of 1500 or above with pucca roads and to complete the work on major bridges. It is also planned to make rural roads in the rural areas with agricultural mandi funds and complete the work on all the important major district roads and the State highways. Under BMS 1060 Kms. in MNP 875 Kms. under rural road construction including culverts and RAPTAS are to be constructed. In BMS 385 villages will be connected and 141 major bridges 375 Kms. State highways in 214 Km. of M.D.R.S. including medium bridges and culverts are proposed to be completed.
- 3.4 No new schemes are proposed as new items.
- 3.5 Anti-dacoity Roads are taken up on 50:50 basis between the state govt. and GOI.
- 3.6 Mandi Roads (village roads) are proposed to be constructed from mandi funds also.

ROAD TRANSPORT (MPSRTC)

In view of the accelerated industrial development in the State, there is increasing demand for more transport services in of the State. According to the existing operations, the Madhya Pradesh State road Transport Corporation (MPSRTC) covers only 25,080 kms. which works out to about 35.95% of the total road length of the State.

2. Achievement during the Eighth Plan

- 2.1 The expenditure during these years 1992-97 was Rs. 62.06 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 10.69, 16.84, 16.65, 11.25, 6.63 crore respectively.
- 2.2 The Planning Commission has been emphasising the need to reduce the number of overaged vehicles in the fleet maintained by SRTCs. In other SRTC's the vehicles are replaced after running 6 lakh kms or after completion of 7 years of life, whichever is earlier. However due to limited resources, replacement of vehicles of more than 9 years age has been considered. Out of 1695 buses targetted to be replaced due to paucity of funds, only 339 Vechicles could be replaced during the Eighth Plan and 4038 bus body renovatted.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 For accelerated industrial development and over all progress of the state more transport services are necessary.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 47.28 crore and the Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 5.71 crore.
- 3.3 In the 9th Plan replacement of 1500 buses renovation of bus bodies of 1500 buses and passenger Amenities construction of depot/workshop are proposed.

CHAPTER - 11

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND ENVIRONMENT

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

For creating suitable infrastructure for the spread of Science and Technology in the State the Govt. of M.P. has set-up the Council of Science and Technology in November, 1981 as a Autonomous Society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1973.

The main objectives of the Council are to identify areas where Science & Technology input is required for development of this State in various sectors (with special reference to SCs/STs and weaker sections), to contribute towards development of Science & Technology capabilities in the State and to take all such steps which will promote modernisation in the State through inputs of Science and Technology etc. The Council is also authorised to initiate and assist in the development of laboratories which would promote development of the State and to popularise science in the State.

Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India has drawn out a National Level Action Plan in pursuance of the Science & Technology policy 1993. Like-wise, the M.P. Council of Science & Technology has also initiated some schemes, listed below for promotion of Science & Technology in the State.

- Sericulture,
- Aquaculture,
- Embryo Transfer Technique for artificial breeding of cattle,
- Control of spread of scrub cattle population by vaccination,
- Manpower Development,
- Leather processing.
- Medicinal and aromatic plants and forestry plants.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The expenditure during the years 92-97 was Rs. 7.66 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 1.01, 0.76, 1.51, 2.19, 2.19 crore respectively

2.2 The Council has set up 15 Science & Technology Coordinating cells in 10 Universities, 2 Medical Colleges, 2 Engineering Colleges and one State Institute of Science Education for promoting intra-departmental activities, seminars and linkage with developmental activities

of the region specially in the area of applied research for rural and industrial development. The Council has taken steps for acquiring land for these Regional centres. For popularisation of Science & Technology through the help of audio-visual aids, the Council has purchased an audio-visual-van. To develop curiosity, creativity and a capacity to appreciate scientific concepts, science quiz competitions are organised. Science book Corners, Science clubs, Science parks, Science museums have also been established and National/State level Science awards are being awarded to renowned and young scientists. The council has constituted eight Task Forces for identifying areas in which Science & Technology can be utilised for tackling productivity. The recommendations of these Task Forces are sent to the concerned departments of the State Government and Agencies for consideration and effective action. Development of medical and aromatic plants, alternate building materials and Low cost housing, study of clay and soils of Bastar for better use by tribal artisans, bell-metal technology have Emerged out of the recommendations of these Task Forces. The Council has set up a Central laboratory facility in Bhopal to enable the pursuit of scientific investigation in the area of environmental toxicity in the wake of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The Council has also established another Centre for development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants for manufacturing Ayurvedic and Herbal Medicines at Obaidullaganj (District Raisen). The Council; has also established Remote Sensing Application Centre which is presently engaged in :-

- Wasteland mapping in 29 districts of the State.
- Land use mapping of 10 towns under National River Action Plan.
- Work related to integrated mission for sustainable development (IMSD) in Datia and Mandsaur districts and work in Raisen and Raipur district is planned.
- Selection of suitable size for water harvesting structure in selected Blocks.
- Preparation of ground water potential zone maps
- Land use mapping for entire state.
- Mapping & monitoring of water spread of 38 reservoirs having water spread of more than 1000 hectares.
- Crop acreage and production estimation for major crops.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The main objectives are popularation of Science, training and Employment and Developmnet of Indogenous Technologies.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 9.35 crore and the plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 2.00 crore.
- 3.3 Popoularisation of science, Rational Management of land and Water rewsources, promotion and development of suitable technologies for SC/ST and other weaker sections, creation

of facility for Environmental research, management of Mineral resources, creation of facilities for Non-conventional sources of energy, science and Technology for women for self employment, Poverty alleviation and improvement in rural economy, disaster management etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Consciousness towards the environment has increased during the last two decades, largely on account of the realization of the damage caused to environment by various human actions. Considering the importance of conservation and management, Madhya Pradesh Govt. had created a separate Department of Environment in 1973. Apart from the Pollution Control Board in 1974, and the Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO) in 1981, the State Govt. also established a Disaster Management Institute in 1987.

I. Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO)

The organisation was created with the following aims :-

- i. To create public awareness with regard to environment in the State.
- ii. To assist and advise the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the formulation and implementation of environmental policies for the State.
- iii. To identify major environmental problems and to assist in solving these through research studies.
- iv. To organise educational and training programmes for professionals, managers, administrators and people in general.
- v. To coordinate the activities of Government and semi-government agencies in these efforts.

2. Achievements during the 8th Five Year Plan

2.1 The expenditure during the years 92-97 was Rs. 32.22 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 5.46, 4.47, 5.66, 8.63, 8.00 crore respectively.

2.2 To create environmental awareness among the people and to encourage peoples participation the Environmental Conservation Corps has been constituted in 1989. Till now about 460 units have been formed and during this period it has been planned to create atleast one unit in each block. Activities under taken are publicity and exhibitions on environmental issues.

With the objective of long-term conservation and management, identification of potential areas for biosphere reserve have been taken up. During the VIIIth Plan period, 5 project documents targetted to be prepared of which two projects studies on Pachmarhi have already

been completed and Amarkantak is in an advanced stage of completion. The studies of Abhujmar (Baster) and Kalibhit is under progress.

Projects for District Environmental Forest (DEF) and Environmental Upgradation Scheme (EUS) have been taken-up. EPCO has identified 12 EPA's and 14 EPP's which need special attention for restoring ecological balance. Under conservation of sensitive areas around historical monuments, 11 projects were taken up. 25 projects were taken-up under Conservation of Urban Waterbodies.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The main objectives are to create environmental awareness among the people and to encourage peoples participation, identify and solve major environmental problems, organise educational and training programmes for professionals etc. and to coordinate the activities of Govt. and Semi govt. Agencies.

3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 177.95 crore and the plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 52.84 crore.

3.3 Environmental upgradation of pressure areas, research and publication, workshop and training environmental and awarness activities and implementation of Bhoj Wet Land Project and Conservation & managment of Sagar Lake.

3.4 New Schemes Proposed in the 9th Plan :

1. Awareness programme,
2. Bio-technology training & application centre,
3. Bio sphere reserve,
4. New Industrial sites
5. Environmentally viable bulding technology.
6. Environmental upgratation of Kalsindh River.

3.5 Conservation and Managment of Sagar Lake is in Central Sector.

3.6 Bhoj Wet Land project is assisted by OECF- Japan.

MADHYA PRADESH POLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board primarily looks after the implementation of the Water and Air Pollution Control Acts and the Environment Protection Act whereby the Board has been entrusted with the responsibilities of management and monitoring of hazardous substances..

2. Achievements During 8th Plan :

2.1 The expenditure during the years 1992-97 was Rs. 10.27 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 2.49, 1.09, 1.12, 1.93, 3.64 crore respectively.

- 2.2 The M.P. Pollution Control Board is also the Nodal Agency for preparation of National River action for Eleven Towns of the State. For minimising pollution in the industrial areas of Urla. Bhanpuri, Maharajapura, Govindpura, Malenpur, Rajim, Sirgitty Ghotabillod and Power-loom units at Burhanpur, the Board is installing Common Effluent treatment plants.

Schemes for Monitoring and control of pollution at 47 Mela sites, monthly collection and analysis of water samples from major rivers and lakes, monitoring of areas under open cast mines and ambient air in air pollution areas of Nayagaon, Katni, Maiher, Korba and Sarni, study and monitoring of pollution by automobiles and noise at the site of industrial areas and town through collection of samples and cleaning of Betwa, Kshipra, Hasdeo, Kharun, Paryat, Wainganga, Seewan, Arpa, Mahanadi, Narmada, Chambal & Khar rivers under NRAP will be continued. Research for utilisation of fly ash from (Thermal power station) in agriculture Land will also be continued.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The main objectives are water and Air Pollution Control, and monitoring, management and Monitoring of hazardous substances, preparation of national River Action Plan for 11 towns and minimising pollution in the industrial areas.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 18.69 crore and Plan outlay for 1997-98 is Rs.4,00 crore.
- 3.3 Technical support for Municipal solid waste management for 12 Nos. municipal corporations, Sullage utilisation scheme for 5 small towns, to keep strict watch on the water bodies during the Mela times on the banks of Major rivers, monitoring and control of pollution.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, (DMI)

The main objective of the institute is to provide training in Disaster Management, Industrial Health and Safety and related subjects for the officials of Government Departments, Public and Private sector Industrial establishments and others. After Bhopal gas tragedy to prevent recurrence of such accidents, the major thrust has been placed on prevention, control and management of Industrial Disasters.

2.0 Achievements during the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The expenditure during the years 1992-97 was Rs. 0.76 crore, the expenditure in 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 is Rs. 0.18, 0.15, 0.14, 0.16, 0.13 crore respectively.
- 2.2 The Institute organised short-term training courses /workshops and consultancy services on various aspects of Industrial (Chemical accidents) and Natural Disasters and their management since its inception. During the 8th

Plan (1992-97) the Institute has organised 70 training courses benefitting 2545 officials of different category. DMI is coordinating the State Crisis Group, set-up under the chairmanship of the Secretary to Govt. of M.P. Housing & Environment Deptt.

3.0 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The institute's main objective is to evolve and enhance adequate competence for prevention, mitigation and management of disasters.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 4.21 crore and the plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 1.55 crore.
- 3.3 To keep pace with the hands of industrialisation and urbanisation the Institute plans to make its activities multi-dimensional by organising more training and awareness programmes and performing more consultancy jobs.

General Economic Services

STATE PLANNING BOARD

MLA's Area Development Scheme :

The State Govt. have commenced the MLAs-Local Area Development Scheme since 29th July 1994 on the lines of the MPs Area Development Scheme launched by GOI. Under the scheme, every MLA can recommend to the District Collector, small works not exceeding a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs in the course of one year. The scheme is being implemented under the overall supervision of the State Planning Board as in the case of the MPs Area Development Scheme.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

2.1 For the 8th Five Year Plan the plan provision was Rs. 391.21 crores at constant prices (1991-92). During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 an expenditure amounting to Rs. 55.19 crore, Rs. 59.64 crore, Rs. 54.15 crore, Rs. 69.00 crore and Rs. 86.42 crore was incurred respectively.

2.2 Under Untied fund/MLA's Area Development scheme 6211, 4876, 6663 and 7722 construction works were sanctioned during the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, respectively and during 1996-97 8062 works have been sanctioned.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

The objective of MLA local area development scheme is to take up small developmental works particularly of construction as recommended by the MLAs. Up to 20 lakh per year per MLA constituency the programme is being implemented as per the guide lines prescribed by the Government of M.P.. The districts collectors have been empowered to sanction works recommended by MLAs through the agencies of the districts.

3.1 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 300.00 crore and for 1997-98 is Rs. 64.20 crore.

3.2 No physical targets can be proposed but on an average 8000 works are sanctioned every year.

STATISTICS

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics came into existence for the development of an efficient statistical machinery both at State and District levels and also for creating a reliable statistical data base for Planners and Administrators.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan

2.1 The Eighth Plan outlay for their programmes at constant price of 1991-92 is Rs. 127.00 lakh. During 1992-93,

1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.48 lakh, Rs. 0.24 lakh, Rs. 0.66 lakh, Rs. 10.80 lakh and Rs. 2.34 lakh respectively.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

The main objective of development of statistics is to take up modernisation of statistical system by providing computer facility at district level, training of statistical personnel and strengthening of headquarter and district machinery.

3.1 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 234 lakh and that for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

3.2 During the 9th Plan schemes- strengthening vital statistics division, Modernisation of statistical training to statistical personnel, small area statistics are proposed etc.

TOURISM

The State of Madhya Pradesh offers a variety of tourist attractions ranging from sculpture to wild life, and hence it is comparable to any top tourist regions of the country. As an industry tourism has great potentiality for earning foreign exchange and also creating employment opportunities.

2. Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1708 lakh for the Eighth Plan (at constant prices of 1991-92) the expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 143.00 lakh, Rs. 286.00 lakh, Rs. 362.00 lakh, Rs. 288.00 lakh and Rs. 270.00 lakh respectively.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 The objectives envisaged for the Ninth Plan for development of tourism sector are as follows :-

- Provision of accommodation and transport facilities to all classes of tourists.
- Promotion of private sector in tourism activities by providing incentives.
- Integrated development of two hill resorts, one each at Tamia in Chhindwara district and Mainpat in Sarguja district.
- Development of identified tourist, centres of Bandhavgarh, Orcha, Mandu and Pachmarhi for international tourism.

