



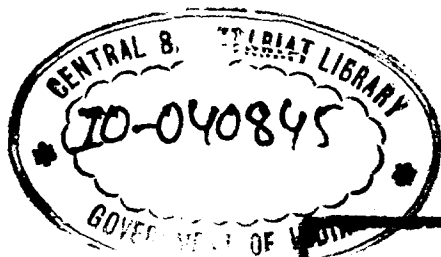
**DRAFT**  
**FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**1974-79**

---

VOLUME I (b)

---

**BHOPAL**  
**GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS**  
1973



Division	500
Acc. No.	
Date of Acc.	
Call	
Proceed	Checked
Date of Transfer	

D R A F T  
F I F T H F I V E Y E A R P L A N

( 1974-79 )

VOLUME - I ( b )

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER VIII (Contd.)	Sector Programmes	
	(i) Industry and Mineral Development	415 - 474
	(j) Transport and Communications:	475 - 502
	(i) Roads	475 - 487
	(ii) Roads Transport	488 - 491
	(iii) Tourism	492 - 502
	(k) General Education and other Educational Schemes:	503 - 548
	(i) Elementary and Secondary Education	503 - 525
	(ii) Collegiate Education	526 - 542
	(iii) Social Education	543 - 545
	(iv) Youth Welfare	545 - 546
	(v) District Gazetteers	547
	(vi) Languages	547-548
	(l) Technical Education	549 - 556
	(m) Health including Water Supply	557 - 625
	(i) Health	557 - 599
	(ii) Water Supply	600 - 625

( ii )

	<u>Page</u>
(n) Housing including Urban Development	626 - 633
Housing	626 - 629
Urban Development	630 - 633
(o) Welfare of Backward Classes	634 - 652
(p) Social Welfare	653 - 678
(q) Labour and Labour Welfare	679 - 686
(i) Labour Welfare	679 - 680
(ii) Craftsmen Training	681 - 683
(iii) Employment Service	684 -
(iv) E.S.I. Scheme	685 - 686
(r) <u>Miscellaneous</u>	
(i) Statistics	687 - 697
(ii) Publicity including Community Listening	698 - 702
(iii) Bhopal Capital Project	703 - 714
(iv) Local Bodies Development	715 - 720
(v) Welfare of Prisoners	721 -
(vi) Metric System of Weights and Measures	722 - 723
(vii) Development of Printing Presses	724
(viii) Archaeology	725 - 727

			<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER	IX	Outlay on Government Building	728- 729
CHAPTER	X	Intra-State Imbalances	730 -753
CHAPTER	XI	Programmes for Special Areas and Sections.	754- 757
CHAPTER	XII	Plan Implementation	758- 766
CHAPTER	XIII	Contingency Planning for natural calamities	767- 784
		<u>Statements</u>	785- 810
	Statement I	- Outlay and Expenditure Summary	
	Statement II	- Outlay for Backward areas	
	Statement III	- Programme-wise outlay and Expenditure	
	Statement IV	- Physical Programmes- Targets and Achievements.	

(i) INDUSTRY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENTI. INDUSTRYLARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

The industrial profile of Madhya Pradesh presents a paradox. The State has a rich endowment of minerals and forest resources along with plentiful availability of land, water, manpower and coal for power generation. But industrial activity has been very slow and confined to a few pockets. The industrial sector has hardly contributed about 14 per cent (at 1952-53 prices) of the total state income, substantial portion i.e. 7.7% being attributable to small enterprises. The factory establishments - large and medium industries - contribute about 4.2 per cent. But for Bhilai Steel Plant together with the Heavy Electricals, the share of this sector should be less than 3 per cent. According to the recent study conducted by the Planning Commission, 36 out of 45 districts in the State have been categorised as industrially backward.

According to 1971 Census, urban population constitutes 16 per cent of the total population and less than one fifth of the workers are engaged in industrial activity. Pace of urbanisation is slow and urban centres are widely scattered. Lack of institutional arrangements for industrial development and poor infrastructural facilities have retarded the growth of industries.

At the time of the reorganization of the new State in 1956 the industrial spectrum was mostly dominated by consumer goods industries mainly textile, sugar, oil, rice, dall and flour mills. Since then a few engineering and chemical industries have sprung up. Some basic and heavy industries viz., steel, cement, electrical machinery, and news-print etc. have been established in the public sector. Despite this, the industrial potential of the State is yet to materialise and industrial development has to find its due place in the economy of the state.

I. A Review of the achievements and shortcomings of industrial projects and important schemes implemented during the Fourth Plan period

At the end of the third plan there were only 110 large and medium industries in the State involving an investment of Rs. 590 crores. Special emphasis was laid during this period on the development of industrial areas to provide necessary infrastructural facilities. In order to give greater impetus to the development of industries, the Audyogik Vikas Nigam was set up. Due to the efforts of this Nigam 31 new large and medium industries were established in the State involving a capital investment of Rs. 86.31 crores. These units provided additional employment to 10,740 persons.

The overall idea of industrial activity in the State can be had from the rate of growth in the income originating in this sector.

During the first three years of the Fourth Plan, income from manufacturing and mining showed <sup>an</sup> annual average compound growth rate of 4.4 per cent as against an overall growth of 5.6 per cent in the State income as a whole. In the first year of the fourth plan, income from manufacturing increased by 3.7 per cent and during the subsequent two years by 6.5 and 2.3 per cent respectively.

In the private sector, the Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. Burhanpur, Morena Mandal Sahakari Shakhar Karkhana, Caustic Soda Plant at Nagda and the Nylon Plant at Ujjain were commissioned. In the Central public sector Mandhar Cement Factory has been set up and the Aluminium Plant at Korba is likely to go into production shortly. The construction of the coal based fertiliser factory (F.C.I.) is expected to be started early.

A brief review of the progress of some important schemes relating to large and medium industries during the Fourth Plan period viz., the M.P. State Industries Corporation, Development of Industrial Areas, Audyogik Vikas Nigam and the State Textile Corporation is given hereinafter.

#### M.P. State Industries Corporation - State Industries Projects

The Corporation is engaged in the modernisation and expansion in the State sector of 20 projects set up. The M.P. State Industries Corporation is in the process of setting up paper covered copper conductors plant at



Bhopal and G.L.S. Lamps and flour-scent tubes factory at Vidisha. These units are likely to be commissioned before the end of the fourth plan. Three more joint sector projects for the manufacture of beer, glass bottles and transformers are under the active consideration of the Corporation. An amount of Rs.60 lakhs would have been invested in the share capital of the corporation by the end of the Fourth Plan.

M.P. Audyogik Vikas Nigam (Industrial Development Corporation)

The Corporation provides financial assistance to various large and medium industries and also undertakes surveys for the preparation of feasibility reports. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs would have been invested in the share capital of the Nigam by 1973-74.

By the end of 1972-73, the Nigam sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs.277.40 lakhs and disbursed loans worth Rs.41.73 lakhs to 7 units. Effective sanctions of loan assistance to industrial units stands at Rs.153.79 lakhs. Applications for financial assistance of the order of Rs.115.00 lakhs from 6 units are likely to be considered during 1973-74.

Out of the seven units which were granted financial assistance by the Nigam, <sup>six</sup> with a capital outlay of Rs.4.50 crores, six have been commissioned. These units are providing employment to about 2000 persons.

The Andyogik Vikas Nigam has decided to implement its letters of intent for caustic soda, industrial explosives, cigarettes, nylon filament yarn, detergents and pulp-cum- paper projects in the joint sector. The letters of intent which are being implemented in the State sector relate to establishment of a mini steel plant, dry batteries cells, vitamin 'C', pothalic anhydride, cement, Corrugated media and pesticides. The Nigam has also applied for a licence to manufacture electrolytic manganese and sponge iron.

#### Industrial Areas

About 7119.36 acres of land has been acquired for 13 selected industrial areas in the State. Out of the 837 plots developed 349 plots have been allotted to 151 industrial units which are providing employment to 4524 persons.

#### Madhya Pradesh Textile Corporation

The Corporation is engaged in the programme of the modernisation of 5 sick textile mills located at Burhanpur, Bhopal and Indore at a cost of Rs.435.90 lakhs. Besides a provision of Rs.142.91 lakhs is to be utilised for investment in the share capital and modernisation of the B.N.C. Mills Ltd. Rajnandgaon.