- Promotion of new amenities in tourism like fairs, festivals, folk art, adventure games like climbing, trekking, water sports etc. to attract more number of tourists.
 - Application of various media for wider publicity.
- 3.2 An outlay of Rs. 1472.00 lakh has been kept for Ninth Plan and Rs. 315.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98.
 - 3.3 Some of the programmes proposed are development of tourist centre at Tamiya and Kanha, development of tourist paths/circuits - Gwalior - Shivpuri - Orchha - Khajuraho and Ujjain - Indore - Omkareshwar - Maheshwar - Mandu, grant in aid to local body to develop tourist spots youths adventure tourism etc.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

The main functions of this department are to stamp and test correctness of metric weights and measures and other instruments and to enforce various provisions of weights and measure laws so that general public is protected from fraudulent weighments.

2. Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

- 2.1 The outlay envisaged for the Eighth Plan at constant prices of 1991-92 was Rs. 42 lakh against which the expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 6.72 lakh, Rs. 15.17 lakh, Rs. 19.97 lakh, Rs. 19.94 lakh and Rs. 12.17 lakh respectively.
- 2.2 No new posts and vehicles were sanctioned. Only instruments were purchased. After inspection of various shops and estts. an amount of Rs. 642 lakhs was recovered as fees for certification of weighing measures similarly cases were registered under consumer protection against the shops and estts. violating the rules/regulations under the Act.

3. Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Plan & Rs. 10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98.
- 3.2 The programme proposed in 9th Plan is modernisation of Equipments and strengthening of estts.

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Under National Education Policy, 1986 and its revised Action Plan, 1992, highest priority is given to Universalisation of Elementary Education and Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education programmes, with special emphasis on qualitative improvement in school education and higher enrolment of girls in the schools. The State Govt. has also accorded priority to Elementary Education Programme. According to 1991 Census, primary education facilities has already been provided to almost all the villages having population of 300 and above. The villages having population less than 300 are being covered by junior primary schools and non-formal education centres.

The effective literacy rate (excluding the population (0-6 age group) has moved up from 34.22 per cent in 1981 Census to 44.20 per cent in 1991 Census in the State, as against the corresponding increase from 43.56 per cent to 52.21 per cent at the all-India level. The male literacy rate is 58.42 per cent as against 28.85 per cent female literacy. As on 30th September, 1996 the enrolment at primary school level is 84.62 lakh and enrolment at the middle school level is 26.03 lakh students.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay during Eighth Plan period was Rs. 512.25 crore at constant prices of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 150.36 crore, Rs. 148.00 crore, Rs. 162.50 crore, Rs. 175.00 crore and Rs. 234.39 crore, an amount of Rs. 124.69 crore, Rs. 139.58 crore, Rs. 146.89 crore, Rs. 156.85 crore and Rs. 189.55 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Five Year Plan 2100 junior primary schools, 1000 primary schools, 950 new middle schools and 285 High schools and 135 Higher Secondary schools were opened. For higher enrolment of girls in primary schools, one set of uniform was provided to all girls belonging to scheduled castes / tribes and other backward classes. Similarly for universalisation of elementary education, free text books at primary level were provided to all students of SC/ST/OBC and at Middle, H.S. and H.S.S. level free books were provided under book bank schemes to all such students. Mid day meal was provided in primary schools (Govt. & Aided schools). During this period, additional enrolment of about 11 lakh students in primary class and 10 lakh students in middle school level was done. For Universalisation of elementary education the DPEP was introduced in 19 most backward districts.

For effective implementation of the universalisation programme the Rajiv Gandhi Primary Education Mission was also launched. Under the Mission, 1835 primary schools, 314 other alternative schools and 4985 childhood education centres were opened. Building construction work of 2742 primary schools, additional one room in 2439 primary schools, alternation and maintenance in 1475 primary school buildings was done. About 198 development blocks were developed as resource (Govt.) centres. About 80 thousands primary teachers were trained in various District Education Training Centres. Syllabus of text & other books of Class I to III and guideline were changed according to need and appointment of Shiksha Karmis in Primary school was transferred to local bodies. Additional posts of about 10 thousand teachers were also sanctioned.

1.2 Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

At present 34 districts have been covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme of D.P.E.P. Other centrally sponsored schemes non-formal education, operation black-board, Vocationalisation of secondary education, supply of Colour T.V. & Two-in-one in primary schools are also being implemented in the State.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.1 During the 9th Plan and Annual plan 1997-98, a provision of Rs. 1672.55 crore and Rs. 424.53 crore is proposed for School Education. Out of the total plan provision an outlay of Rs. 1099.74 crore is for elementary education and remaining Rs. 572.81 crore for Secondary Education. Similarly, for the year 1997-98 out of the total provision Rs. 270.95 crore is for Elementary Education & Rs. 153.58 crore for Secondary Education.

3.2 The strategy is to provide primary education facilities to all the village having population 200 and above and non-formal education centre in all villages having population less than 200. According to this norm, it will be necessary to provide 4752 primary schools 12 thousand non formal schools, 38 thousands additional post of primary teachers along with mid-day-meal to about 20.61 lakh students and free supply of text books to about 20 lakh students. The newly appointed teachers, staff and officers of the Panchayat schools will be trained in SCERT and District level training centres. Similarly, about 2873 middle schools and 1500 High schools along with additional teachers will be required so that middle schools facilities are available within 3 km. and HS/HSS facilities within 5 to 8 km. of each village, together with necessary furniture, equipment, sport goods, strengthening of library building and drinking water & toilet facilities. For creation of these facilities, public participation will be sought through voluntary & Non-Govt. Organisations. Effort will also be made to supply uniform to each girl student as a incentive for admission and mid-day-meal to check drop out in the primary schools. In HS/HSS, new subject will be introduced with facilities for vocational education. Science & Maths education will be made

compulsory upto middle level. During 9th Five Year Plan, DPEP will be extended to 34 districts and will continued.

- 3.3 In 1997-98, 350 primary school buildings, 300 middle school buildings, 600 high/higher secondary school buildings and additional rooms in 6300 primary schools, 4464 high/higher secondary schools will be constructed. 2000 non-formal schools, 3 primary schools, 331 new middle schools, 94 high schools & 30 higher secondary schools will be opened. Mid-day meals programme will be continued in 286 C.D. blocks and drinking water facilities in 847 primary school & 550 middle school will be provided.

HIGHER EDUCATION (NON-TECHNICAL)

The main objectives of this sector are to promote, diversify and improve instruction delivery system to bring about qualitative change in the higher education in the State. While substantial expansion has taken place upto the end of 7th plan and Annual Plan 1990-92, much needs to be done for qualitative improvement. The strategy adopted during the Eighth Plan was Improvement of physical infrastructure and faculties, to provide facilities to the colleges for improving the standard of education, strengthening of autonomous Colleges, increased accessibility to higher education through open university, expanding and upgrading facilities of higher education in Tribal areas, promoting participation in the field of research & promotion of sports activities in colleges.

2. Targets & Achievement during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The proposed outlay during the VIIIth Plan period was Rs. 86.24 crore at constant prices of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 24.00 crore, Rs. 24.00 crore, Rs. 24.33 crore, Rs. 22.75 crore and Rs. 19.38 crore, an amount of Rs. 19.93 crore, Rs. 21.35 crore, Rs. 16.37 crore, Rs. 23.53 crore & Rs. 23.22 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.2 At the end of the 8th Five Year Plan, 9 Universities, 412 Govt. colleges, 250 Private college, 10 sanskrit college were working. Out of these 412 Govt. colleges, 96 were in Tribal areas. To release pressure on existing institutions and augment opportunity for higher education, the Open Learning System has been initiated by establishing M.P. Bhoj Open University. During 8th Plan period 26 posts of Principal, 651 posts of Asstt. Professor were created. All SC/ST students were given books free of cost. Besides, 1140 Gazetted and 96 Non-gazetted posts were also created. About 38 thousand students of SC/ST were provided stationary in each year. About 2.45 lakh students were studying higher education in different subjects. The National Services Scheme (NSS) is the only scheme which is being implemented by the Department under CSS. 52 college were provided autonomy under New National Educational Policy for selection of courses, subjects and conducting examination only. With the help of Mahatma Gandhi

Village University , Chitrakoot and U.G.C. 3 Academy staff college have been established at Indore, Sagar and Jabalpur. To ensure quality of education, a Residential Post Graduate Centre of excellence at Bhopal leading to honors courses in Arts, science and commerce faculties and diploma course in Computer Science and Business Management was opened during the year 1995-96. The proposed institution would be fully autonomous and will strive for achieving academic, environmental and human excellence, as also inspire other Colleges to emulate this model.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 In the 9th Five Year Plan, the strategy adopted is to provide essential basic minimum facilities of equipments/furniture, buildings, books & journals to libraries, in an effective and planned way, using minimum capital investment and public participation. Expansion of education in remote & trouble some areas would be mainly through distance education and open University Courses of Correspondence. The State would also take steps to provide Vocationalisation of Courses for self employment generation and residential P.G. Centre of excellence in divisional/district Head quarters and Law Education Institute at Bhopal.
- 3.2 For achieving these objective an outlay of Rs. 94.34 crore and Rs. 21.40 crore is proposed for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.
- 3.3 During the 9th Plan period one Model College will be established at each District Head Quarter and Autonomy will be granted to new colleges. Besides, opening of new subject/faculties in 150 colleges without creation of new posts from existing staff and upgradation of degree courses in 75 colleges and P.G. courses in 100 colleges will be done. Books and stationary to about 8.10 lakh and 1.80 lakh students respectively will also be provided. Necessary grants-in-aid and financial assistance will be continued to 92 private colleges and NGO's. Development grant to 3 Academic Staff Colleges, all Universities, Granth Academy, Indira Gandhi & Bhoj open universities will be provided. At present the Deptt. has 7 divisional offices and during 9th Plan period it is proposed to establish 3 new Divisional Offices. Under NSS 499 regular and 249 special camps will be organised and 75 seminars will be held.

ADULT EDUCATION

Literacy is a prerequisite for the development of human resources. It is, therefore, essential for the State to reduce the extent of illiteracy specially among the adults to enable their meaningful participation in the development process.

After the declaration of new Education Policy in 1986 the National Literacy Mission was constituted with the sole objective of eradicating illiteracy completely from among the persons within the age group of 15 to 35 years by 8th Plan

end. The programme was implemented on voluntary and campaign basis and the concept of Functional Literacy Centres formerly in-vogue done away with.

The State Government is committed to the programme and suitable strategies have been formulated to eradicate illiteracy from among 110 lakh adults (estimates based on provisional data of 1991 census) by the end of the Eighth Plan.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 Against the Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 19.64 crore (at constant price of 1991-92). During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 crore, Rs. 6.00 crore, Rs. 6.80 crore, Rs. 5.83 crore and Rs. 8.82 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.93 crore, Rs. 4.12 crore, Rs. 6.83 crore, Rs. 5.25 crore and Rs. 7.49 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During Eighth Plan period, 56 TLC Projects had been sanctioned by the GOI 100 per-cent literacy programme has been completed in 10 TLC project and literacy campaign in 42 projects and in remaining 4 TLC projects environmental development and training programme was continued. For new entrants in the age group 15-35 years, 10 Post Literacy Campaign Projects with 11.53 lakh new literate were continued in the State after the concurrence of the GOI. For environment building and motivation for TLS/PLC seminars/workshops/meetings, were organised regularly and books/charts/pamphlates were distributed among the people and broad publicity were made through TV/Radio and news papers/magazines. For coordinating the development in the field of education and technology about 2818 Jan Shikshan Nilyam were established in the State for extension and expansion of Functional Literacy Programme in the rural areas. The 2350 Jan Shikshan Nilyam opened by the Govt. of India were closed on 31 march'1996. Adult Education Offices have been established in all the 45 districts of the State & upto Dec. 1996, 26.85 lakh illiterate adult were made literate and 84.54 lakh illiterate were studying and 468 Jan Siksha Nilayam centre were working.

3. Proposals for 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.1 During the 9th Plan period the continuing schemes/projects of the 8th Plan and new sanctioned TLC/PLC projects during the 9th Plan period will be continued effectively to educate all illiterate population of the State and thereafter to continue functional literacy programme/projects. For 9th Plan the following programmes will be started :-

- Improvement of living standard programmes,
- Income generation programmes,
- Development of personal interest programmes,
- Other related work programmes.

3.2 The proposed outlay for the 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 35.05 crore and Rs. 7.50 crore respectively.

3.3 During the 9th Plan period about 74 lakh illiterate are to be made literate and about 305 new posts are to be created. For development of environment for literacy all the districts are to be covered and about 37700 functional literacy centre are to be created. During Annual Plan 1997-98 about 20 lakh illiterate are to be made literate.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education makes human resource for more efficient, useful and qualitatively more acceptable to society undergoing fast technological changes. Inputs which lead to development of human resource is a kind of investment, as in other sectors of economy.