Against the outlay of Rs.91.54 lakhs for modernisation, an amount of Rs.129.34 lakhs is likely to be spent during the fourth plan period. The programme of the modernisation of the B.N.C. Mills,

Rajnandgaon will be implemented during the fifth plan.

Out of the total allocation of Rs.6.67 crores for large and medium industries, an amount of Rs.5.26 crores has been utilised by the end of 1972-73 and a provision of Rs.2.31 crores has been made for 1973-74. Thus by the end of the fourth plan the expenditure in this sector will be exceeding the plan allocation by Rs.90 crores.

II. Review of the present position and potentialities etc. in the State in general

The State, is industrially backward, despite the availability of vast mineral and other natural resources. About 30 per cent of the country's highgrade deposits of iron ore, 44% of bauxite, 50% of manganese ore, 35% of coal and vast deposits of limestone, dolomite, flouride, and corundum are available in the State. Besides 23 per cent of the forest area of the country lies in Madhya Pradesh and 33% of its area is under forests.

The table below indicates the number of applications received, letters of intent granted by the Government of India and industries set up in the State during the period 1969-70 to 1972-73.

	Number	Investment (Crore Rs.)	Employment (persons)
1. No. of Applications received	347	1086.98	138,841
2. Letters of intent granted	112	271.99	68,936
3. No. of industries set up	11	22.35	3,996

III. Details of steps taken for the formulation of the programme for the development of industries in the Fifth Five Year Plan

The Fifth Five Year Plan Programme has been formulated within the confines of certain parameters viz., (i) Supply of inputs and labour (ii) adequacy of communications and other infra-structural facilities and (iii) availability of markets. Only 9 growth centres had developed in the State during the previous plans. In the absence of established urban centres with adequate infrastructural facilities, the pace of industrial development in comparatively backward areas has been slow despite the massive investment in the public sector. During the Fifth Plan period the main endeavour would be for the rapid industrialisation of (i) the districts endowed with adequate development potential capable of rapid exploitation, (ii) the districts which can sustain agro-based industries; and (iii) the districts with meagre potential at present. In brief the main objectives would be (i) towards quick industrialisation (ii) increased production and productivity

(iii) removal of regional disparities and (iv) generation of employment opportunities. For the removal of regional disparities, it is proposed to set up at least two large/medium industries in each district wherein such industries do not exist at all so as to provide a focal growth point for future development.

Incentives in the form of financial assistance, lower rates of interest and other concessions will be continued during the Fifth Plan. Central financial agencies are providing credit assistance to medium and small scale industries also in the backward regions.

A technical development wing has been setup in the Directorate of Industries for making available technical guidance and assistance to prospective entrepreneurs. In addition, Area Development Corporations will be established for providing necessary financial assistance and technical guidance to the entrepreneurs.

#### IV. Outline of development programmes envisaged for industrial development during the fifth plan

The M.P. State Industries Corporation programme covers the expansion and modernisation of existing units, continuing schemes outlay on A and setting up of new units. Schemewise details of the programme are given below :-

##### (1) Expansion programme of Gwalior Potteries

(a) The furnaces of this unit have outlived their life and the machinery being obsolete the production of pipes has gone down

considerably. It is proposed to invest Rs. 15 lakhs for installing new furnaces and plant for pipe manufacture.

(b) Renovation and construction of furnaces and manufacture of L.T. and H.T. insulators.

As stated earlier the furnaces and machinery in the Gwalior Potteries needs replacement. In view of the increasing demand for L.T. and H.T. insulators it is proposed to manufacture them to meet local demand. Electrical and/or Oil fired furnaces are proposed to be installed involving an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(2) Modernisation of Gwalior Tannery

It is necessary to completely renovate the machinery and buildings of this factory to take up vegetable and chrome tanning. The project profile prepared by National Industries Development Corporation envisages an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs on this project.

(3) Gwalior Leather and Tent Factory, Gwalior

The expansion programme covers new production lines for manufacturing three lakh pairs of P.V.C. footwear and 75000 pairs of sponge chappals. The project would cost Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(4) Expansion of Training-cum-Production Centre, Bhopal

The existing site is also being utilised by the Handicrafts Board and the Design Centre. It is proposed to shift the Centre to the new site and to manufacture wooden, steel and aluminium

furniture and to set up a service station workshop for automobile repairs with denting and spray painting facilities. This unit will also have well equipped workshop for manufacture of proto-types of new products. Specification data alongwith cost economy studies will be made available to the prospective manufactures. This programme is expected to require a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs.

(5) Modernisation of Engineering Works, Indore

This unit has been expanded and the present accommodation is inadequate. Sheds have also outlived utility and there are no godown facilities. Additional factory building, godowns, and office accommodation are therefore required. This programme requires an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(6) Expansion of Agricultural Implement Factory, Khandwa

Besides the doubling of current production of 2000 pumps annually, it is proposed to take up manufacture of agricultural implements viz., chaff cutters, threshers, tillers, and tractor drawn implements. Addition of machinery and buildings is expected to require Rs. 10 lakhs.

(7) Wood Working Institute, Indore

It is proposed to transfer the Wood Work Training Institute to the Corporation and equip the same with additional machinery for commercial working for the manufacture of wooden items on D.G.S.D's

rate contract, assessories for electrical wiring etc. Buildings, stores, machinery etc. are expected to cost Rs.5 lakhs.

(8) Expansion of Dewas Electricals, Dewas

It is proposed to revive this unit originally set up for training boys in the manufacture of fractional H.P. motors and transferred to the M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. for manufacture of F.H.P. Motors. This programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(9) Expansion of Metal Works, Vidisha

(a) Barbed wire Unit

The machinery installed is not being fully utilised. There is a great demand for barbed wires. It is proposed to expand the capacity for manufacturing new items also, The programme is expected to require Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(b) Wire Drawing Unit, Vidisha

This unit requires about 1000 tonnes of G.I. wires. Besides alloy steel wire is required for umbrella ribs and for spokes for cycle unit. It is proposed to set up a wire drawing unit under expansion programme of the existing unit and obtain raw material from the Joint Plant Committee at reasonable rates for the manufacture of G.I. wire and barbed wire at competitive rate. This



programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs according to feasibility report.

(10) Modernisation of Bhopal Footwear, Bhopal

This Training Centre has been transferred to the State Industries Corporation for running on commercial lines with an envisaged annual capacity of 60000 pairs. The project is expected to cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(11) Expansion of Furniture Works, Jabalpur

This Training Centre has also been transferred to State Industries Corporation for running on commercial lines. Installation of new machinery and construction of new buildings are expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(12) Expansion of Furniture Works, Abhanpur

This Training Centre was transferred to the State Industries Corporation for running on commercial basis. It is proposed to add new machinery, buildings, overhead tank, a pumping set, timber seasoning facilities and transport equipment involving an expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. During the peak season this unit will employ 125 workers and manufacture door and window frames, panel doors etc.

(13) Agricultural Implements Factory, Bhilai

(a) This is one of the problem units which was running in loss.

With a view to run this unit profitably it is proposed to manufacture

new items viz., 6000 heavy duty and 1200 light duty ploughs, 600 ridging ploughs and 300 seed drills annually. Provision of additional balancing machinery, equipment, sheds etc. is estimated to cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(b) Manufacture of Power Tillers in Bhilai Unit

A number of mechanical engineering units have come up in and around Bhilai Industrial area. Bhilai is an ideal place for the location of the power tiller plant. The demand for power tillers is increasing and estimated to go up to 2.5 lakh units by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The project cost of the proposed unit works out to Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This unit will manufacture 600 power tillers annually.

(14) Expansion of the Brush Unit, Gwalior

As a part of the existing Brush Unit having wood working machinery at Gwalior, it is proposed to undertake manufacture of wooden and steel furniture to meet the demand of the Government Officers in the Gwalior region which is hitherto being met by the Indore Centre.