Infrastructure for Technical Education, as existing today, is enough to take care of the State's requirements. However, looking to the future needs, Private sector is also being encouraged to supplement the Governmental efforts. What is needed now, is consolidating and strengthening of the existing facilities and bring about qualitative improvement in the delivery system. At present, the State has 21 Engineering Colleges, including one Regional Engineering College, 3 aided engineering colleges, 44 Polytechnics (including 10 Polytechnics for Women), 5 Higher Secondary Technical Schools and 11 pre-vocational Training Centres. In addition, there are 12 institute of management running MBA programme, (9 university departments of Management) 17 colleges running bachelor of Business Administration, 2 colleges of Architecture, 1 college of Pharmacy, 3 Institutes of Hotel Management in the Non-Government sector. Seven of the 21 Engineering Colleges conduct post-graduate courses in Engineering, 6 Colleges conduct post-graduate courses in Applied Maths/Physics/Chemistry and Geology and 5 Colleges conduct master's course in Computer Applications. Annual intake capacity in the above institutions for different courses is as under :-

Courses	Capacity (No.)	Duration of the course (Years)
1. Post graduate courses in Eng.	295	1-1/2
2. Post graduate courses in applied Maths/Physics/Chemistry/Geology	152	2
3. Post graduate courses :-		
1. Computer Applications (MCA)	(Actual Seats 150)	3
2. Management Administration	810	2
4. Degree Courses :		

(i) Engineering	3490	4
(ii) Architecture	180	5
(iii) Pharmacy	90	4
(iv) Management	1830	3
5. Post Diploma courses :		
(i) Engineering	122	1-1/2
(ii) Computer Applications	90	1-1/2
6. Diploma Course :		
(i) Engineering & Technology	5690	3
(ii) Architecture	120	1-1/2
(iii) Professional Course (Videography, modern office Management)	140	3
7. Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Course	300	2
8. Pre-vocational Training Centre	495	3

2. Targets & Achievements in the Eighth Plan

2.1 The expenditure in the these years was Rs. 183.69 crore. The year wise break-up of the expenditure is during the 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, an amount of the Rs. 12.07 crore, Rs. 25.42 crore, Rs. 39.40 crore, Rs.46.47 crore and Rs. 60.33 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 The broad objectives spelt out for Eighth Plan include removal of deficiencies in instructional facilities, improvement in quality of education and training, upgradation of existing institutions, adding a few more institutions (Polytechnics) specially for women, adequately equipping the engineering colleges already opened as per norms of the All India Council of Technical Education, etc.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

3.1 Technical Educaiton makes human resources more efficient, usefull and qualitatively more acceptable to the society which are undergoing fast Technological changes.

3.1.1 Keeping in view the State Women's Policy. It has been decided that in each of 11 districts, where there is no Polytechnic, new institutions should be established for Women. 30% of the sanctioned seats in Polytechnics have also been reserved for Women.

3.1.2 The Department of Technical Education is currently engaged in implementing two EAPs. namely (1) World Bank Project of upgradation of Polytechnic Education (40 Plys.) and (2) Indo-German Project of Technician Education (5 Plys.). Terminal date of World Bank

Project is Dec.'1997 and that of Indo-German Project August'1997. The continuation of this project for its fourth phase is under consideration.

- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay is Rs. 90.61 crores and Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay is Rs. 51.47 crore.
- 3.3 Some important new schemes proposed are establishment of Polytechnics for Women, Reservation for Women in Polytechnics Hostels for girls, new courses in Engineering technologies & training, etc.
- 3.4 There is no scheme under Central share.
- 3.5 Under Externally Aided scheme upgradation of Administration which relates to the improvement of Polytechnics is aided by World Bank and Indo-German projects.

SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

The State Govt. created a separate Directorate for Sports and Youth Welfare in 1975, with the aim of encouraging outstanding sports persons, supporting voluntary agencies, developing play grounds, stadia, swimming pools, training of coaches and sport centres/centres of excellence. The strategy spelt out for development of Sport and Youth Welfare activities during the Eighth Plan was as under :-

- To develop basic facilities for sports,
- To organise training and coaching for sports persons and
- To organise competitions amongst the sports persons.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The outlay for Eighth Plan was Rs. 23.05 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.00 crore, Rs. 3.00 crore, Rs. 4.10 crore, Rs. 5.00 crore and Rs. 5.35 crore, an amount of Rs. 1.99 crore, Rs. 3.22 crore, Rs. 6.13 crore, Rs. 6.96 crore and Rs. 3.67 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.2 Outlay provided was mainly spent on distribution of grants to 40 State level Associations and 443 other clubs and akhadas, Sports Authority of M.P., Sports Council of M.P. About 2.06 lakh women participated in Rural Women Sports meets and 2.67 lakh youths in Rural Sports meets and coaching to 2.38 lakh players in different sports. Grants-in-aid was provided to one Yuva Sandhi (Youth Organisation), One Abhiyan, 5 SPDA Centres, with significant part of the outlay being utilised for development of sports infrastructure i.e. construction of play fields, indoor stadium, outdoor stadium /facilities, swimming pool, watersports facilities, skating rink, construction of State level Sports Complex at T.T. Nagar, Bhopal etc. Upto the end of 8th Five Year Plan 6 stadium were completed and work for construction of 21 stadium, 4 swimming pool,

One indoor stadium & 2 indoor halls were in progress. Grants-in-aid was provided to one sports hostel and for construction of one youth hostel. Incentive grant was provided to 870 players and 45 district coaching centres were provided grants-in-aid for purchase of sport goods. Scholarships were distributed to 47 thousand sportsmen under National talent search competition.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan
1997-98.

3.1 The proposed outlay for the 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1986 lakh and Rs. 425 lakh.

3.2 During 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98, grants-in-aid is to be provided to all 40 State level Sport Association including M.P. Olympic Association and 646 registered Sports Club/Akhadas at State/District/ Tahsil/ Block and Panchayat levels. Similarly grants-in-aid will also be provided to Sports Authority of M.P. and Sport Council of M.P. Grants for incentive to players, Vikram/ Aklavya/ Vishwamitra Awards, pension to Veteran Sport personalities Cash prizes to Sportsmen, senior and Junior players is targeted to 1500 players in the 9th Plan and 380 players in 1997-98. Grants to Abhiyan, Yuva Sandhi, SPDA centres, Sports hostel is to be continued. Grants for coaching to players, rural sports meet, Women Sports meet and search in National talent search is to be provided to 1.50 lakh, 40 thousand, 20 thousand and 8 thousand players in 9th Plan period and 20 thousand, 5 thousand, 3 thousand and 1 thousand players in 1997-98 respectively. About one thousand and 250 sportsmen are to be benefitted under Centre of Excellence for sports during 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively.

3.3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

During 8th Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 660.58 lakh expected to be received from GOI under 6 Centrally Sponsored schemes. viz (1) Grant-in-aid for development of infrastructure (2) Grant-in-aid for construction of Sports Project Development Area (3) Grant-in-aid for construction of Sports hostel (4) Grant-in-aid for construction of Youth hostel (5) Grant-in-aid to Abhiyan and (6) Grant-in-aid to Yuva Sandhi. In the 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 620 lakh and Rs.127 lakh respectively is anticipated to be received from Govt. of India as its share.

ART AND CULTURE

The main objectives of the Deptt. of Art and Culture are (i) to Preserve and conserve cultural traditions, (ii) to expand resource base and opportunities for the growth of arts, (iii) to preserve tribal folk culture (iv) to encourage and reorganise plastic and performing arts through education and training and (v) to provide special support for rare

styles of art and culture. There are 3 Parishads (Councils) (a) Sahitya Parishad, (b) Kala Parishad and (c) Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad with a number of Academies viz. Urdu Academy, Kalidas Academy, Ustad Alauddin Khan Sangeet Academy, Sindhi Academy, Sanskrit Academy, Indira Kala Sangeet University, Khairagarh. An Advisory Board consisting of top ranking experts from various fields has been constituted to promote cultural activities in the State. Several honours and support programmes have been initiated to encourage artists.

2. Targets & Achievement during 8th Plan

2.1 The outlay for the VIIIth Plan at constant price of 1991-92 was Rs. 1707 lakh. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 4.00 crore, Rs. 4.00 crore, Rs. 4.30 crore, Rs. 4.73 crore and Rs. 5.37 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.96 crore, Rs. 4.23 crore, Rs. 4.89 crore, Rs. 5.52 crore and Rs. 5.53 crore was spent respectively. The constituent-wise details are as under :-

A- LANGUAGE, CULTURE & GAZETTEERS

2.2 Activities under this sector aim to provide assistance and grants for organisation of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Jayanti Samaroh, Nimar Utsav & Kalidas festivals and unscheduled fairs & festival outside the State. The Deptt. is also organising the prestigious. Tansen Samaroh and Khajuraho Festival in the field of music & dance every year. The Gandhiji Birth Anniversary and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Centenary were also celebrated. The Deptt. is providing grants/assistance to various Governmental, Non-Governmental Institutions, various Academies, Bharat Bhawan etc., besides provision for various State Awards instituted by the Department for promotion of Art and Culture and Periodic upgradation and improvement of District Gazetteers.

2.3 Till the end of 1996-97 out of 45 districts 34 Gazetteers in english, 21 Gazetteers in Hindi were prepared & published. 10 district Gazetteers of British period have been republished. 9 supplementary Gazetteers were published and 31 supplement are under preparation.

B- ARCHAEOLOGY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

2.4 Activities under Archaeology & Museum sector include archaeological survey of the State, excavation and preservation of protected monuments, establishment and maintenance of Museums for display of collected works. During the 8th Five Year Plan, protection of all 334 monuments, village to village survey of 8 tahsil, three exploration works, conservation of 100 monuments, chemical treatment of antiquities of 8 museums and more than 2000 rare coins, documentation of 2000 rare idols, modelling of 8000 plaster castes and display in 23 museums were carried out.

2.5 In the State Archives documents of historical importance are preserved. The present activities relate to preparing of memories of freedom fighters, surveying the records of the district, preserving document of historical importance in a scientific manner, organising exhibitions, providing research facilities to scholars. One of the important activities of the Department is micro filming of old records for safe preservation. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme regarding setting up of Micro film and Guide units sharing 50:50 percent is also being implemented.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98.

3.1 The following strategy is proposed during the 9th Plan.

- To remove the shortages of caretakers in protected monuments. 'Puratatva Karmi Scheme' with honorarium of Rs. 600 per month to each is being proposed.
- To complete village to village survey of all tahsils (251) for proper maintenance of record of archaeological treasure.
- To review all Jila Puratatwa Sangh for availing the benefits of grants-in-aid from GOI for conservation work.
- To organise National Drama & Ballet Festivals.
- To continue assistance grants-in-aid to various Akadamies, Parishad and Universities of Music & Dance, maintenance of Bharat Bhawan, organisation of various Samaroh and distribution of awards for promotion of Arts & Culture in the State.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 19.86 crore and Rs. 4.44 crore is allocated to all the constituents of Art & Culture Deptt. for 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

A- LANGUAGES, CULTURE & GAZETTEERS

3.3 An outlay of Rs. 14.02 crore & Rs. 3.00 crore is allocated to the deptt. during 9th Plan period & Annual Plan 1997-98 for Culture & Gazetteer deptt.

3.4 The deptt. proposes to provide developmental grants-in-aid to various Akademies, Parishads, maintenance of Ravindra Bhawan, grants/awards to various Organisations/Institutions and to persons having repute in Arts & Culture activities, bringing out various publication for development of language set-up, benevolent funds for the artists and construction & maintenance of buildings for Arts/Music/Dance Colleges and organisation of Khajuraho, Tansen, Kalidas, Nimar, Utsav/festivals with National Drama & Ballet festival in M.P.

3.5 Remaining work of publication of District Gazetters in Hindi & English and reprinting of old gazetters and supplementary is to be continued during 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

B- ARCHAEOLOGY, MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

3.6 A provision of Rs. 604 lakh and Rs. 144 lakh is allocated for the 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively for Archeology, Musium & Archives Deptt.

3.7 The deptt. propose to create the post of Purnatwa Karmies on the vacant posts of caretakers, survey of archaeological treasure in 251 tahsils and exploration of 10 prospective sites, conservation of historical monuments/chemical conservation of the idols in atleast 100 monument, photographic documentation of 5 monument and upgradation of 5 main Museums during the 9th Plan period. Micro-filming of records, modelling of rare pieces of historical idols, participation in melas/festivals, research seminars and publication of pamphelate, catelogues and guide books will also be undertaken.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Health and well being of the entire population has been enshrined as one of the basic policy goal of our Constitution. The major handicap in extending medical and health care to the people of this State are large distances and poor network of communications.

Vital Statistics

1. Comparative statistics in respect of M.P. and All India are as follows :-

Sr.No.	Item	Reference period	M.P.	All India
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

(a) Expectation of life at Birth (in years)

Male	(91-96)	59.24	60.60
Female	(91-96)	57.96	61.70

(b) Crude Birth Rate (1995 Pro.) 33.00 28.30

(c) Crude Death Rate (1995 Pro.) 11.10 9.00

(d) Annual Population Growth rate (1881-91) 2.60 2.39

(e) Infant mortality rate (1995 Pro.) per 1000 live birth 99.00 74.00

2. Targets & Acheivements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan was Rs.228.82 crores at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 75.34 crore, Rs. 76.00 crore, Rs. 84.00 crore, Rs. 76.45 crore and Rs. 106.46 crore, an amount of Rs. 52.53 crore, Rs. 62.57 crore, Rs. 75.13 crore, Rs. 75.62 crore and Rs. 88.61 crore was spent respectively.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98 :

3.1 During 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 a plan provision of Rs. 567.87 crore and Rs. 92.56 crore is proposed for all the constituent-wise details are as follows :-

A- HEALTH SERVICES

2.1 The State Government has accepted the National Goal of 'Health for All' by the year 2000 AD and this is intended to be ensured by expansion of 3 tier system of Sub-Health Centres, P.H.Cs. and Community Health Centres. It is also proposed to bring qualitative improvements by way of consolidation of hospital services and public health programmes in the State in order to derive the maximum benefits from the existing capacity. The coverage of National Programme shall substantially be stepped up and earnest efforts will be made to achieve full universal immunisation. To improve the health services during the 8th Plan, the Government has concentrated efforts on establishment of more sub health centres, primary health centres and community health centres in the rural areas. Though 13892 sub-health centres are required by the end of 1996-97, backlog 1955 sub-health centre is still existing. Out of 11937 sub health centres only 3114 are having their own buildings and 910 are under construction through P.W.D, I.P.P.-6, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. Similarly, 1841 PHC's are in existence leaving a backlog of 379 PHC's. Only 190 CHC's are in existence leaving a backlog of 394 CHC's. It is also necessary to strengthen the 42 district hospitals and 77 urban Civil Hospitals by increasing the strength of medical staff, para medical personnel, extension of indoor facilities through improvement in the diagnostic facilities by providing modern sophisticated equipments. It is also necessary to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine, so that health facilities become available to a larger number of people. The State Government participation in the national programmes, relating to health like leprosy prevention, prevention of blindness, malaria eradication etc. is also essential.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 217.48 crore at constant price of 1991-92 was provided to the Public Health & Family Welfare Services against which a sum of Rs. 43.88 crore, Rs. 54.25 crore, Rs. 64.77

crore, Rs. 63.51 crore and Rs. 74.27 crore was spent during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

- 2.3 One Sub-Health centre was opened besides replacement of furniture & equipment in 170 SHC's, 463 community Dispensaries were converted to PHC's, equipment and furniture in 85 PHC's, Jeevan Jyoti units in 37 PHC's & Operation Theater & lab equipment in 32 PHC's was provided. Building construction of 5 CHC's, equipment & instrument in 26 CHC's, ambulance in 81 CHC's, construction of 10/20/30 beds ward in 120 CHC's alongwith the supply of X-Rays, ECG machines etc. was taken up. Similarly, ambulance in 8 hospital, burn unit in 4 hospitals, X-Rays machine in 9 hospital and blood bank in 13 hospitals was provided.