(15) Expansion of Timber Treatment Plant, Indore

This unit is getting timber logs from Betul, and Hoshangabad districts. In order to reduce the transport cost it is proposed to establish a saw mill at Itarsi as a part of Timber

Treatment Plant, for supplying outside timber. Some of the existing machinery will be shifted to Itarsi and new machinery will be purchased. Wood preservation plant will also be fully utilised. The expansion programme will cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(16) Expansion of Cycle Industries, Guna

The cost study of the unit indicated that increasing the present capacity of 6000 cycles to 12000 cycles per annum and manufacture of components will result in the reduction of the overhead costs to a considerable extent. It is, therefore, proposed to double the present capacity of the unit and introduce manufactures of new models including for exports also. Manufacture of the auto-cycles is also being considered. The economic viability of the project will be further increased by installing additional plant and machinery for the manufacture of cycle tyres, tubes, rims, spokes etc. The expansion programme is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(17) Expansion of Umbrella Industries, Mhow

It is proposed to stabilise the economic position of this marginal unit by increasing the present capacity with the introduction of new and folding models, marketing on large scale and utilising spare capacity of the plant for manufacturing conduit pipes. The Wire Drawing Unit at Vidisha will provide alloy steel wires for

this unit also. The programme involves an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(18) The Spinning Mill, Sanawad

It is proposed to double the spindlage from 12,500 to 25,000. Some of the machinery has been received and installed. It is necessary to purchase balancing machinery worth Rs. 20.00 lakhs to complete the expansion programme.

(19) The Calendering Plant, Ujjain

This plant has been transferred to State Industries Corporation for efficient management and requires addition of new machinery for improving the quality of finished cloth in order to fetch better price. It is proposed to purchase the cloth and market the same after proper processing. The project involves an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for economic operation.

Against the total requirement of Rs. 16 crores for various programmes of the Corporation detailed above, it is proposed to invest an amount of Rs. 2.15 crores in the share capital of the Corporation. The Corporation is expected to meet the balance requirement from different sources.

2. The M.P. Audyogik Vikas Nigam  
(Industries Development Corporation)

The Corporation proposes to invest an amount of Rs. 330.20 crores as its share in the seven joint sector projects for which letters of

intent have already been obtained. A contribution of Rs.4 crores is likely to be made by the Nigam towards the equity capital of the paper plant to be set up in Bastar district. Against the anticipated investment of Rs.68.00 lakhs for the project to manufacture maleic anhydride, the Nigam is expected to contribute about Rs.7.07 lakhs.

The projects for which letters of intent have been received by the private parties involve an investment of Rs.95.00 crores and the share of assistance of the Corporation works out to Rs.4.00 crores. Provision has also been made to provide financial assistance to new units coming up during the fifth plan.

Under the programme of promotional activities relating to the setting up of at least two large or medium industries in each district provision has also to be made for staff, publicity, survey reports and area development etc.

Against the total requirement of Rs.27.44 crores for the development programme by the Nigam during the fifth five year plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.11.50 crores and the balance will be met by the Nigam from its own resources.

### 3. Industrial areas

Industrial areas have been and are being established at Bhilai, Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Raipur, Jabalpur, Ratlam, Bhopal,

Champa, Gwalior, Khandwa, Satna, Katni, Itarsi, Jabara, and Korba and in the backward belts at Shajapur, Shujalpur, Bilaspur, Guna, Pachore and Sarangpur. Most of the development works viz., construction of roads, water supply, street lighting etc. are not likely to be completed by the end of the fourth plan and spill over works will have to be continued during the fifth plan period. Besides, action has been initiated to acquire land for establishment of new industrial areas at Mandideep (Raisen), Banmore (Morena), Meghnagar (Jhabua) and Betul. A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for these activities.

#### 4. Development of Backward Areas

The thirtysix industrially backward districts identified by the Planning Commission have been classified into three categories A, B and C on the basis of their present level of development and more liberal concessions are being given to the relatively backward districts.

The State Government have announced a number of concessions to attract entrepreneurs for setting up small, medium and large industries in these backward districts. Suitable sites have been developed and adequate land is being made available alongwith water supply and electricity facilities. The land is leased out for 99 years and the ground rent is renewable every 30 years subject to an enhancement not exceeding 25%. Water supply is available at

concessional/subsidised rates according to the type of industrial unit. Plant, machinery, building material and raw materials are exempted from octroi for the period of first five years including the expansion of the existing unit. Electrical power is also made available at subsidised rates for the first period of five years. Except teak and bamboo, long term leases for 25 years are also given for all other forest produce for setting up forest products based industries. The royalty payable is renewable every fifth year not exceeding 50% in the districts under A category and 25% in other districts under B and C category.

#### Institutional Finance

The Industrial Development Bank of India, The Industrial Finance Corporation of India and The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, will charge 7% interest against the present rate of 8% and allow 5 years moratorium for the first repayment of principal loan against the normal period of 3 years. The repayment period has been extended from 10 to 15 years to 15 to 20 years. Margin money has also been reduced from 50% to 30% to 35%. The State Bank of India and other nationalised banks also offer loans to entrepreneurs on favourable terms and conditions.

The Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation also grants medium and long term loans from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 30.00 lakhs in case of limited companies and cooperatives and upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs in case of partnerships, joint hinder family concerns and individuals. In backward districts loan margin of 20% is allowed for small scale industries and 25% for other industries as against 25% and 40% respectively in other districts.

Unemployed technical graduate engineers are being given further concession of 5% in the margin on merits. The Corporation charges concessional rate of interest and the period of loan ranges from 10 to 12 years. The Corporation also underwrites capital issues and provides deferred payment guarantee for capital goods purchased in India.

Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam extends all types of assistance technical, administrative and financial to new industrial ventures set up in the backward districts in the form of concessional rate of interest of 8% with a rebate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ % for timely repayment, 40% financial assistance of the capital cost of the project, 25% margin on security offered in respect of loans and guarantees.

#### Capital Subsidies in Backward Areas

On the recommendation of the Government of India the State Government have approved six backward areas for grant of special



capital subsidy of 10% of the capital invested if the investment does not exceed Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The Government of India are contemplating to increase the subsidy to 15% and raise the upper limit to rupees one crore.

#### Other Assistance

The M.P. Audyogik Vikas Nigam also prepares feasibility studies and project reports for the establishment of suitable industries in the State and supply these free of cost. Entrepreneurs who get these reports prepared through other bodies are entitled to reimbursement of the expenditure after the unit has been established in the State

From 1.1.1972 the rate of interest on all loans obtained by small scale industries from the State Financial Corporation and the nationalised banks is subsidised by 2 per cent. In the case of Harijan or Adiwasi entrepreneurs, the rate of interest is subsidised by 4%. The interest subsidy is granted for a period of three years.

Sales Tax concessions in the form of 75% to 100% subsidy of sales tax paid in a year for 5 years and interest free loans at the rate of 75% of the sales tax paid in a year for a period of 5 years repayable after 15 years etc. are also available to various new units registered with the department up to 31st March 1974- in case of small units going into production within one year and

large and medium units going into production within three years of the date of registration.

The existing industrial units, having fixed assets below Rs. 50.00 lakhs, which have not availed of the benefit of sales tax subsidy or loan, expand their production capacity by increasing capital investment in plant and machinery by at least 33% of the present investments in fixed assets, are also entitled to a subsidy for 3 years equal to 75% to 100% of the extra sales tax paid on account of expansion and 15 years interest free loan according to the category of backward districts.

In addition it is also proposed that the State may participate in Equity or preference capital of the new industrial enterprises set up in selected backward and dacoity infested districts. An amount of Rs. 0.54 crores has been proposed.

#### Other Schemes

In addition to the above, the following schemes have also been included under the fifth plan :-

1. M.P. Textile Corporation	Rs. 2.50 crores
2. Concessions to Industries	Rs. 1.00 crores
3. Industrial Project Reports and Surveys	Rs. 0.25 crores



4. Development of Agro- Industries in Tawa Command area	Rs. 0.03 crores
5. Maintenance and Indexing of data (large and medium industries)	Rs. 0.03 crores

---

For the entire programme relating to the development of large and medium industries a provision of Rs. 21.00 crores has been suggested for the fifth plan period.