3. Proposals for th 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan
1997-98.

- 3.1 For Health Services & Family Welfare a provision of Rs. 493.53 crore and Rs. 81.25 crore is proposed for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98. Out of the total provision Rs. 311.19 crore & Rs. 56.04 crore is for Basic Minimum Services.

- 3.2 The Govt. of M.P. Legislation has resolved to establish a community health centre or a hospital with all essential facilities at each block headquarter's where such facilities does not exist at present. It is required to establish 201 new Community Health Centres with adequate staff, equipment, medicines and other para-medical facilities, 340 CHC's building during the 9th Plan period. To reduce the patient load in district & other specialised hospital, it is proposed to upgrade selected sub-divisional level health institution into 100 bedded Rural Hospital with all diagnostic and treatment facilities. Upgradation of 35 such institution with additional building is proposed during the 9th Plan period and initiation of 32 hospital building in 1997-98. To evaluate and monitor the function of rural health services a Rural Health Unit has been carved out of the existing strength. Under Urban Health & Medical Services 1000 additional beds are required during 9th Plan period and 200 beds during Annual Plan 1997-98. According to the norms fixed by the GOI. 14 posts of Nursing Supdt., 60 posts of Matron, 113 posts of Nursing Sister and 4022 posts of Staff Nurses need to be created during the 9th Plan period and 104 new posts in Annual Plan 1997-98. For codification and maintenance of Case record in district hospitals, 21 medical record units are proposed to be established during 9th Plan and 10 units during 1997-98. Specialised service facilities will be provided in District Hospitals by strengthening of existing I.C. Unit, S.T.D. Unit, Blood Bank, Artificial Limb centre, Burn Units in selected hospital. 21 posts of Administrative Officers in the Office of Civil Surgeon in 21 bigger district hospitals are proposed to be created during 9th Plan & Annual Plan. For prevention and control of diseases State Institute of Communicable disease is proposed to be set-up. The

Deptt. is also proposing to establish Bureau of Planning & Management Information System in the Directorate of Health Services during 9th Plan.

B- FOOD & DRUG CONTROL

1. The Food and Drug Administration is charged the vital responsibility of safeguarding the health and welfare of the community by ensuring the supply of quality drugs and preventing adulteration of food articles.

2. Targets & Acheivements during 8th Plan

2.1 For meeting the norms prescribed by the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare and other expert professional bodies, strengthening and equipment of State Food & Drug Laboratories are essential.

2.2 An amount of Rs. 5.98 crore at constant prices of 1991-92 was allocated for the 8th Five Year Plan period, as against which, an amount of Rs. 0.61 crore, Rs. 0.83 crore, Rs. 0.70 crore, Rs. 0.43 crore and Rs. 0.60 crore was spent during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.3 Against the target of 60 thousand and 25 thousand samples of food & drugs, about 28.45 thousand and 9.95 thousand samples of food and drugs were analysed.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98.

3.1 The proposed outlay for during the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 324 lakh and 50 lakh respectively.

3.2 About 167 post of food inspectors are to be created and trained. Besides strengthening of State level lab. of food & drugs, creation of additional 2 post of public prosecutor for legal cases and adulteration cases is envisaged. Micro-biological test of antibiotics & vitamins are to be started and 25 thousand and 10 thousand samples of food & drugs (during 9th Plan period and 5 thousand and 2 thousand food & drugs samples in 1997-98).

C- MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Directorate of Medical Education looks of the following institutions :

- i. 6 Medical Colleges.
- ii. 7 Medical College attached hospitals.
- iii. 3 Cancer Hospitals.
- iv. 1 College of Dentistry, and
- v. 1 College of Nursing.

The Medical Education institutions in the State are required to fulfill minimum standards laid down by Medical Council, Dental Council, Nursing Council, Baja]

Committee in terms of staff, equipment and buildings etc. Construction of building and equipment is required for medical college attached hospitals for proper patient care. It is also proposed to improve the sanitary facilities, monitoring system and security of the establishments and to increase the training facilities for para-medical staff i.e. Nurses and Technicians.

2. Target & Achievement during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The 8th Plan outlay for Medical Education was Rs. 48.50 crore at constant price of 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 6.76 crore, Rs. 5.25 crore, Rs. 6.50 crore, Rs. 8.38 crore and Rs. 9.71 crore was spent during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.
- 2.2 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, construction of 800 bedded hospital building at Rewa Medical College hospital was taken up with external aid of OPEC, besides renovation and construction in Hamidia Hospital at Bhopal and extension of Raipur hospital. Two ambulance vehicle for Ladies Hospital Bhopal and necessary modern equipment and machine for I.C.C. Unit, X-Rays, EPB machine, ultra sound machine etc. in medical college hospital at Bhopal & Raipur were purchased. One Induction Machine for Dental College Indore, a new bus for Nursing college was purchased. Under AIDS control Programme, 22 posts were created and modern equipments supplied to 49 blood bank for HIV. testing, training imparted to 4150 doctors in AIDS control. Free supply of books/scholarships to the students of SC/ST of Medical Colleges and training to medical and other para-medical personal was continued.

3. Proposals for 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98.

- 3.1 The outlay proposed for 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 68.25 crore (including Rs. 44.89 crore under externally aided programme) and Rs. 10.00 crore (including Rs. 5.00 crore under EAP) respectively.
- 3.2 It is proposed to increase 280 seats in all the medical colleges on proportionate basis and 75 seats in Dental College alongwith the strengthening of other infrastructural facilities laid down under the norms of Medical Council of India. Similarly the Nursing School is to be upgraded to Nursing College with M.Sc. courses. Besides, staff, equipment, hostel facilities, stipend to trainees and library facilities is also to be increased. The beds strength in attached medical colleges needs to be increased from 5000 to 6000 beds with super specialities. All the hospital will be equipped with C.T. scan, Computers for medical record system, proper equipment in blood banks. The Medical colleges are to be developed by providing cardiothoracic Neuro surgery, Paediatric surgery, Plastic surgery, Uro-surgery, Radio diagnosis facilities and trauma centre with mobile vans. Cancer hospital Rewa & Raipur are to be provided Cobalt Machine and Oncology Units in

Gwalior & Bhopal hospitals run by Trusts, Gwalior Mansik Arogya Shalla is to be developed into teaching centre for Psychiatric medicine with P.G. Course. Required staff and equipment is to be provided in Regional Institute of Ophthalmology at Bhopal with 250 bedded hospital.

D- INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHY

Under Indian system of Medicine and Homeopathy the following Institutions are working in the State :-

(Position as on 01.04.1996)

Institution	Number
1. Ayurvedic Colleges/attached hospitals	8/8
2. Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Hospitals	2060/26
3. Homeopathic College/attached hosptals	1/1
4. Homeopathic Dispensaries/Hospital	201/3
5. Ayurvedic Dies Training Centre	2
6. Unani Diepensaries	55

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan period Rs. 26.90 crore at constant price of 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 1.27 crore, Rs. 1.90 crore, Rs. 3.01 crore, Rs. 3.29 crore and Rs. 3.88 crore was spent during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.2 One Ayurvedic College was established in Bhopal and 50 Homeopathic, 165 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani dispensaries were strengthened and 13 ambulance vehicles were purchased.

3. Proposals for the 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.1 The proposed outlay for 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 3.74 crore and Rs. 80 lakh is proposed Medical Colleges are to be strengthened with adequate staff, equipment, modernisation of various faculties, better library, Computer, Photocopying facilities and student bus, ambulance & vechicle etc. according to the norms of Central Council of Indian Medicine/Central Council of Homeopathy. Strengthening of 3 pharmonic & 5 Mini pharmacies with modern equipment, Panch Karma Unit, strengthening of District and Divisional level offices with provision of sufficient medicines, Dai kits, creation of posts of Ayurvedic specilist is proposed during 9th Plan.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SERVICES

The main objective of Employees State Insurance (ESI) services is to provide medical aid to the Insured persons (I.Ps.) and their families covered under E.S.I. Act, 1948. The E.S.I. scheme has been extended to 30 centres and at present medical services are being provided to insured

persons and their families through 65 dispensaries , one mobile dispensarie and 7 E.S.I.hospitals covering 1.94 lakh beneficiaries.

The expenditure on the scheme is shared between the E.S.I. Corporation of India and State Govt., in the ratio of 7:1 provided it is within the ceiling of Rs. 280 per IP family unit per-annum fixed by ESI Corporation. In addition to this Rs.130 is provided extra per I.P. family unit per-annum for medicines by E.S.I.Corporation. All expenditure above this ceiling is to be borne by the State Govt.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay in the Eighth Five Year Plan was Rs. 205 lakh at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and Rs. 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 44.00 lakh, Rs. 44.00 lakh, Rs. 50.00 lakh, Rs. 55.00 lakh and Rs. 63.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 29.00 lakh, Rs. 43.00 lakh, Rs. 72.00 lakh, Rs. 88.00 lakh and Rs. 69.00 lakh was spent respectively.

2.2 During Eighth Plan period 3 dispensaries at Malanpur (Distt. Bhind), Urla (Distt. Raipur) and Pithampur (Distt. Dhar) were started.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The proposed outlay 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 350 lakh and Rs. 75 lakh.

3.2 It is proposed to provide medical facilities to all Insured Persons and their families, additional 4 doctors dispensaries at Mandideep and conduct AID's Care awareness programmes.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Water is necessary for the survival of all living beings. It also has a direct bearing on the health of the people. The Public Health Engineering Department aims to provide sufficient potable drinking water to the people and ensure clean hygienic surroundings by providing proper sanitation in rural & urban areas.

2. Targets & Achievement in the VIIIth Plan :

2.1 The expenditure in the 8th Plan period was Rs. 424.56 crore and the year-wise break-up of expenditure is Rs. 69.94 crore, Rs. 68.25 crore, Rs. 93.77 crore, Rs. 94.50 crore and Rs. 98.10 crore during the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.2 Rural Water Supply Sector :

2.2.1 Coverage of N (Untouched) Villages :

Out of total 71526 inhabited villages, Hand Pumps have been provided @ 1 for 250 persons in 43354 Villages. 27166 villages are partially covered and 1006 villages are of N.C. category where no source of water exists.

2.2.2 Coverage of Partially Covered Villages :

Central assistance is being provided for speedy implementation of rural water supply programmes. In the 8th Plan it was proposed to cover 7912 such villages where HP's were not available at these norms. 8189 villages have been covered.

2.2.3 Water Supply in (NC) No. Source Villages :

Under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission survey was conducted to identify villages having no source of potable water. A target for providing water supply in these 4062 villages was fixed and 2398 have been covered.

2.2.4 Drinking Water Supply Arrangement in Hamlets :

There are over 1 lakh hamlets villages in the State. In the 8th Plan a target of 15000 hamlets was fixed and in 22735 hamlets water supply arrangement were made in this period.

2.2.5 Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme :

Piped water supply is generally provided in bigger villages. In 8th Plan it was proposed to take up 800 schemes in plan period. 496 schemes have been completed.

2.2.6 Provision for KFW Phase-I & II Schemes :

Under KFW Phase-I 450 schemes were sanctioned. During 8th Plan 203 schemes were proposed to be completed. Against this, 167 schemes have been completed. Remaining are in progress.

2.2.7 Schemes Under Sub Technology Mission :

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has agreed to extend assistance for special projects to be taken-up under sub Mission (Technology Mission) such as creation of alternative sources in villages where water is polluted, fluoride control, Defluoridation plants (Salinity). Water recharging schemes, Rural Sanitation Programme and activities under HRD cell.

2.2.8 Rural Sanitation :

Ruralsanitation programme with the help of central assistance has been taken up in a big way on a 50:50 basis. The target of 8th Plan was 118,500 against which 1,03185 latrines were constructed.

2.2.9 Water Conservation and Recharging Projects :

Due to excess drawals of ground water for agriculture & other purposes, there has been lowering of water table in various parts of the State. A number of schemes has been taken-up and so far 529 stopdams etc. have been completed.

2.3 Urban Sector Water Supply :

2.3.1 On-going Urban Water Supply Schemes :

In 8th Plan a target of 100 nos. urban schemes was fixed, against which 74 schemes are completed. Remaining are in progress.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The main objective is to provide sufficient potable drinking water to the people and ensure clean hygienic surroundings.

3.2 Proposed outlay for 9th Plan is Rs. 724.97 crore. The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 148.51 crore.

3.3 Rural Water Supply :

(a) Coverage of 100% population of villages and Maju/Toals/Paras

(b) Stress will be given on coverage of 100% population of SC/ST.

(c) Priorities will be given to sustainability of under ground water with support of water recharging practices.

(d) Alternative sources will be created where existing sources are chemically contaminated.

(e) 100% Water testing of all the created drinking water sources.

3.4 Urban Water Supply :

(a) Efforts will be made to complete all on going schemes.

(b) Schemes for towns of population upto one lakh will be prepared on priority.

(c) No new schemes will be taken up without proper justification and viability.

(d) Recycling schemes will be taken-up on priority.

3.5 Sanitation :

- (a) Villages which have been identified as Diarrhoea prone will be covered with Sanitation facilities on priority.
- (b) Construction of latrines will be taken-up on large scale.
- (c) Efforts will be made to complete all ongoing sewerage schemes.

MADHYA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD

The M.P. Housing Board is executing and implementing various housing schemes in the State with the help of various financial institutions like HUDCO, HDFC, LIC, and National Housing Bank for providing residential accommodation or housing plots at reasonable rates to the economically weaker sections of the Society. Nearly 70 per cent of the total cost of the schemes is provided by these institutions in the form of loans. The M.P. Housing Board utilises its own resources and budgetary support to fund the remaining 30 percent margin money for the execution of the housing schemes. The Housing Board is also mobilising deposits from the public under self-financing schemes.