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The location of small scale industries has so far been restricted to a few economically well developed areas in the State in view of assured market, ready availability of infrastructural facilities and locally available raw materials. Consumer industries like textiles, apparel, footwear, metal industries, wooden furniture, chemicals, ceramics, glass and food products have come up. Some units have also been set up to manufacture small machinery due to increasing demand both within and outside the State. From 11,506 units in 1968-69 the number of these small units increased to 26,106 in 1972-73 and the annual registration indicated a continuous upward trend during the Fourth Plan. Out of these, 12,799 units employing about 1.06 lakh persons were located in developed districts and 13,307 units employing 92,000 workers were situated in comparatively backward districts.

With a view to giving incentive for the development of small industries, the State Government have offered a number of concessions which cover grant of loans to units set up under Rural Industries Projects, subsidy on the rate of interest on loans granted by the State Financial Corporation and Nationalised

Banks, power and tax subsidies, price preference of 10% in purchases on Government account, reservation of quota of controlled and scarce raw materials, special assistance and technical guidance to export oriented units, supply of machines on hire purchase basis, inplant training, testing facilities etc.

Under the Handloom Sector, there were 58,000 looms and 213 cooperative societies with a membership of 34,570 weavers by the end of 1972-73. About 2.82 million meters of handloom cloth is manufactured annually by the cooperatives and 2.50 lakh persons are provided employment directly or indirectly. The financial assistance and concessions given to the weavers' cooperatives include loans towards share capital, subsidy for improved tools and equipment, concessional rates of interest on loans granted by central cooperative banks and other institutional agencies, rebate on sale, managerial assistance, training of weavers in improved manufacturing techniques etc.

Against the allocation of 4700 power looms for the Fourth Plan, 2475 permits for 4573 power looms have been issued. By the end of the Fourth Plan all power looms will be allotted. Various forms of assistance and concessions are also available for power looms setup in the cooperative fold. Due to decline

in cotton production, the powerloom operators are faced with the difficulty of getting yarn at cheaper rates. These weavers are, however, being supplied yarn out of the quota released by the Government of India. The responsibility for procurement and supply of yarn has been entrusted to the Laghu Udyog Nigam and the Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society.

It was proposed to establish infra-structural facilities in 64 urban/semi-urban industrial estates and rural worksheds during the fourth plan period, but this work is not likely to be completed in most of the States by the end of the fourth plan.

Under the programme of assistance to craftsman, a design centre has been located at Bhopal to cater to the needs of craftsmen for the new designs as well as improved production techniques. This centre will develop/re-orient about 1000 designs and get these executed by various manufacturing units by the end of the fourth plan. A State Handicrafts Board has also been set up to provide assistance to craftsmen and workers in the cooperative sector by arranging the supply of raw materials, marketing of end-products, ensuring continuing employment and better profits, and training of craftsmen etc.

Under Seri-culture, Tussar and Mulberry silk manufacturing programmes are continuing in the State. Tussar (Kosa) the traditional subsidiary occupation in the eastern part of the State provides employment to about 30,000 tribal people. Tussar fabrics worth about one and half crore rupees are being exported annually. Free distribution of seed has been started and two reeling units have been established to produce standard yarn for the manufacture of exportable fabrics. Mulberry cultivation is also gradually gaining momentum in the western region of the State. Out of the 250 hectares of land obtained for block plantation of Mulberry, 150 hectares of land are being developed and about 100 marginal cultivators are expected to benefit from this scheme.

## II - Appraisal of the Fourth Plan

A number of concessions have been given for setting up small scale industries units in the backward districts and specially selected areas. Infrastructural facilities are also being developed in these areas. Rural Industries Projects have been established at 8 places viz. Ambikapur, Bhilai, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jhabua, Khandwa and Seoni for the promotion

of village and small scale industries. These projects will be continued in the Fifth Plan also.

Shortage of supply of raw materials viz. controlled commodities and quotas released by central administrative bodies often results in the under-utilisation of the plant capacity. Inadequate marketing arrangements also adversely affect the production programme. The public sector undertakings have been requested to assist the small scale industrial units in the sale of their finished products. Ancillary units have also been set up for supplying major portion of their products to the present plants. Testing laboratories are effectively ensuring quality control of products manufactured by various small scale industries units.

A competent technical wing to advise the entrepreneurs on the new techniques has been set up in the Directorate of Industries. Besides the expansion of the existing technical wing in the Directorate, additional staff will be provided at the Divisional level to assist the entrepreneurs.

The likely expenditure during this period is expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.06 crores as against the Fourth Plan allocations of Rs. 6.63 crores.



Handloom Industry-

(a) Financial assistance in the form of loans and grants are likely to be given to about 125 weavers' cooperatives. The production of handloom cloth is expected to increase from 12.50 million meters at the beginning of the Fourth Plan to about 14.20 million meters by the end of the Fourth Plan period in the cooperative fold and 300 weavers will be given training in improved manufacturing techniques. An amount of Rs. 0.94 crores is expected to be utilised by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Power-looms

As stated earlier, out of the 4700 powerlooms allocated for this State, 2475 permits for setting up 4573 powerlooms have already been issued. Rest of the power looms will be allotted by the end of the Fourth Plan. Financial assistance will be provided to about 674 powerlooms in the cooperative sector. Out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 0.82 crores, an amount of Rs. 0.38 crores is likely to be utilised.

Small Scale Industries

The number of the registered small scale units has been steadily increasing and has risen from 11506 units at the beginning of the fourth plan to 26,000 by the end of 1972-73. Another

3,000 units are likely to be set up by the end of the current plan period. Financial assistance in the forms of loans amounting to Rs. 0.21 crore and grants of Rs. 0.03 crore are likely to be given to 328 units and financial assistance of Rs. 0.21 crore will be provided to about 250 industrial cooperatives. An amount of Rs.0.23 crore is likely to be invested in the share capital of M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam. Besides, 100 industrial sheds are likely to be constructed for the unemployed engineers and other qualified technical personnel. A building for testing laboratory will be constructed at Bhilai and the existing testing laboratories at Indore and Bhilai will be suitably equipped. About 219 persons will be deputed for inplant training. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 2.30 crores, an amount of Rs. 1.50 crores is likely to be utilised.

#### Industrial Estates

Most of the works relating to Industrial Estates and rural workshops will be completed and the incomplete works will be continued during the fifth plan. Out of the 510 sheds constructed in urban/semi-urban Industrial Estates and Rural Workshops, 464 sheds have been allotted to 509 industrial units employing about 8103 persons. Out of the plan provision of

Rs. 2.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 1.32 crores will be utilised. The shortfall is mainly due to slow progress of the construction work by the Public Works Department and Public Health Engineering Department etc. The construction of new works has now been entrusted to the M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam.

Two schemes relating to the construction of sheds on hire purchase basis by Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam and establishment of 7 Functional Industrial Estates with a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs respectively could not be implemented. It is proposed to implement these schemes during the Fifth Plan.

Handicrafts:-

A Central Handicrafts Design Centre has been set up to provide new designs and improved production techniques to craftsmen and cooperative societies. The State Handloom Board established recently will assist the craftsmen and cooperative societies by providing raw materials, short term credit and marketing facilities. Against the plan provision of Rs. 0.25 crores the likely expenditure will be Rs. 0.26 crores.

### Sericulture

Against the target of production of 8.04 lakh Kgs. for Tussar and Mulberry Silk and export of silk fabrics worth Rs. 2.00 crores, the anticipated production will be about 6.93 lakh kgs and silk fabrics worth Rs. 1.50 crores will be exported. About 39,000 persons are likely to get employment. The expenditure on this programme will be Rs. 0.64 crores as against Rs. 0.40 crores provided in the plan.

### III - Strategy and objectives of the Fifth Plan

The sectoral approach for Village and Small Scale Industries derives its rationale from the objectives of increased production, greater employment opportunities, mitigation of poverty and reduction of regional disparities.

The State Government are already providing incentives in the form of tax concessions and power subsidy for establishing new industries in the backward areas. A scheme for giving interest subsidy on loans advanced by institutional financial agencies has also been initiated. Regional Investment and Development Corporations are proposed to be established to promote industries in selected areas. About 100 package units covering different small scale industries would be set up by these corporations to set the

pace and Consultatory services to entrepreneurs will also be provided. In addition, the Corporation will also be made responsible for the formulation and implementation of the projects.

The programmes for providing assistance to tribal and other artisans for the development of handicrafts and sericulture will be considerably expanded with a view to benefiting the relatively poor people in the backward districts in the State by generating more employment.

The details of important sectoral programmes are given below:-

1. Small Scale Industries:

(a) Loans under State-aid-to-Industries Act

A provision of Rs. 0.50 crore will be required for giving grants to unemployed engineers/educated unemployed persons.

(b) Interest subsidy to institutional financing agencies-

Instead of granting direct loans under the State-Aid-to-Industries Act, except to unemployed engineers/educated unemployed persons, interests subsidies in respect of loans granted by Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation and nationalised banks are being paid by the State Government. This scheme will be continued during the fifth plan and a provision of Rs. 0.20 crore

has been made.

(c) Sheds for unemployed engineers

A provision of Rs. 0.50 crore has been made for the construction of 5 sheds for unemployed engineers in industrial areas/estates.

New Schemes

1. Establishment of Investment and Industrial Development Corporation:

As stated earlier, industrial development in the State has remained confined to about nine districts so far. In order to ensure rapid development of small scale industries, it is necessary to provide "Package Assistance" to the small entrepreneurs. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an Investment and Industrial Development Corporation with 3 or 4 subsidiaries to look after the special requirements of selected backward areas. The corporation will provide financial assistance and technical guidance to entrepreneurs. The Corporation will also establish close liaison with engineering colleges, Industrial and Technical Training Institutes and initiate package programmes for unemployed technical persons. The corporation will also be entrusted with the responsibility of establishing at least two large/medium

industries in each of those districts having no industrial units so far. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crore has been proposed for this scheme.

## 2. Marketing of small scale industries products.

Difficulties have been experienced in marketing the manufactures of the small scale industrial units in general and those located in the backward areas in particular. In order to over come these difficulties, the Laghu Udyog Nigam will be arranging the marketing of products manufactured by these units and an amount of Rs. 0.40 crore will be required for this purpose.

## 3. Export House

It is proposed to establish Export Houses in important port towns for establishing link between the manufacturers in the State, export agencies and important import houses abroad. A provision of Rs. 0.15 crores has been suggested.

## 4. Testing laboratories and quality marking

In view of the enormous size of the State and long distances, need for additional testing laboratories is keenly felt to provide analytical facilities to various small scale industrial units. Besides, the laboratories already functioning at Indore and Bhilai and two under construction at Sehore and

Jabalpur, it is proposed <sup>to</sup> establish two more laboratories at Gwalior and Satna.

It is also necessary to introduce the quality marking system to encourage production of standard goods by the small scale units. The quality making unit will work in close collaboration with the Central Store Purchase Organisation. An amount of Rs. 0.35 crore would be required for these schemes.

#### 5. Exhibition and Publicity

To establish an effective communication system for acquainting the entrepreneurs with the policies of the State Government, it is necessary to organize a suitable publicity machinery. Laghu Udyog Nigam will undertake the production of necessary publicity material. In addition, exhibition will also be arranged within and outside the State to project the industrial image. An amount of Rs. 0.30 crore has been provided for this purpose.

#### 6. Industrial guidance and publicity.

It is also proposed to set up Industrial Guidance and Publicity Bureau in the Directorate of Industries to attend to the various enquiries relating to concessions and facilities available to entrepreneurs; and guidance for setting up industries in the State. A provision of Rs. 0.25 crore has been made for this scheme.



7. Working capital of M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam

The activities of the Nigam have been steadily increasing. The procurement and distribution of raw materials to various small scale industries units will alone necessitate adequate addition to the working capital of the Nigam. It is to provide Rs. 0.50 crore for this purpose.

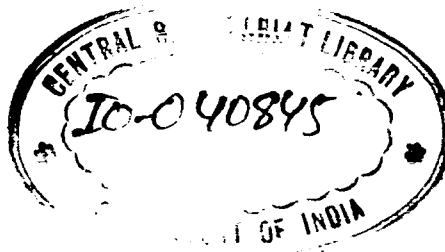
8. Supply of machines on hire purchase through M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam

The Nigam is currently supplying machines on hire purchase basis to unemployed educated persons. This activity will further increase during the fifth plan period. An amount of Rs. 0.40 crore will be provided to the Nigam as a grant for creating a revolving fund.

9. Strengthening of the Directorate and subordinate offices

In order to cope up with the increased developmental activities during the Fifth Plan it is necessary to strengthen the existing machinery for promotional work both at the district and the divisional level. An amount of Rs. 0.20 crore will be required for this purpose.

For the spill over schemes and new programmes under the small scale sector, an amount of Rs. 15.30 crores has been provided in the Fifth Plan.



## 2. Industrial Estates

The development of existing plots, construction of additional sheds laying of water and power supply arrangements, construction of roads, culverts and administrative buildings etc. relating to urban/semi-urban Industrial Estates and Rural Workshops which are not likely to be completed by the end of the fourth plan will necessarily spill over and a provision of Rs. 1.30 crore has been made in the Fifth Plan.

### Functional Industrial Estates.

It was proposed to set up 7 functional industrial estates during the Fourth Plan for electronics, plastic goods, agro-industries, leather-goods, cement products, textile accessories and aluminium based industries. Although some initial work was done, yet, the scheme could not be implemented. It is now proposed to set up three functional industrial estates relating to (1) Electronics-Process Control Equipment, (2) Plastic goods and (3) Agro-industries. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided.

The spill-over schemes and the new programmes will cost nearly Rs. 1.80 crore.

## 3. Handloom Industry

Out of the 58,700 registered handlooms in the State

about 29,000 are in the cooperative sector. Some more handlooms will be installed in the cooperative fold. The existing weavers' cooperative societies and the new societies which will be established during the Fifth Plan will be given financial assistance and technical guidance. Efforts will also be made to give further impetus to the traditional handloom industry located at Maheshwar, Chanderi and Burhanpur.

Production of special fabrics will be encouraged and financial assistance will be provided to the promising entrepreneurs for the construction of godowns and or for the establishment of show-rooms. Subsidies will also be given to facilitate the employment of technically qualified managers. Representatives of weavers' cooperatives will be encouraged to visit progressive and developed centres in order to acquaint themselves with improved techniques. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided.

#### 4. Powerlooms

It is proposed to set up sizing plants at centres having the concentration of about 250 powerlooms and calendaring plant at centres having about 500 powerlooms. This will facilitate the weavers to get sized beams and calendaring facilities locally or in the immediate neighbourhood. Financial assistance will also be provided to powerlooms in the cooperative fold.

It is also proposed to set up Powerloom Corporation during the Fifth Plan period for the development of powerloom industry outside the cooperative fold. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were 7,000 powerlooms in the State, and 4,700 looms were allocated to the State during the Fourth Plan. Financial assistance was given for 700 powerlooms under the cooperative sector and a ceiling of Rs. 0.36 crores was provided for giving similar assistance to 1200 powerlooms outside the cooperative fold through Laghu Udyog Nigam. The development programmes for powerlooms industry including the establishment of Powerloom Development Corporation will require a provision of Rs. 1.57 crores during the Fifth Plan.

#### 5. Handicrafts.

Nearly 25,000 craftsmen families are engaged in various handicrafts spreadover in different parts of the State and provide employment to poorer section of the society.

The programmes proposed for the Fifth Plan include the setting up of additional Model Production Units, development of rural crafts, development of marketing facilities for tribal crafts, better training facilities, supply of improved tools, introduction of quality marking, encouragement of woman participation in the

production of handicrafts, creation of infrastructural facilities in the form of handicraft estates, setting up of research institutions, formulation of production and marketing schemes, provision of better credit facilities etc. The implementation of the above programme is expected to provide additional employment to about 2,500 craftsmen, export products worth Rs. 0.20 crores, market handicrafts valued at Rs. 1.00 crore in the domestic markets, and production of goods worth Rs. 1.25 crores. For the entire spillover and new schemes, a provision of Rs. 0.60 crore has been made for this sector.

#### 6. Sericulture:

At present about 30,000 persons are being benefited directly or indirectly from this industry and another 10,000 persons are likely to be benefitted by the end of the Fourth Plan.