2. Targets & Achievements During 8th Plan

- 2.1 The expenditure in the 8th Plan was Rs. 122.73 crore and year-wise break-up of the expenditure is Rs. 8.81 crore, Rs. 8.52 crore, Rs. 8.33 crore, Rs. 6.80 crore and Rs. 90.70 crore during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.
- 2.2 The Physical targets and achievement during 8th Plan are as under :-

	Target	Achievement

i) Construction of houses	14421	25344
ii) Development of plots	76919	46904

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 The deptt. objective is to provide residential accommodation/housing plot at reasonable rates to the economically weaker section of the society.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 1219.30 crore The plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 227.31 crore.
- 3.3 The Physical targets proposed for 9th Plan are as under
 - i) Construction of Houses 45000 Nos.
 - ii) Development of Plots 108000 Nos.

RENTAL HOUSING

Under Rental Housing Scheme the Public Works Deptt. of the State constructs residential houses for Govt. employees. These houses are provided to the officials at subsidised rentals.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The expenditure during the 8th Plan was Rs. 3.53 crore and year-wise break-up of the expenditure is Rs. 0.70 crore, Rs. 0.66 crore, Rs. 0.30 crore and Rs. 1.87 crore during the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively. After this the scheme has been transferred to the Housing Board.
- 2.2 During the 8th Plan period 398 residential quarters were constructed as against a target of 1530 quarters.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The objective is to construct the residential houses for Govt. employees at subsidised rates.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 14.67 crore. The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 3.00 crore.

POLICE HOUSING

The M.P. Police Housing Corporation Ltd. has been set up in 1981 for providing rent free accommodation to Police Personnel. The main objective was to make concerted efforts for constructing houses at a very fast pace, since it was felt that the existing Agencies were not able to cope with the task. The M.P. Police Housing Corporation has at present 5 Zonal divisions operating from headquarters at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore, Raipur and Gwalior with a capacity to take up construction of 2500 to 3000 quarters worth Rs. 30 to 35 crores every year. So far 9627 houses are constructed in addition by Police Housing Corporation.

At present about 90 thousand Police Personnel in the ranks of Constables, Head Constable, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are authorised rent free accommodations as per their service conditions. The number of houses available to them, at present, are 33444 only, leaving a gap of about 56 thousand quarters needed to be constructed for them. To achieve this level within 10 years time span, about 4512 quarters with an estimated cost of 676 crore are needed to be constructed every year.

2. Targets and Achievements during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The expenditure during 8th Plan is Rs. 30.00 crore and the expenditure of Rs. 12.00 crore, Rs. 7.00 crore and 11.00 crore was for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.2 During 8th Plan 3466 houses were constructed.

3 Proposals for the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The main objective is to construct houses for police personal at a fast pace.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 90.79 crore and Rs. 18.00 crore has been proposed for the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively.

3.3 About 4,000 houses will be constructed during the 9th Plan period.

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

There are 17 Municipal Corporations, 94 Municipalities and 263 Nagar Panchayats in the State which are entrusted with the task of providing civic amenities and facilities to the urban citizens, such as potable water supply, roads and drains, street lighting, sanitation, conservancy and arrangements for the disposal of sewage, prevention of epidemic etc. For effective performance of these essential and discretionary functions, State Govt. provides grants-in-aid and loans upto 70 % of the estimated cost of the works and the rest of 30 percent expenditure is contributed by the local bodies from their own funds.

2. Targets and Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The actual expenditure during the Eighth Plan was Rs. 28.55 crore and the year wise breakup of the expenditure is Rs. 5.10 crore, Rs. 5.09 crore, Rs. 5.30 crore, Rs. 4.68 crore and Rs. 8.38 crore for the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.2 During 8th Plan 73 works constructed, 22 fire fighters and equipments were purchased and 20066 persons covered under Group Insurance Scheme.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The objective is to provide civic amenities and facilities to the urban citizen.

3.2 The 9th Plan outlay is Rs. 2609.53 crore and for the Annual Plan is Rs. 23.44 crore.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Town & Country Planning)

The town & country planning activities are carried out by the Directorate of Town & Country Planning, M.P., under the various provisions made in M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973. There is a continuous increase in the urban population of the State which has necessitated investment to develop needed physical infrastructure for efficient functioning of economic activities in urban, semi-urban areas. The influx of large group of people from rural areas to urban areas results in creation of slums with intolerable living conditions, and squatting on public land and

constructing un-authorized hutments becomes rampant. Such urban centres necessarily have poor sanitation which is a danger to the physical, mental and social well-being of the population.

Therefore, development Plan are prepared for towns and cities having high growth rates, place of tourist and religious interest and the special areas where there is a need for chanelising the urban growth. The Town & Country Planning Department in M.P. is doing this work through City Development Authorities, Special Area Development Authorities and Local Bodies.

2. Targets & Achievement during 8th Plan

2.1 The expenditure during the 8th Plan was Rs. 17.01 crore and the year wise break up of the expenditure is Rs. 4.08 crore, Rs. 2.68 crore, Rs. 3.15 crore, Rs. 3.76 crore and Rs. 3.34 crore during the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

2.2 Important Physical targets proposed for the 8th Plan period and achievements are as under :-

i)	Plan preparation review of Plan for Urban centres.	10 Towns
ii)	Construction of infrastructure Development (E Block loan)	50 Towns/Blocks
iii)	Construction (IDSMT Centrally Sponsored)	56 Towns
iv)	Grant to Local agencies	42 Agencies

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.1 The prime objective is to emplement the recommendation of the National Commission on urbanization and nationalisation centre for human settlements and Environment and to ensure balansed urban and regional growth and to plan sustainable development.

3.2 In the 9th Plan an outlay of Rs. 18.69 crore has been fixed. The Plan outlay for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 4.01 crore.

3.3 Targets are as follows :-

i)	Plan preparation for Urban Centres	35 Towns
ii)	Review and Modification of Dev. Plan.	10 Tonws
iii)	Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns (IDSMT)	50 Towns
iv)	City infrastructural Development	25 Towns
v)	Plan implementation (New Schemes)	20 Towns
vi)	Enforcement of Plan (New schemes)	15 Towns

URBAN PROJECTS

The Directorate of Urban Projects was established in, 1983 by the Govt. of M.P. for monitoring, supervision, review and management of the M.P. Urban Development Project Phase-I and the preparation of the proposed M.P. Development Project Phase-II.

The M.P. Urban Development Project-I is the first World Bank-HUDCO financed project implemented in 10 cities i.e. Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Raipur, Durg, Bhilai, Ratlam, Khandwa, Shahdol and Sagar. The project was started from 1st July, 1983 and completed in 30th June, 1991 with the total project cost of Rs. 5818 lakhs (Rs. 1581 lakhs from Govt. of M.P. as loan and subsidy and Rs. 4237 lakhs as a loan from HUDCO and World Bank). A total amount of Rs. 4.93 crore was given as subsidy to the MPHB for repayment of loans and interest to HUDCO during the Eighth Plan period.

2. Targets and Achievement during 8th Plan

2.1 The expenditure during 8th Plan was Rs. 4.88 crore the year wise break ups of expenditure is Rs. 2.19 crore, Rs. 0.44 crore, Rs. 0.30 crore, Rs. 0.95 crore and Rs. 1.00 crore during the years 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 respectively.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 97-98

3.1 The proposed project phase-II will be implemented in five metro-regions i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Bhilai.

3.2 The outlay proposed is Rs. 9.35 crore and Rs. 2.00 crore for Annual Plan 1997-98.

3. M.P. Urban Development Project-Phase-II

The proposed project will be implemented in five metro-regions, i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur & Bhilai. Total project cost including design, supervision and management, coordination, physical and price contingencies, etc. are estimated at Rs. 700 crores comprising of Rs. 78.5 crore (10%) from Government of M.P. Rs. 127 crore (20%) from HUDCO & NHB and Rs. 494.5 crores (70 %) from World Bank. Projects components will mainly include area development, Land development and upgradation of urban infrastructure to reduce pressure of urbanisation of these metro-regions. Proposals for the proposed M.P.UDP-II were referred to by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GOI to World Bank in July, 1993 for consideration and the project clearance is awaited.

URBAN WELFARE

The rate of urbanisation in Madhya Pradesh State is much higher than some other states in the country. The State's urban population which was 0.67 crores in 1971 increased to 1.06 crores in 1981 and 1.54 crores in 1991. The decennial urban population growth rate is 44.98 per-cent from 1981 to 1991 whereas the rural population growth rate in this period is only 22.11 per cent. There were 327 towns in 1981 Census, which increased to 465 in 1991 Census. The No. of cities having more than 1 lakh population has also increased from 17 in 1981 to 23 in 1991 Census. The rise of slum areas is equally fast. In 1981 Census the population in slum areas was

estimated to be around 10.75 lakhs whereas the basis of recent surveys and 1991 Census data, it has gone upto 26.72 lakhs with 1714 clusters.

The State Govt. had set-up the Urban Welfare Deptt. in May, 1984 for improving the socio-economic conditions in the urban slums/hutments. This department takes up various schemes such as environmental improvement of urban slums under the minimum need programmes, employment-generating programmes for urban unemployed, STEP-UP scheme in the urban areas, settlement of landless persons under the site-and-service programme, fencing of Govt. open land, group insurance scheme, building of shelters for the houseless etc.

With the assistance from Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, and UNICEF, a scheme to provide Urban Basic Service for the poor was started in some of the bigger cities. Indore Habitat Improvement Project has been started for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers of Indore city, with the assistance from Overseas Development Agency. Nehru-Rojgar Yojna, a centrally sponsored scheme was also started for training small entrepreneurs for establishment of small enterprises in urban areas.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The expenditure was Rs. 80.04 crore & year-wise break-up of expenditure is Rs. 9.12 crore, Rs. 10.13 crore, Rs. 11.74 crore, Rs. 18.58 crore and Rs. 30.47 crore during the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.
- 2.2 During the VIIIth Plan period special attention has been given to the Group Insurance Scheme, Urban Basic Services, STEP-UP, Nehru Rojgar Yojna, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under the Minimum Need Programmes.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan: 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The objective is to improve the socio-economic conditions in the urban slums/shelters, environmental improvement of urban slums, employment generation group insurance scheme for sweepers, building shelters for the house less persons.
- 3.2 The outlay proposed is Rs. 181.30 crore and Rs. 35.72 crore during the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively.
- 3.3 The proposed targets are as under :-
 - 3.3.1 Under urban slums development programme 11.00 lakh persons will be benefitted.
 - 3.3.2 Under P.M.I.-UPEP 86.00 lakh persons will be benefitted.

- 3.3.3 Under Nehru Rojgar Yojna 28 thousand persons of general category and 10.50 thousand Women of SC category will be benefitted.
- 3.3.4 Under Environmental improvement 1.11 lakh persons will be benefitted.
- 3.3.5 Under re-settlement, rehabilitation 5 thousand families will be benefitted.
- 3.3.6 Under Jhuggi Mukt Awas Yukt 1750 houses will be constructed and 1750 families will be benefitted.
- 3.3.7 Under group insurance scheme 9.60 lakh persons will be benefitted.

STATE CAPITAL PROJECT

The State Capital Project is a scheme for development of Bhopal. Since 1960, various development schemes like acquisition of land and removal of encroachment from Govt. land in capital project area, construction of residential buildings for Ministers/MLA's/Officers/Employees.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The expenditure during 8th Plan was Rs. 88.94 crore and the year-wise expenditure is Rs. 11.61 crore, Rs. 10.72 crore, Rs. 14.45 crore, Rs. 22.63 crore and Rs. 29.53 crore respectively.
- 2.2 Non-residential buildings of New Vidhan Sabha Bhavan, VIP Guest House, construction, alteration and addition in Heads of Department buildings, roads and bridges for traffic, hospital buildings, community halls, parks, coloured fountains, forestry, protection of upper and lower lakes from pollution etc. are being carried out for the purpose of public convenience and recreation. Construction of the New Vidhan Sabha Bhavan and strengthening of Bhopal Bye-pass road has also been almost completed. Construction of Bawaria Kalan Road, construction of staff quarters are in progress.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 :

- 3.1 The objective is development of Bhopal which became necessary after Bhopal declared as capital town of Madhya Pradesh.
- 3.2 The 9th Plan outlay proposed is Rs. 46.73 crore and the Annual Plan outlay is Rs. 10.00 crore.
- 3.3 In the 9th Plan period the State Capital Project will endeavour to complete the incomplete works already started in the 8th Plan period. Besides this, new works such as redensification of South T.T. Nagar quarters, extension of Vallabh Bhavan, maintenance of parks, plantation of nurseries, development of upper & lower lake, residential accommodation for govt. officials,

shahpura-bawadia kala roads, Raitghat to lalghati roads construction of Bungalows for Ministers and residences for MLA's etc. will be taken up.

GWALIOR COUNTER MAGNET PROJECT

Gwalior, situated at 317 km. South of National Capital Delhi, is the premier counter magnet area to the national capital. The total population of Gwalior counter magnet area (including 5 districts i.e. Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Datia & Shivpuri), works out to 41.69 lakhs as per 1991 census, which is 6.00 percent of the total population of the State. The total urban population of these cities is 16.98 lakhs, distributed among 41 urban settlements and the premier city of Gwalior alone occupies about 42.41 percent of the total urban population. Although Gwalior is directly connected by rail and road with Delhi, Rajasthan and UP which constitutes its north-west and north, eastern boundaries, respectively it retains its identity as an independent region.

In view of the above fact, a development strategy has been envisaged to mobilise the financial resources available through the various agencies i.e. Central Govt., State Govt. and other financial institutions and channelise them by having a planned distribution at regional, urban and rural growth intake points.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The expenditure during 8th Plan was Rs. 7.49 crore and the year-wise expenditure is Rs. 7.39 crore in 1992-93, Rs. 0.10 crore in 1995-96.
- 2.2 Only Project preparation, Land acquisition etc. were done during 8th Plan.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 The objective is restraining the growth of National Capital and arresting migration flow in growth centre of Gwalior so that it function as a Counter Magnet, thus achieving balanced urbanisation growth at National level.
- 3.2 The outlay proposed is Rs. 0.47 crore for the Ninth Plan and Rs. 0.10 crore for 1997-98.
- 3.3 Preparation of development Plan of core area covering 2000 hect. and providing infrastructural facilities for the development of core area.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The main objectives of this Department are to organise multi-media publicity campaigns to highlight welfare schemes, specially those which are to the benefit of poor and weaker sections of the society as also achievements of various development and social programmes being implemented by different development departments of the Government. The

department also provides feed back, reactions of the people towards various measures and policy decisions taken by the Govt. for the welfare of the people and the State at large.

2. Targets & Achievements During 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan (1992-97) was Rs. 511.00 lakh at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.79 crore, Rs. 2.50 crore, Rs. 2.60 crore, Rs. 2.86 crore and Rs. 2.19 crore, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crore, Rs. 1.74 crore, Rs. 2.45 crore, Rs. 2.08 crore and Rs. 2.11 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 The department, for effective functioning has equipped itself with modern technology and NICNET facility in all the 45 districts of the State. The Department is also engaged in production of video films to highlight the welfare schemes and achievements of the Govt., production of documentary and educational films, organising information camps in tribal areas, field publicity through song and drama services, production of publicity materials, etc.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 For continuance of ongoing schemes an amount of Rs. 234 lakh is allocated for the 9th plan period and a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.2 The Deptt. will continue its all publicity activities.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

As per 1991 census the total population of Scheduled Castes in MP is 96.3 lakhs which constitutes 14.54% of the total population of the State. About 82% of these communities reside in the rural and remaining 18% in the urban areas of the State. Out of the 45 districts of the State there are 26 districts which are scheduled castes dominated districts. About 69% of the total SC Population resides in the 26 districts. Although, SC population is scattered throughout the State, the department has indentified 472 SC concentrated pockets to facilitate taking up sectoral programme for the welfare of SCs.

The problems faced by the SC's are manifold and of complicated nature. These relate to illiteracy, economic backwardness, poor living conditions, occupational problems, untouchability and atrocities, etc. The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes is mainly concerned with human resource development through education, training, etc. In order to promote literacy, the department has opened Ashrams and hostels. It provides scholarships to SC students and free supply of text-books. The department is also entrusted with responsibility of creating educational facilities and providing scholarships to students of denotified tribes/castes and those engaged in unclean occupation. Other activities of the department include training and

rehabilitation of the persons engaged in unclean occupations, apart from mass marriages and inter-castes marriages. On the economic front, assistance is provided to Antyavsayee Cooperative Development Corporation and other Public Sector Undertaking for promoting self-employment amongst SC population.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan was Rs. 63.18 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 18.00 crore, Rs. 20.00 crore, Rs. 22.50 crore, Rs. 24.50 crore and Rs. 51.29 crore, an amount of Rs. 21.09 crore, Rs. 21.24 crore, Rs. 17.99 crore, Rs. 19.54 crore and Rs. 44.10 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 The actual achievements is indicative of the benefits flowing to the weaker section of the population belonging to this sector. During this period the pre-matric State Scholarship was distributed to 35.90 lakh students, Post-matric scholarship to 3.34 lakh students. Reimbursement of Board Examination fees to 25.50 lakh students, free supply of text books (I and II class) to 34.45 lakh students, state scholarship for denotified Tribes and Castes to 76.50 thousands students. During the same period, pre-matric scholarships were awarded to 1.76 lakh students whose parents, are engaged in un-clean occupation. In all 3.01 lakh students are expected to get benefit of Post-matric scholarships under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. About 55.40 thousand scavengers and their dependants were rehabilitated in another Centrally Sponsored scheme (PRATISHTHA). 10 pre-training centre of PET/PMT/SCS. 96 Ashram schools and 318 pre-metric/post matric hostels were continued & maintained. Similarly 17 hostels and 27 Ashram for denotified tribes/castes were also continued. About 193 persons were established under Self Employment scheme, 103 beneficiaries benefitted under agricultural development activities. Grants-in-aid was provided to all 50 voluntary organisation entrusted in educational activities. 479 intercast and 178 mass marriages were promoted, incentive amount was paid to local dais for 15.47 thousands delivery cases.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The outlay proposed for welfare activities in the 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 is fixed as Rs. 42.07 crore and Rs. 139.61 crore respectively inclusive of hostels and scholarships under education.

3.2 During 9th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to provide Post-matric scholarships and State scholarships provided to 30 thousand and 38 lakh students respectively, pre-matric scholarships for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupation to 2.50 lakh students, matric, postmatric and State scholarships to denotified Tribes/Castes to 500, 150 and 60 thousand

students, reimbursement of Board Examination fees, free supply of text books to Class I & II students. Uniform is to be given to 3.00 lakh, 35 lakh and 5 lakh students. About 50 new Ashrams school, 100 pre-matric and 50 post-matric hostels, 20 hostels/Ashrams to denotified Tribes/Castes are proposed to be opened. About 60 thousand students are to be covered under welfare scheme and 2 lakh students are to be benefitted under reimbursement of professional examination fees. The old Ashrams/Hostels will be continued and maintained. About 32 thousands Dais, 600 couples, under Mass & 1000 couples under intercast marriages are to be provided incentive. Grants to 150 Voluntary organisations to promote education are to be continued. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 the deptt. has proposed to provide State scholarships to 7.80 lakh students, post-matric scholarships to 80 thousand students, free supply of text books to class I & II students to 7.25 lakh students, state scholarships to 16 thousand students from denotified Castes/Tribes and Pre-matric scholarships to 47 thousand students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation. All the existing Ashrams pre-matric/post-matric hostels will be continued. 1 lakh uniform will be distributed, 5 Ashrams (Girls), 20 pre-matric, 10 post-matric Hostels for boys will be constructed.

3.3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The Department is implementing 12 Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The expenditure on these schemes is equally shared by the Centre and the State. During 9th Plan period a provision of Rs. 163.06 crore and in Annual Plan 1997-98 Rs. 31.55 crore is allocated as GOI share. Important among them are Pre-matric Scholarships for children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations, construction of hostel buildings, construction of H.S. buildings in SC districts, Pre-examination training centres, grant to MP SCDC for promotional activities, economic assistance in the form of margin money loan for rehabilitation and liberisation of scavengers etc.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Scheduled Tribes population as per 1991 census is about 1.54 crore which is about 23% of the total population (6.62 crore) of the State. The scheduled tribes population is divided into 46 groups, some of which are primitive and living in most backward conditions. GOI have recognised 7 Tribes as special primitive tribes for providing SCA for their development.

Development with social justice calls for special attention for such vulnerable section of population, majority of which are below the poverty line. Therefore, two pronged strategy: firstly, through sectoral programmes and, secondly, through the programmes of the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes have been adopted for upliftment of tribal population.

For taking-up various area specific and beneficiary oriented projects/programmes, the department has identified 44 major Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), 5 medium ITDP, 39 MADA Pockets and 8 clusters having concentration of tribal population.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

- 2.1 The outlay proposed during 8th Five Year Plan period was Rs. 116.11 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and Rs. 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 30.00 crore, Rs. 32.00 crore, Rs. 43.12 crore, Rs. 44.24 crore and Rs. 106.51 crore, an amount of Rs. 30.99 crore, Rs. 33.85 crore, Rs. 36.06 crore, Rs. 32.52 crore and Rs. 97.00 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.2 As per 1991 Census literacy level among the ST was 21.54 percent and in Women it was 10.73 percent and hence education was a priority sector during the 8th Plan period. The strategy followed comprises of opening of Primary Schools in Tribal areas with construction of Primary School buildings setting up of Ashram schools and incentive like scholarships, free supply of books/uniforms and special coaching arrangement for competitive exams. During the Eighth Plan period 1453 junior primary schools, 662 primary schools, 254 middle schools, 282 high school/higher secondary schools, 4 model higher secondary schools and 100 ashrams were opened. During the 8th Plan, pre-matric scholarships, reimbursement of Board examination fees and free supply of text books to the students of Class I & II was distributed to 41.88 lakh students, 3.21 lakh students and 35.44 lakh students respectively. About 1833 pre-matric hostels with 75 thousands inmates and 107 post matric hostel with 7 thousands inmate, 1006 Ashram Schools with 47 thousands inmates were continued. Under economic uplift programmes about 45 thousands families were benefitted from supplemental schemes/programmes for poverty alleviation viz., subsidy under agricultural programme, self employment scheme (Under entrepreneurial development) and gap filling scheme like Rahat Yojna Sandighth Daithwa Niwaran Nidhi.

3. Proposals for 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 The thrust areas envisaged by the Deptt. for the development of Scheduled Tribes during the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :-
- Spread of literacy among the S.T. in general and specially among S.T. girls, low literacy areas and areas effected by naxalite activities and primitive tribes in particular.
 - Completion of incomplete educational buildings and construction of new buildings for Ashram schools and hostels.

- To give further thrust to the programme of education through opening of new ashram schools & hostels.
- To provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths through entrepreneurship development programme.
- To ensure full utilisation of the seats reserved for S.T. students in General Industrial Training Institutes.

3.2 To achieve these objective an outlay of Rs. 462.46 crore (inclusive Rs. 60.37 crore for externally aided programme) is proposed for the 9th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 87.37 crore in Annual Plan 1997-98 including the provision made for hostel & scholarships for education schemes.

3.3 During 1997-98 300 junior primary schools are to be upgraded to primary schools, 75 middle and 70 high schools, 35 pre-matric, 5 post matric hostels and 150 ashrams are proposed to be setup. From the year 1997-98 and onwards the plan ceiling for elementary / secondary education is directly communicated to the deptt. Besides, State scholarships & merit scholarships to 93.20 lakh & 9.00 thousand students during the 9th Plan period and Rs. 17.26 lakh & 1.32 thousands in Annual Plan 1997-98 will be provided and all the ongoing schemes /programmes will be continued in 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

During 9th Plan period & Annual Plan 1997-98 there were 6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Department. The expenditure on all these schemes are equally shared by the Centre and the State. Important among these were upgradation of Ashram schools in TSP areas, construction of Hostels/Ashrams and Book Banks in Medical/Engineering Colleges. Tribal Research Institute, development of tribal culture and training of officers etc. The financial provision for the 9th Plan period is kept as Rs. 4.00 crore and for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 2.00 crore respectively.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITY WELFARE

The Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare was established in the year 1982. The State Govt. vide its notification dated 8.2.1985 declared nearly 182 castes/groups as belonging to backward classes in the State. The Castewise population figures of Backward Classes are not collected under the census. However, the State Backward Classes commission is estimated their population to be 2.57 crore in the year 1982. This constitutes about 48.1 per cent of the State's population. The occupational distribution of the population of Backward classes indicates that the largest occupational group falls under the category of agriculturists and agricultural labourers. Other larger groups are those who are engaged in rearing of milk

animals and working as horticulturists, fishermen, barbers, blacksmiths, laundry workers, carpenters, weavers, dyers and cloth printers, etc. The Community/Groups/Castes belonging to Backward classes are in general educationally, economically and socially backward. For bringing them at par with the general masses, serious and effective efforts have been made in the successive annual plans.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The major thrust of the programmes/schemes being implemented by the Department of Backward Classes and Minority Welfare is on human resource development through education and Training. The strategy for development also includes economic programmes for the well being of backward classes.
- 2.2 The outlay provided for Welfare of Backward classes during 8th Plan was Rs. 73.42 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 21.00 crore, Rs. 18.00 crore, Rs. 18.50 crore, Rs. 19.00 crore and Rs. 37.71 crore, an amount of Rs. 15.14 crore, Rs. 17.49 crore, Rs. 17.11 crore, Rs. 27.03 crore and Rs. 37.89 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.3 During the 8th Plan Pre-matric scholarship to 26.74 lakh students and post-matric scholarships were given to 8.08 lakh students. Besides loans for self employment scheme was distributed to educated unemployed of 8 thousands of O.B.C. and 3 thousands of minority classes. For State level competitive examination, pre-examination coaching facilities was provided to 602 students and for All India Competitive Examination to 144 students. PET/MPT/PAT/PPT coaching facilities was provided to 16.40 thousand students. One hostel is being run at Khargone of pre-matric level for Banjara caste with the capacity of 50 students.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 During 9th Five Year Plan emphasis is to be given for education, social & economic upliftment in order to improve the quality of life. The outlay proposed for the 9th Plan period is Rs. 32.71 crore and Rs. 27.00 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98.
- 3.2 The target for the 9th Plan period to provided pre-matric scholarships to 4.36 lakh students, post matric scholarships to 50 thousand students, free text books to Class I & II to 93 thousands girls, pre-examination training coaching at Raipur/ Bhopal to 650 students and PMT/PAT/PET coaching to 6 thousand students. For residential facilities to the student it is proposed to establish 24 post matric hostels with 2400 inmates, Under female literacy campaign the deptt. is proposed to provide benefit to 40 thousands girls. Similarly, in Annual Plan 1997-98 post matric, pre-matric, merit scholarships to be provided to 10 thousand students, 79 thousand students and 180 students. Supply of free text

books to Class I & II to 17 thousand girls students , 8 post matric hostels with 800 inmates will be established, coaching facilities for PMT/PAT/PET to 1200 students and pre-examination training 130 students.

LABOUR WELFARE

The basic objective of the Labour Commissioner's office is to implement all the schemes relating to welfare and rehabilitation of both organised and unorganised labour. The organisation is also responsible for administration of the provision of various Acts viz. factory Act, shops and establishment Act, besides enforcing various other labour laws.

2. Targets & Achievements during the Eighth Plan :

- 2.1 The Eighth Plan outlay for this sector was Rs. 2.43 crore (at constant prices of 1991-92). During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 an expenditure of Rs. 10.46 lakh, Rs. 9.00 lakh, Rs. 16.95 lakh, Rs. 19.83 lakh and Rs. 22.52 lakh was incurred respectively.
- 2.2 Various schemes viz. accidental compensation to Agricultural workers, office of labour office at Basterand Khargone were continued. An addition construction of house for bidi worker were taken-up.