It is proposed to intensify the production of tussar cocoons from 50,000 kahans to 80,000 kahans, tussar silk production from 1.40 lakh kgs., to 2 lakh kgs., and Mulberry silk from 1500 kgs. to 5000 kgs., cocoons from 0.30 lakh kgs., to 0.75 lakh kgs. and provide research and training facilities. A provision of Rs. 1.20 crore has made for the above programmes including the spillover of the Fourth Plan schemes relating to training in sericulture.

Khadi and village industries

At present handspinning and weaving of cotton cloth, processing of cereals and pulses, edible and non-edible oils, soap making, vegetable leather tanning and shoemaking, gur and Khandsari, Palmgur, matches, handmade paper, beekeeping, potteries, fibre ropes, carpentry, blacksmithy, lime manufacture, collection of forest plants, fruits and herbs, fruit preservation and processing, cane and bamboo work, household metal utensils are covered under khadi and village industries. These industries are usually run individually as household industries or in the cooperative fold. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.60 crore to the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board for setting up 40 units of power operated six spindle model charkha; to provide 100% sales production assistance to 8 marketing societies and conversion of existing 4 departmental units into Training -cum-Demonstration Centres.

IV - Development Programme for Specific Industries:

The development programmes for village and small scale industries have been mainly formulated for the removal of regional imbalances, to provide larger employment opportunities and mitigation of poverty. Details of targets fixed for production, employment and export for important sectors are given below.

Sectoral Programme	Production	Employment (Mandays)	Report
1. Small Scale Industries	To be undertaken in private sector	22,01,000	To be undertaken in private sector.
2. Industrial Estates	-	9,32,000	-
3. Handloom Industry	(i) 7.50 lakh metre cloth	33,71,000	-
	(ii) 7.00 lakh metre yarn		
4. Power looms	(i) 114.12 Million metre cloth	12,88,000	-
	(ii) 1.88 lakh sized beams		
5. Handicrafts	Rs. 125.00 lakhs	3,59,000	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
6. Sericulture	10.20 lakh kgs.	5,34,08,000	Rs. 500.00 lakhs
7. Khadi & village Industries	5417.00 lakhs kg. yarn	15,25,00,000	-

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTSectoral Appraisal

Endowed with rich and extensive deposits of industrially important minerals, Madhya Pradesh occupies a significant place in the mineral map of India and contributes about 15 percent of the total value of mineral production in the country next only to Bihar and West Bengal. Most intensively worked major minerals in the State include iron ore, manganese, coal, limestone, dolomite, bauxite, diamond, fireclay, ochre, soap stone etc. Other minerals like corundum, sillimanite, sillicasand, flourite, felspar, lepidolite, vermiculite, asbestos and mica are also found and exploited.

The State is profusely strewn with shows of base-metal occurrences and out of the 120 localised on record, 65 relate to copper and 55 of lead-zinc mineralisation. The intensive search for the base metal deposits undertaken by the State Directorate of Geology & Mining has indicated the possibility of a sizeable deposit of copper at Malajkhand in Balaghat district. According to the survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India these deposits have so far been proved to contain 40 million tonnes of copper ore.



It is indeed a paradox that despite highgrade rich mineral deposits, this State has continue to be one of the most industrially backward State in the country. The mineral wealth has largely remained untapped. With the expansion in the activities of the National Mineral Development Corporation and establishment of the State Mineral Development Corporation the mineral development activities have been steadily increasing in the State. The production of important minerals during the last decade has been given in the Table below:-

Production of Important Minerals in  
Madhya Pradesh

Minerals	Unit of quan- tity	1960	1965	1970	1971	(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Coal	'000 metric tons	63,07	91,31	1,25,56	1,24,74	
2. Limestone	"	19,90	37,73	40,88	44,76	
3. Iron ore	"	14,49	29,00	71,68	76,57	
4. Manganese ore	"	2,19	3,02	2,14	2,54	
5. Dolomite	"	1,71	4,21	4,14	4,14	

1	2	3	4	5	6 (P)
6. Fireclay	'000 metric tons	59	1,13	72	57
7. Bauxite	"	48	1,09	2,41	2,33
8. China clay	"	5	28	15	9
9. Ochre	"	11	19	12	11
10. Quartz and silica	"	25	84	48	52
11. Diamond	carats	11,59	44,66	2,02,35	1,93,83

(P) Provisional

Source:- Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India.

Important schemes in progress during the Fourth Plan period related to the drilling and prospecting of bauxite in Surguja and Balaghat districts; exploration of limestone in Raipur, Satna, Khargone (West Nimar), Dhar, Damoh and Bastar districts; drilling of barytes in Dewas, geo-hydrological and mineral surveys, setting up of a statistical cell etc. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is hoped that additional reserve of 10 million tonnes of bauxite may be available to support additional alumina plant and other industries using bauxite as raw material. Large deposits of copper ore have already been recently

located in Balaghat district. The exploration of some of the limestone deposits has outlined several reserves of cementgrade limestone which can support at least 7 cement plants. Surveys of other minerals like pyrophyllite, beryl, gold, galena, graphite, fluorite etc. were also undertaken.

Out of the total provision of Rs.200.00 lakh due to unexpected reasons over Rs.110.00 lakh are likely to be utilised by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The revenue from the mining sector rose from Rs.295.66 lakhs at the end of the Third Five Year Plan i.e. 1968-69 to Rs.524.17 lakhs by 1971-72 recording about 80 percent increase. With the intensive exploitation of various mineral deposits it is hoped that by the end of the Fifth Plan period the revenue collections from mining sector might aggregate Rs. 925.00 lakh.

#### Sectoral Approach

Recently the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission to examine the known resources and to take stock of the present activities relating to the survey of natural resources has observed that intensive efforts should be laid on proper mineral exploitation in order to strengthen the industrial base. It is in this context

that the new schemes relating to the preparation of districtwise mineral inventories, regional mapping of mineralised areas, surveys of various industrial minerals, setting up of petrological laboratory, strengthening of workshop etc. have been proposed under the Five Year Plan for this sector.

The preparation of inventories of all districts having mineral potential with particular emphasis on their economic and industrial utilisation will be undertaken. These Inventories will be helpful in the regional appraisal of the mineral potential of these districts and will serve as a base for future planning both for the location of mineral based industries, surveys and exploration.

#### Mineral Surveys

Aero-magnetic surveys are at present being conducted by the Directorate of Geology & Mining, with the help of the National Geo-physical Research Institute, Hyderabad. These surveys were subsequently followed up by ground geo-physical and geological methods in the anomalies areas, indicated by way of aeromagnetic surveys are expected to give indications for the metalliferous deposits like copper, lead, zinc and other base minerals.

By the end of Fourth Plan period, part of the areas in the Bundelkhand region, Narmada valley, Bastar and Raigarh districts are expected to be surveyed. Besides completing aeromagnetic surveys in these areas, it is proposed to cover the remaining areas in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Most of these areas are industrially backward. Such surveys which generally indicate the existence of minerals will be helpful in the opening up of such backward areas for industrial development. Hence the scheme for aeromagnetic surveys is one of the most important schemes proposed under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The regional mapping of mineral bearing zones forms an important part of survey for geological exploration. This can help in findings a number of new industrial and economic minerals. A well equipped and adequately staffed petrological laboratory is a must for qualitative analysis of minerals.

#### Mining and mineral based industries

Specific investigations of industrially oriented minerals viz. (1) bauxite for alumino plant, (2) limestone for cement manufacture, (3) refractory minerals for refractory plant, (4) iron ore for export and steel plant, (5) base metal for internal consumption and as a source of

foreign exchange etc. are necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out exploratory mining of bauxite, graphite and iron ore etc. in selected areas to facilitate the preparation of feasibility reports.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.423.05 lakh proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, Rs.211.00 lakh have been provided for the new schemes and Rs.212.05 lakh will be utilised for the spillover schemes from the Fourth Plan.

Details relating to various schemes included under the Fifth Five Year Plan for this sector are given below:-

I - Continuing schemes from the Fourth Plan

(1) Intensive Investigation of Mineral Resources

The programme of drilling limestone, bauxite and survey of other mineral (excluding ferrous group of minerals and other industrially important minerals) will be continued in Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Morena, Jabalpur, Surguja, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Balaghat and Shahdol districts for locating and proving additional reserves to meet the ever increasing demand for cement and steel, carbide and lime based chemical industries. Sites for atleast 4 new cement units and 10 million tonnes of bauxite and 50 million tonnes of ceramic minerals will be proved. An amount of Rs. 80.75 lakh has been provided

for this scheme. No additional employment will be generated in continuing this scheme except for deployment of about 600 unskilled casual workers during the entire plan period.

(2) Follow up of Aero-magnetic survey

Follow up of the Aero-magnetic survey carried out in Bundelkhand region has been included in the plan for 1973-74 and an outlay of Rs.17.80 lakh has been provided. After completion of the 4 anomaly blocks being undertaken during 1973-74, additional 6 blocks of Bundelkhand Region will be taken up for preliminary survey to be followed up by detailed exploration. A provision of Rs.28.00 lakh has been made.

It is also proposed to initiate and intensify the follow up work in anomaly areas of Narmada valley. The aero-magnetic survey of the Narmada valley has been completed by the National Geo-physical Research Institute and the report is expected in 1973-74. It is proposed to provide an additional follow up party in Narmada valley region and an amount of Rs.40.20 lakh has been provided.

The follow up of aero-magnetic survey will be continued in Bundelkhand area in parts of Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Damoh and Jabalpur district. The entire

scheme is expected to cost Rs. 68.20 lakh.

(3) Establishment of workshop, laboratory etc.

(a) This scheme is linked with the investigation of mineral resources and will be continued. An amount of Rs. 1.55 lakh has been provided for the expansion of the workshop.

(4) Laboratory

Existing laboratory facilities for chemical, petrological and geophysical analysis and studies and photo interpretation cell so essential for intensive investigation will be continued. A provision of Rs. 11.50 lakh has been made.

(5) Participation in the share capital of M.P.State Mining Corporation

The M.P.State Mining Corporation proposes to start its new mines of limestone and ochres in Satna district; pyrophyllis and diaspore in Shivpuri and Tikamgarh; diamond in Panna; Barytes and steatite in Shivpuri and Narsingarh. Besides the Corporation intends to install stone crushers around major consuming centres. The Corporation also needs accommodation for its offices and staff. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for investment as the share capital of the Corporation.



II-NEW SCHEMES:

- (1) Aero-magnetic survey of North Bastar, Raigarh, Eastern Narmada Valley and Bundelkhand blocks.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, aero-magnetic survey over block no.1 and block no. 2 was undertaken covering an area of 14,000 sq.kms. and 30,000 sq.kms., in parts of Bundelkhand and Narmada valley. This survey is helpful in locating potential areas. It is proposed to conduct aeromagnetic survey over block no. 4 A, 5, 2 and 2Q and 1 B covering an area of about 50,000 sq.kms.during the Fifth Plan period. This survey requires special techniques and sophisticated equipment which are available with the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad. This survey will be entrusted to this agency and a provision of Rs. 55.00 lakh has been made for the plan period.

- (2) Regional Mapping of Mineralised Areas.

Hitherto prospecting for minerals was done in known areas only and the lateral expansion of the mineral deposits over long distances were therefore missed. To overcome this, a programme of regional mapping over mineralised area has been proposed to collect information about the nature and the behaviour of mineral deposits.

It is proposed to cover backward districts of Sidhi, Bastar, Jhabua and Raigarh under the first phase and an amount of Rs.16.75 lakh has<sup>been</sup> provided for the Fifth Plan period.

(3) Preparation of Districtwise Mineral Inventories.

In order to assess the mineral potential both in quantity and quality, it is essential to prepare district-wise mineral inventories. This project consists of mapping mineral bearing areas, areas leased out, exhausted, and development potential. This is absolutely necessary for planning rapid industrial development.

It is also proposed to phase this programme over the next two five year plans. During the Fifth Plan, district-wise mineral inventories will be prepared for 22 districts only. For this purpose it is proposed to constitute 12 field parties with necessary supervisory staff. A provision of Rs. 40.50 lakh has been made for this scheme. As a first stage, the inventories of eleven backward districts viz; Jhabua, Shahdol, Bastar, Surguja, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Dhar, Chhindwara and Betul will be prepared during the Fifth Plan.

(4) Survey of Ferrous Group of Minerals.

The vast highgrade deposits of iron ore and manganese have given a place of pride to Madhya Pradesh on the mineral map of India. Among the ferrous group of minerals, although iron and manganese occur in Madhya Pradesh, there is a possibility of finding chromium and nickel in the ultrabasics of Bastar and Sidhi districts wherein the occurrences are fairly widespread.

(a) Iron Deposits.

High grade iron ore deposits of considerable magnitude in the State occur in a long narrow N.S.trending belt in Durg and Bastar districts near Dalli Rajhara, Ari Dongri, Chargaon. Rowhat, Chhota-Donger and Bailadila, Dalli Rajhara and Ari Dongri have been leased out to Hindusthan Steel Ltd. In Bailadila excepting the smaller deposits of 1, 2 and 3, the larger deposits have been earmarked for National Mineral Development Corporation. Besides there are a number of deposits whose exploitation is necessary to meet domestic needs and export commitments. From Bailadila alone by 1978-79, about 19 million tonnes of iron ore has to be mined to meet the export requirement of 15 million tonnes and another 4 million tonnes for feeding the proposed Vizag Steel Plant. With all its resources

ces, the N.M.D.C. is not likely to take out more than 16 million tonnes. As such there is scope to develop Bailadila deposits nos. 1, 2 and 3 and the State Government is taking necessary measures for the exploration of these deposits on a priority basis. Other deposits of Chargaon, Rowghat, and Chhota Donger also require detailed investigation in order to bring these to mining stage for meeting the steadily growing need for iron ore and steel production in the country. Deposits of Chargaon and Chhota Dongar are fairly smaller in size and exploration of these deposits will be taken up by the State Department of Geology and Mining.

The Geological Survey of India is shortly taking up exploration work of six major deposits in Rowghat area. To quicken the pace of the survey work, it would be better to take up investigation work of smaller deposits in this area by the State department also. The M.P. State Mining Corporation will undertake the mining work in some of these smaller deposits and with the State Directorate of Geology & Mining taking up the work for other deposits in the same area better coordination of work of both the organisations can be well ensured.

The exploration work relating to deposits nos.1,2 and 3 of Bailadila has already been included under the State programme. For undertaking exploration work in other areas, financial assistance from the Government of India will be necessary. It is proposed to cover Chargaon, Chhota Donger and two or three smaller Rowhat deposits during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Manganese Deposits.

Most of the rich manganese deposits in the country occur in Madhya Pradesh. For the preparation of effective mining schemes precise knowledge about the exact size and other characteristics of minerals is necessary. It is proposed to create a section in the State Directorate consisting of two units i.e. one engaged in detailed proving operations and the other assessing the potentialities of the gondite rocks for manganese occurrences. This programme has been proposed for the Fifth Plan period for the first time and may be continued further depending on results of the proposed programme.

(c) Chromium and Nickel Deposits.

There is a possibility of discovering chromium and nickel deposits in Bastar and Sidhi districts where the ultrabasics which usually carry these minerals are found

to an appreciable extent. It is necessary to investigate these rocks from various angles, <sup>as</sup> besides Chromium and nickel, they are also responsible for industrially important minerals, asbestos and talc. Hence it is proposed to undertake systematic geological studies encompassing geophysical and geo-chemical surveys to outline these bodies of ultrabasics.

A team of geologists, geophysicists and geochemists will be needed for outlining and assessing the mineral potentialities of ultrabasics. The detailed surface geological mapping aided by related geophysical and geochemical work will indicate the various features of the ultrabasic, which forms the very core of this investigation.

The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs.92.75 lakhs and will be available in the form of Central assistance as agreed by the Planning Commission. However a token provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been made in the Fifth Plan. This scheme will be implemented in the districts of Bastar, Sidhi and Balaghat.

(5) Intensive Investigation of Industrial Minerals.

Madhya Pradesh is well endowed with various grades

of industrial minerals viz., limestone, dolomite, bauxite, clay, felspar, soapstone, pyrophyllite, diaspore, sillimanite, lopidolite, beryl, correndum industrial quartzite and dimension stones. Due to lack of correct knowledge about their quality and extent, their economic exploitation could not be well planned so far. It is, therefore, proposed to assess the potential of these minerals which form the basic requirement of various industries. A number of investigation teams consisting of geologists and specialists will be set up for undertaking field investigations.