3. Proposals for Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 The main objective and strategy of Labour Welfare Department is to implement various schemes of Welfare of labourers including training for safty, accidental insurance , construction of houses, etc.
- 3.2 An outlay of Rs. 701 lakh for Ninth Plan and Rs. 150 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 has been proposed.
- 3.3 Schemes proposed in Ninth Plan are (i) Indira Krishi Shramik Durghatna Kshatipurti (ii) Training of workers for Health & safty in Hazardous factories (iii) Construction of houses for Bidi workers (iv) Vocational Training to school going children of labourers (v) Technical upgradation of Bidi manufacturing workers. During Ninth Plan compansation to 500 labourers are proposed under Indira Krishi Shramik Durghatna Kshatipurti. Training of safty measures in hazardous factories to 600 thousand workers, vocational training to 2500 school going children of labourers, manufacturing process training to 50 thousand workers are proposed. Construction of 6000 houses for Bidi workers.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour :

1. The programmes aims at identification of Bonded Labourers, their liberaliasation and rehabilitation.
2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan
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- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh per year was proposed in the Eighth Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour against which the expenditure of Rs. 4.54 lakh, Rs. 5.05 lakh in 1993-94 and 1994-95 was incurred. In 1995-96 and 1996-97 no expenditure was incurred.
- 2.2 Upto March'1996, 29 Bonded Labourers were indentified and freed. Out of above 11 labourers were rehabilitated of which 7/2 were ST/SC respectively.
3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is envisaged for Ninth Plan and Rs. 5 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98.

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING

The programme envisages to meet the growing demand of the technicians consequent to rapid industrial growth in the State. The training programme is being executed through 84 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS). These institutions impart training in 47 engineering and non-engineering trades of one year and two years duration. In addition, 15 ITIs are being run by Tribal Welfare Department, 2 by Police Department and 25 by private agencies. Looking to the rapid expansion of industries, existing facilities need strengthening and extension.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan :

- 2.1 During the Eighth Plan period, the Craftsman Training Programme has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 17.08 crore (at constant price of 1991-92) against which the expenditure incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 316.00 lakh, Rs. 519.00 lakh, Rs. 635.00 lakh, Rs. 1594.06 lakh and Rs. 947.60 lakh respectively.
3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 The schemes implemented in the Eighth Plan are proposed to be continued in Ninth Plan. Few new schemes proposed are purchase of equipments, opening of new 36 ITI's, introduction of new trades/Modern trades and training of officers.
- 3.2 An outlay of Rs. 8411 lakh & Rs. 1800 lakh has been proposed in Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The primary objective of Employment Service extended through employment exchanges is to provide prompt, efficient and adequate services to job seekers as well as to the employers. Besides registration and placement the employment exchanges are also conducting employment market studies, giving vocational guidance to the job seekers.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The outlay envisaged for Eighth Plan was Rs. 111.00 lakh and expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs.20.52 lakh, Rs. 20.74 lakh, Rs. 636.42 lakh, Rs. 24.81 lakh and Rs. 30 lakh respectively.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 The outlay proposed for Ninth Plan is Rs. 140.00 lakh & Rs. 220.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98. The schemes to be implemented are enforcement of CNV Act 1959, updating the frame of establishment computerisation of employment exchanges, special cell in employment exchanges at Rewa, Durg & Dewas for physically handicapped persons.

MAN POWER PLANNING (Special Employment)

The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate of Manpower Planning :-

- Manpower Survey
- Job Guarantee Scheme.
- Establishment of Consumer Service Centre.(Setwin)

Of which first two schemes have been transferred to Non-Plan sector.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 The outlay envisaged for these schemes in Eighth Plan was Rs. 102 lakh (at constant prices of 1991-92) against which the actual expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 17.65 lakh, Rs. 18.95 lakh, Rs. 25.97 lakh, Rs. 1.45 lakh and Rs. 1.16 lakh respectively.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 23 lakh for Ninth Plan and Rs. 5 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 are proposed.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Programmes basically relate to (i) welfare of handicapped (ii) correctional services. The programmes render assistance to the vulnerable groups of people like children, girls, disabled persons, destitutes, etc. to improve the quality of life of the vulnerable groups. Disabilities Act has been passed in 1995 under which various services are provided to disabled persons. Similarly juvenile welfare Act has also been enacted a fresh.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan :

2.1 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 512.00 lakh (at constant price of 1991-92) in Eighth Plan the actual expenditure incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs. 107.60 lakh, Rs. 258.78 lakh, Rs. 205.74, Rs. 246.91 lakh and Rs. 295.42 lakh respectively.

2.2 Under the scheme for Welfare of Handicapped, 83386 persons were given benefit in Eighth Plan period. Similarly, under the scheme of Juvenile Welfare, some 200 children are likely to be benefitted by end of Eighth Plan. Under correctional services 4627 no. of beneficiaries were benefitted under the scheme. 858 aged, infirm and destitute person have taken advantage under the scheme of Welfare of aged, infirm & destitutes.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 Strategies proposed in the Ninth Plan include provision of essential facilities and services to the children living in the juvenile homes aged and infirms etc. and providing suitable buildings to the institutions run by the department.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 1402.00 lakh for Ninth Plan and Rs. 300.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 has been proposed. The schemes proposed are welfare of handicapped, Juvenile justice, welfare of old, infirm and aged, prohibition & correctional services.

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate of Women & Child Development was established in the year 1986 and a separate Administrative Deptt. was setup in 1988-89 with the objective of specific attention to the integrated development of women and children and their social and economic problems. The Departments activities comprise for raising the status of women at all levels and improving health and nutrition facilities for the children with special focus on the children belonging to lower income groups such as landless labourers.

2. Targets & Achievements During 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan was Rs. 50.31 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 9.25 crore, Rs. 9.25 crore, Rs. 9.70 crore, Rs. 11.00 crore and Rs. 14.92 crore, an amount of Rs. 7.79 crore, Rs. 5.83 crore, Rs. 7.61 crore, Rs. 6.73 crore and 16.04 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 During the Eighth Five Year Plan schemes taken up for children's welfare include establishment of Bal Bhavans, Bal Sanrakshan Griha, creches for children of working women, mobile creches, etc. Schemes for women include

the Nari Niketan Scheme, Sewing and Tailoring Centres, Awareness Camps, guiding tours for women entrepreneurs, etc.

- 2.3 A number of schemes for the welfare of women and children are being undertaken with the help of 564 Child Welfare & 251 voluntary social organisations like the operation of sewing & tailoring centres, village balwadies, rehabilitation and training of women in distress, Working Women's Hostels in rural areas, Bal Vikas Kendra, Rojgar Soochna Kendra etc. A new scheme named "Gramya" was introduced in Nov.1991 for the economically weak village women specially divorced, distressed and widowed womenfolk. An interest free loan upto Rs 500/- is given to the women for self employment. Those who will return this loan in a fixed duration, will be entitled for loan upto Rs. 1000/-. This scheme is implemented by the Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam. In the year 1991-92, two other new scheme Ayusmati & Vatsalya were also introduced in all 45 districts for rural landless families women. Under Ayusmati Scheme Rs. 400 and Rs. 1000 is provided to women hospitalised in the District and attached Medical college hospital for one week and more than one week respectively, for better treatment/nutritional diet under the Vatsalya scheme, Rs. 500 as a grant is provided to a women of above 18 years of age for safe delivery conducted in the health institutions. A grant of Rs. 500 is also provided to them if delivery is after a gap of three years and the women agree to sterilisation.
- 2.4 A project for establishment of Anganwadies and Construction of Anganwadi centre buildings with World Bank assistance was started in 1994-95. A sum of Rs. 1025.85 lakh was spent for the construction of 4229 Anganwadies buildings.
- 2.5 A scheme to rehabilitate the prostitute women & their children known as "Jabali Yojna" has been started in 1992-93. Rs. 94.04 lakh were spent for providing grants-in-aid to 30 voluntary organisations.
- 2.6 The DWCRA scheme which was under rural development deptt. upto 1993-94 has been transferred to this deptt. from 94-95. Under this scheme the women can form the groups of their own & start any economic programme of their choice. Financial aid is being given by the State Govt., Govt. of India and Unicef in equal ratio. An amount of Rs. 505.27 lakh was utilised to provide financial help to women groups. About 8 institutions for providing family atmosphere to orphans were continued and 260 mobile creches were established for 2708 children.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 For the Ninth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to adopt the following strategy for the development of Women & Children :-

- Awareness generation, confidence building and promotion of self reliance amongst women,
- Gender sensitisation within the family and community to promote an environment more conducive for accepting women as equal partners.
- Enhancing employment in organised sector and reservation for them in employment,
- Enhancing women income earning opportunities through improved access to credit, training, technology, market support etc. and freeing them from the drudgery and time spent on household chores such as fuel, fooder and water collection.
- Providing them with financial security through savings and independent income,
- Building viable women's institutions for effective management of assets and control of sustainable income.
- Universalisation of ICDS with special focus on girls child.
- Effective monitoring of the implementation of laws pertaining to children to safeguard their rights,
- Expansion of adolescent Girls scheme to remaining ICDS blocks from the present coverage of 76 blocks in 24 distt.'s,
- Focus on education and health of girls child.
- Prevention of sexual exploitation of children particularly girls child, child labour and child marriages.

The State will also strive for empowerment of women by review and reformulation of laws, procedures policies, rules as well as programmes to ensure gender equality and equity.

3.2 A provision of Rs. 184.37 crore including Rs. 39.46 crore for extarnally aided projects and Rs. 31.01 crore is proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 for Women & Child Welfare Deptt.

3.3 During the 9th Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 the deptt. has proposed to continue all 25 sewing & tailoring centres, 4 Nari Niketan Institutions for training and rehabilitation of women in distress and to establish 4 additional Nari Niketan Institutions at Bhopal, Indore, Sagar and Bilaspur divisions. It is proposed to 20 thousand women awareness camps for 20 lakh women in 9th Plan period (4 thousand camps for 4 lakh women in 1997-98) to acquaint them their legal rights, Health and hygiene, childcare and nutrition and family planning alongwith the environmental awareness. Grants-in-aid is to be given to about 500 NGO's for training of 8 thousands women in 9th Plan and (5 thousand women in Annual Plan 1997-98) in traditional and

non-traditional professions and other activities. The Women Economic Development Corporation is to be converted into M.P. Women's Finance & Development Corporation. Grants-in-aid is to be provided to NGO's for running of 10 Orphanage, 16 Bal Sarankshan Griha and child development centres. Schemes like tours and visits of women to other districts under DWCRA, Matrakutir, Jagrati Shivar, Mahila Samridhi Yojna, Indira Mahila Yojna etc. are to be handed over to the Panchayats/NGO's gradually. The Jabali scheme for welfare and rehabilitation of prostitutes is also to be continued. All the ongoing unfinished construction work of Aganwadies is to be constructed with more vigour.

- 3.4 Some new schemes like Bhagya Laxmi Scheme, Rural Women Development and Empowerment Projects (RWDEP), Apna Ghar Scheme and EEC/IFAD externally aided are also proposed to be taken-up.

NUTRITION

The aim of Nutrition programme is to provide supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up and nonformal health education to children and pregnant/nursing mothers to remove malnutrition prevailing among them.

Under the Nutrition Programme, Mid-day Meal Schemes was started in 1966 to provide Mid-Day-Food to the school-going children between 6 to 14 years and Special Nutrition Programme was started in 1970-71 for the pregnant and nursing mothers. Initially these schemes were under the Tribal Department, but at present are being run by the Women and Child Development Department. The ICDS provides nutritional requirement of the children below 6 years special emphasis has been given to this programme in the Eighth Plan.

2. Targets & Achievements during 8th Plan

2.1 The proposed outlay in the Eighth Plan was Rs. 113.96 crore at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 17.93, Rs. 20.00 crore, Rs. 30.00 crore, Rs. 22.00 crore and Rs. 38.69 crore, an amount of Rs. 14.41 crore, Rs. 15.28 crore, Rs. 20.51 crore, Rs. 20.02 crore and Rs.22.06 crore was spent respectively.

2.2 Nutritional diet was provided to 97.73 lakh beneficiaries. Substantial increase is due to the increase of rate Rupee 1 per beneficiary in place of 50 paise per beneficiary from the year 1995-96 and higher emphasis on provision of basic minimum services.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 126.17 crore and Rs. 41.39 crore is proposed for the 9th Five Year Plan period, and Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.2 During 9th Plan period about 183.80 lakh beneficiaries consisting of 0-6 age group of children, pregnant & nursing mother in rural areas, 55.4 lakh beneficiaries in tribal areas and 3.08 lakh beneficiaries in slum areas of SCP are to be covered.

LEGAL AID TO POOR

The programme aims at the protection of poor against the injustice of influential and powerful sections of the society and vested interests, create awareness in them regarding their rights and help them to avoid unnecessary litigation. The State Government have, therefore, constituted Vidhik Sahayata Tatha Vidhik Salahkar Mandals and formed legal aid committees at different levels to provide legal aid and legal advice to the poor.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 128.00 lakh at constant price of 1991-92. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 25.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh and Rs. 53.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 22.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh, Rs. 40.00 lakh and Rs. 52.00 lakh was spent respectively.

2.2 During the 8th Plan period it was proposed to organise 477 Lok Adalat camps for dealing to 4.60 lakh Cases. As against this 605 Lok Adalat Camps were organised and 6.44 lakh cases were dealt.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 A provision of Rs. 257 lakh and Rs. 55 lakh is provided for the 9th Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98.

3.2 It is proposed to hold 2 Lok Adalat camps at tahsil level in every months. According to this norms it is proposed to hold 54 thousands Lok Adalat camps with 640 lakh cases in 9th Plan period and 7632 lakh Lok Adalat Camps with 1.14 lakh cases in the year 1997-98.

CODIFICATION OF CUSTOMARY TRIBAL LAWS

The programme has been conceived with the basic objective of providing administrative justice to the tribals by codifying their socio-cultural ethos.

The Codification work has to be undertaken into three phases, e.g., (i) Collection, Research and Analysis of Tribal Laws according to the customs and socio-cultural ethics of various tribes inhabited in the different parts of the State (ii) Compilation, tabulation of collected information and (iii) Modification of the present laws according to the codification of Tribal

Laws and Customs. The Departmental staff has completed all the work earmarked under three phases. The winding-up is under process.

2. Targets & Achievements in the 8th Plan

2.1 In the State 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 26 lakh at constant price of 1991-92 was kept under this head. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 8.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 4.00 lakh was spent respectively. Now the concluding is being financed by the Tribal Welfare Deptt.

INFRASTRUCTUREAL FACILITIES TO THE JUDICIARY

On the direction of the Supreme court, a centrally sponsored scheme for providing infrastructural facilities to the judiciary by construction of courts buildings and residential quarters for judges has been taken up during 1994. A scheme amounting to Rs. 32.00 crores for construction of 390 Court buildings & residential quarters for the judges was submitted by the Law and Legislation Affairs Deptt. of Govt of M.P. to the Ministry of Justice and Company Affairs Govt. of India.

2. Targets and Achievements during the 8th Plan

2.1 The State Govt. has included this scheme in the first supplementary budget for the year 1994-95 with the provision of Rs. 956.00 lakhs of which Rs. 478.00 lakhs was state share and equal amount was the GOI share. During 1995-96 a plan provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was kept under this head with the provision of Rs. 500 lakh as State share and equal share by the GOI. Against the State share the Finance Deptt. has released Rs. 300.50 lakhs, out of which Rs. 160.42 lakhs were utilised and 35 judicials Officers quarters were built. During 1996-97 a provision of Rs. 700.00 lakh was provided and equal share was provided by the Govt. of India. As against the Rs. 649.00 lakh were spent as State share and equal amount was provided by the Govt. of India.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

3.1 A provision of Rs. 2103.00 lakh and Rs. 450.00 lakh for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98 respectively is proposed with the hope that equal amount will be provided by the Govt. of India as its share.

SANJAY GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TRAINING FOR YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Established in 1980 this institute was set-up to impart training to rural youth. The aim is to prepare the rural youth an effective catalyst in process of rural development and to enthuse them to participate in various development activities in the society.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan

- 2.1 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs 36.00 lakh at constant price of 1991-92 has been made. During this period, as against the plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh, Rs. 12.00 lakh, Rs. 15.00 lakh and Rs. 13.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh, Rs. 10.00 lakh, Rs.10.00 lakh, Rs. 15.00 lakh and Rs. 13.00 lakh spent during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.
- 2.2 The Institute has proposed to conduct 50 courses to train 1500 trainees during the 8th Plan period against which 42 courses were conducted to traing 1280 youths.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 For the 9th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 234.00 lakh and Rs. 50.00 lakh was allocated to this Institution.
- 3.2 The Institution has proposed to conduct 150 courses to train 5000 youths during 9th Plan period and 25 courses to train 975 youths in 1997-98.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-56)

 Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	20.85	30.97	19.86
2.	Irrigation & Power	15.19	22.56	12.39
3.	Industry & Mining	2.90	4.31	2.94
4.	Transport & Communication	6.06	9.00	4.99
TOTAL - A =		45.00	66.84	40.18
B- Social Services Sector				
1.	Education	10.47	15.55	9.27
2.	Health	9.20	13.67	7.02
3.	Housing	0.35	0.52	0.11
4.	Other Social Services	2.30	3.42	2.27
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-
TOTAL - B =		22.32	33.16	18.67
TOTAL - A+B =		67.32	100.00	58.85

CHAPTER - 14

GENERAL SERVICES

WELFARE OF PRISONERS

The main activity is to provide hygienic conditions and better facilities to the prisoners. Provision is made for improvement in sanitation conditions and arrangement for clean water supply in Jails, construction of fencing, boundary walls and staff quarters etc.

2. Targets and Achievement during otthe 8th Plan :

- 2.1 For the Eighth Plan a sum of Rs. 135.00 lakhs at constant price of 1991-92 was provided. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provison of Rs. 10.00 lakh, Rs. 20.00 lakh, Rs. 20.00 lakh, Rs. 22.00 lakh and Rs. 13.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh, Rs. 18.00 lakh, Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 9.00 lakh and Rs. 5.00 lakh was spent respectively.
- 2.2 During 8th Plan period alteration and addition in 6 jails, water supply in one jail, wire fencing in 3 jails, flush water latrines facilities in one jail and construction of 22 staff quarters was completed.

3. Proposals for 9th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 During the 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 93.00 lakh and 20.00 lakh is provided respectively.
- 3.2 From this amount water supply arrangement in those jails where acute water problem arise due to non availability of proper source of water in summer season, construction of flush type latrines in jails, addition and alteration and wire fencing in various jails from security point of view is to be done during the 9th Five Year Plan period. During AnnualPlan 1997-98 period water supply facilities in 13 Central/District and sub jails, addition and alteration in Datia, Sendhwa, Raisen & Sehore jail are proposed to be provided.

PRINTING AND STATIONARY

In the State there are 5 Government Presses and Stationery Depots situated at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Rewa and Rajnandgaon. Of late the pressure of printing work on Government Presses has increased tremendously but their expansion and modernisation has not kept pace. Consequently the jobs received from various departments remain pending for inordinately long time.

2. Targets and Achievements during the 8th Plan

- 2.1. A provision of Rs. 2.13 crore at constant price of 1991-92 was made in the Eighth Plan. During 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, as against the Plan provision of Rs. 0.80 crore, Rs. 0.90 crore, Rs. 0.90 crore, Rs. 0.99 crore and Rs. 0.88 crore, an amount of Rs. 0.13 crore, Rs. 0.12 crore, Rs. 0.70 crore, Rs. 0.83 crore and Rs. 0.77 crore was spent respectively.
- 2.2 Sum new printing machines were purchased and construction of Rewa printing press building was initiated.

3. Proposals for the 9th Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

- 3.1 During the 9th Plan period and Annual Plan 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 467 lakh and 100 lakh is provided to the Deptt.
- 3.2 The deptt. will purchase modern printing, typesetting, plat making, processing and binding machines and in-plant training of staff in new emerging technology.

Other Administrative Services- Training

ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION

Human resource is the key to the success of any Plan, programme, project or activity. During the Seventh Five Year Plan certain efforts were made to strengthen the training infrastructure in the State. Most of these efforts were focussed on improving the provisions and services of the Academy of Administration. As ongoing employee development is a critical success factor and a pre-requisite to organisational development and institution building and should therefore, be undertaken as a plan activity. To neglect this would mean continuing obsolescence and eventual failure in achievement of goals and objectives of organisations.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 The Eighth Five Year Plan's approved allocation was of Rs. 26.52 crore at constant price of 1991-92, against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 crore was incurred in 1993-94 and Rs. 0.16 crore in 1996-97.

3. Proposals for the Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan

1997-98 :

The main objective and strategy proposed in the Ninth Plan is upgradation of training facilities & establishment of Regional Centres.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 467 lakh for Ninth Plan and Rs. 100 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 has been proposed.
- 3.2 During Ninth Plan various programmes viz establishment of state training resource centre, State Documentation Centre, establishment of Regional Training Institute. Expansion of library, development of sports facilities /garden/hostel construction of studio for Satellite training and revival of State training Institute are proposed.

PUBLIC WORKS

This plan head includes outlays for building construction work for Non-plan Departments.

2. Targets & Achievements during the 8th Plan :

- 2.1 During the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 55.50 crore, on constant prices of 1991-92 has been kept under this head for construction of non-plan Deptt's. buildings. Against the above provision and expenditure of Rs. 831.45 lakh, Rs. 742.63, Rs. 589.00 lakh and Rs. 623.87 lakh spent in the years 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

3. Proposals for Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997-98

The objective setforth is to provide as much outlay as possible for construction of Administrative Building of certain such deptt. which are not covered earlier.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1546 lakh for Ninth Plan and Rs. 335 lakh for Annual Plan 1997-98 has been proposed.
- 3.2 The activities of construction of buildings of some administrative deptts. will be continued in Ninth Plan.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector -----				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	50.49	26.45	41.56
2.	Irrigation & Power	64.79	33.94	56.92
3.	Industry & Mining	10.35	5.42	3.89
4.	Transport & Communication	12.90	6.76	8.89
TOTAL - A =		138.53	72.57	111.26
B- Social Services Sector -----				
1.	Education	21.74	11.39	14.74
2.	Health	14.46	7.57	9.59
3.	Housing	4.50	2.35	2.85
4.	Other Social Services	8.26	4.33	3.28
5.	Miscellaneous	3.41	1.79	7.20
TOTAL - B =		52.37	27.43	37.66
TOTAL - A+B =		190.90	100.00	148.92

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-66)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at current Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	76.45	25.48	70.79
2.	Irrigation & Power	117.80	39.27	126.07
3.	Industry & Mining	10.50	3.50	8.05
4.	Transport & Communication	17.80	5.94	15.44
TOTAL - A =		222.55	74.19	220.35
B- Social Services Sector				
1.	Education	31.98	10.66	27.24
2.	Health	21.30	7.10	21.54
3.	Housing	5.50	1.83	3.05
4.	Other Social Services	9.90	3.30	7.70
5.	Miscellaneous	8.77	2.92	6.81
TOTAL - B =		77.45	25.81	66.34
TOTAL - A+B =		300.00	100.00	286.69

THREE ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67, 1967-68 & 1968-69)

 Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at current Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	55.08	30.80	51.93
2.	Irrigation & Power	71.73	40.11	69.25
3.	Industry & Mining	6.11	3.42	5.16
4.	Transport & Communication	12.59	7.04	13.30
TOTAL - A =		145.51	81.37	139.64
B- Social Services Sector				
1.	Education	11.55	6.46	7.88
2.	Health	12.47	6.97	12.03
3.	Housing	1.07	0.60	0.95
4.	Other Social Services	4.93	2.76	4.52
5.	Miscellaneous	3.29	1.84	2.77
TOTAL - B =		33.31	18.63	28.15
TOTAL - A+B =		178.82	100.00	167.79

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at current Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	127.43	27.99	124.94
2.	Irrigation & Power	183.17	40.23	212.45
3.	Industry & Mining	15.30	3.36	11.73
4.	Transport & Communication	33.70	7.40	40.51
TOTAL - A =		359.60	78.98	389.63
B- Social Services Sector				
1.	Education	24.95	5.48	25.53
2.	Health	30.60	6.72	30.36
3.	Housing	9.00	1.98	9.18
4.	Other Social Services	19.79	4.35	16.11
5.	Miscellaneous	11.34	2.49	10.31
TOTAL - B =		95.68	21.02	91.49
TOTAL - A+B =		455.28	100.00	481.12

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-79)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector -----				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	240.66	17.44	161.71
2.	Irrigation & Power	829.58	60.12	954.71
3.	Industry & Mining	26.56	1.93	26.02
4.	Transport & Communication	61.88	4.49	89.72
TOTAL - A =		1158.68	83.98	1232.16
B- Social Services Sector -----				
1.	Education	40.04	2.90	32.48
2.	Health	77.39	5.61	90.31
3.	Housing	36.40	2.64	25.71
4.	Other Social Services	34.38	2.49	32.87
5.	Miscellaneous	32.90	2.38	23.86
TOTAL - B =		221.11	16.02	205.23
TOTAL - A+B =		1379.79	100.00	1437.39

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A- Production Sector				
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	64.55	17.01	107.07
2.	Irrigation & Power	234.17	61.72	315.43
3.	Industry & Mining	6.89	1.82	7.74
4.	Transport & Communication	23.09	6.09	28.62
TOTAL - A =		328.70	86.64	458.86
B- Social Services Sector				
1.	Education	9.70	2.56	7.22
2.	Health	4.62	1.22	15.54
3.	Housing	6.05	1.59	4.20
4.	Other Social Services	29.97	7.90	28.68
5.	Miscellaneous	0.36	0.09	0.33
TOTAL - B =		50.70	13.36	55.97
TOTAL - A+B =		379.40	100.00	514.83

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

 Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	299.30	7.88	395.95
2.	Rural Development	185.00	4.87	194.30
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1079.10	28.40	970.87
4.	Energy	1500.00	39.47	1364.00
5.	Industry & Mining	68.95	1.81	112.87
6.	Transport	157.50	4.14	194.04
7.	Science, Technology and Environment	-	-	0.64
8.	General Economic Services	8.55	0.23	9.01
9.	Social Services	500.13	13.16	629.15
10.	Other General Services	1.47	0.04	1.44
TOTAL =		3800.00	100.00	3872.27

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	526.03	7.51	546.88
2.	Rural Development	300.11	4.29	344.16
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2474.88	35.36	1729.19
4.	Energy	2073.00	29.61	1981.08
5.	Industry & Mining	205.82	2.94	238.86
6.	Transport	342.39	4.89	299.53
7.	Science, Technology and Environment	23.34	0.33	22.56
8.	General Economic Services	17.20	0.25	58.10
9.	Social Services	1034.75	14.78	1369.10
10.	Other General Services	2.48	0.04	1.72
TOTAL =		7000.00	100.00	6591.18

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at curent Prices)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	151.20	7.56	122.49
2.	Rural Development	105.64	5.28	107.33
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	453.60	22.68	380.25
4.	Energy	628.13	31.41	546.60
5.	Industry & Mining	81.66	4.08	55.09
6.	Transport	67.99	3.40	57.34
7.	Science, Technology and Environment	6.95	0.35	5.64
8.	General Economic Services	63.60	3.18	49.51
9.	Social Services	440.50	22.03	378.87
10.	Other General Services	0.73	0.03	0.35
TOTAL =		2000.00	100.00	1703.52



ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)					
Sr. No.	Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Outlays	% to total Outlay	Actual Expenditure (at current Prices)
1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	201.72	8.31	143.61
2.	2.	Rural Development	120.59	4.97	106.55
3.	3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	575.72	23.73	430.43
4.	4.	Energy	762.52	31.43	556.77
5.	5.	Industry & Mining	93.32	3.85	60.36
6.	6.	Transport	74.44	3.07	68.53
7.	7.	Science, Technology and Environment	7.85	0.32	6.20
8.	8.	General Economic Services	69.56	2.87	67.69
9.	9.	Social Services	513.61	21.17	381.34
10.	10.	Other General Services	6.67	0.28	0.38
TOTAL =			2426.00	100.00	1821.86

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