In the first phase, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, it proposed to cover eleven backward districts viz. Shivpuri, Raigarh, Rewa, Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Bilaspur, Sidhi, Shahdol, Jhabua, Bastar, Surguja. The remaining other districts Balaghat, Betul, Mandasaur, Jabalpur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Satna, Sagar, Damoh, Panna and Dhar will be taken up subsequently.

The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 215.00 lakh out of which Rs. 144.75 lakh are proposed to be spent as recurring operational expenditure and creation of new job opportunities under the Special Employment Scheme of the State Government. Out of the provision of Rs. 70.75 lakh

proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.69.75 lakh will be utilised for the purchase of equipment and Rs.1.00 lakh on the training of officers in various local institutes and abroad.

6. Planning of Statistical cell.

Economic development is largely dependent on the systematic utilisation of the mineral resources. For conservation and economic exploitation of these non-replenishable natural resources the systematic collection and processing of basic data for planning, field investigations, proper exploitation and periodical evaluation are essential.

It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Planning and Statistical cell in the State Directorate of Geology and Mining. An amount of Rs.12.50 lakh has been provided.

7. Construction of office Buildings for the State Directorate of Geology and Mining.

The Directorate and many of its sub offices are presently located in rented buildings which are extremely inconvenient for office purposes and setting of Laboratories etc. This also results in the breakage of valuable scientific apparatus and specially designed furniture etc. It is,



therefore proposed to construct suitable buildings for offices and laboratories. Out of the aggregate provision of Rs.10.50 lakh, an amount of Rs.2.48 lakh will be utilised for Head Office Buildings, Rs.4.98 lakh have been earmarked for laboratory and the balance of Rs. 2.94 lakh will be spent on the construction of buildings for sub-offices at Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.

## (j) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

(i) Road Development1.0 Sectoral Appraisal

Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the Union of India situated in the heart of the country, covering an area of 443.5 lakhs sq. kms. Its population of 416.5 lakhs is distributed in 70,883 inhabited villages, 43,412 hamlets and 248 towns. The road length in this State is 8.6 kms. per 100 sq. km. as against the national average of 12 kms. per 100 sq. kms. With poor levels of transport and communications, large areas in the State are still not approachable and vast national resources have therefore remained almost unutilised. It is, therefore, essential to increase the communications in this State so that its vast economic potential can be properly harnessed, service facilities become more accessible and trade and banking institutions are opened in the interior areas in increasing numbers. Massive investments are required to bring the road and railway facilities even to the present All India levels.

2. Level of Development

2.1 When this state was reorganized in 1956 the integrating units were not connected with each other due

to lack of adequate road links. The total length was 28173 Kms. and the condition of roads in most parts of the State was far from satisfactory. At that time it was immediately necessary to link the State capital with Divisional Head Quarters, and Divisional Head Quarters with District Head Quarters and the latter with tahsil Head Quarters. A few links still remain to be completed.

2.2 The present position of the road length in this state is given in the following table.

Classification	Length in KMs.				Anticipated
	1956	1961	1966	1969	length in KMs 1974
Surfaced Roads	19256	22848	25382	28454	32696
Unsurfaced Roads	8917	9202	10539	9917	9892
Total:	28173	32050	35921	38371	42588
Road intensity	6.35	7.21	7.6	8.6	9.62

2.3 The density of surfaced roads at the end of 1968-69 was 6.7 KMs per 100 sq. KMs. area which was very low as compared to the All India average of 12 KMs. per 100 sq. KMs. in the same year.

2.4 Considering the road length per 100 sq. KMs. and also per lakh of population, 22 of the 45 Districts are

very deficient in this regard. Some of the districts like Surguja, Bastar, Raigarh, Sidhi and Shahdol have an average road length of 2.0 KMs., 2.43 KMs., 4.5 KMs., 4.75 and 4.90 KMs. respectively of surfaced roads per 100 sq. KMs. area. If all-weather roads are taken as the criteria, this average will be still lower as quite a large number of roads have been constructed under the scarcity programme and do not have requisite bridges and culverts. They are therefore not serviceable in the rainy season. At the end of IV Plan about 1300 villages with a population of 1500 and above will remain unconnected with pucca roads and 8700 KMs of road length is required to link these villages. About 2881 villages having a population of 1000 and 1500 will also require to be connected with all-weather roads thus necessitating the construction of 5300 KMs. of additional road length. The fact that a large number of State Highways, and Major District Roads have a carriageway of 8 to 10 ft. width makes the over all position all the more depressing as existing width is grossly inadequate for the increasing heavy vehicular staff.

2.5. In the first Five Year Plan Rs. 585.64 lakhs were expended by all the four constituent units viz. Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh & Bhopal on the road development programmes. After the formatio

of the new Madhya Pradesh Rs.860.00 lakhs were spent in 2nd Plan, Rs.1470.00 lakhs in III Plan and Rs.940.00 lakhs were utilised during 1966-69, three Annual plan period. The initial allocation of Rs.25.00 crore for the Fourth Plan was subsequently increased to Rs.35.00 crores. This outlay is in addition to the funds made available from the Central Road Fund, Railway Safety works, Inter-State Roads and Ayacut Development programmes.

3.1 In the Nagpur Plan it was envisaged that this State should have 40732 KMs of road length in 1961 which target is likely had to be achieved during the Fourth Plan Period. The Twenty Year Plan 1961-81 envisages the road length of 1,15,677 KMs by 1981. Considering this target the road development in this State is inadequate and the targets envisaged in the Nagpur Plan are not likely to be achieved in the near future.

#### SECTORAL APPROACH

Keeping in view the national objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan viz. to connect all villages having population of 1500 persons, and above creation of additional employment and improvement in the living standard of poor people, the State Government have envisaged an integrated programme of development of communication

facilities during the Fifth Five Year Plan period covering road communication including inland water and air transport. Under the road development programme high priority has been assigned to State highways and district roads. All villages with a population of more than 1000 persons are proposed to be linked with the existing road system. As a long term perspective all villages with a population of 500 or more will be connected by roads during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. With a view to reducing the present imbalance in the roads sector, the 22 districts which are deficient in road communications will be brought to the State average level by creating the required infrastructure for transport of agricultural produce from villages to the markets and that of manufactured goods to the villages.

The strategy of road development broadly covers -

1. Completion of continuing works of the Fourth Plan and such roads taken under the scarcity works programme on which sufficient progress has been made. These are expected to connect a large number of villages.
2. Improvement and widening of State Highways, improvement of existing bridges, and Construction of by-passes etc.

3. Construction of bridges;
4. Completion of missing links on State Highways;
5. Linking of railway stations and regulated markets (mandies) with the nearest road system,
6. Construction of roads in dacoity infested areas.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 187 crore earmarked for the road development programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 34.00 crore will be utilised for the continuing schemes from the Fourth Plan and the balance will be utilised for new works.

#### 4.2. New Schemes to be implemented during the Fifth Plan Period

##### 4.2.1. Linking of regulated markets (Mandies) by all-weather roads

Since the State Government have taken over wholesale trade in foodgrains it has now become all the more necessary to connect all regulated markets (Mandies) and procurement centres in the State by all weather roads to enable the cultivators to bring their produce to the nearest mandi and also to facilitate quick transport of foodgrains to consuming markets all over the State. A provision of 15.00 Crore has been made for the construction of 1500 KMs of roads under this scheme.

##### 4.2.2 Linking of Rajat Jayanti Grams

A provision of Rs. 5.00 crore has been made for linking

the Rajat Jayanti Grams by constructing about 500 KMs of all weather roads.

#### 4.2.3. Emergency Roads-Anti-Dacoity Operations

The construction of strategic roads in the dacoity infested areas in the northern region of Madhya Pradesh has to be taken up on a priority basis to facilitate rapid and effective enforcement. This will be over and above the normal road programme. In 1970 a proposal for the construction of 1821 of roads and 5 bridges costing Rs. 11.96 crore was approved by the Home Ministry. The Government of India have agreed to provide funds for interstate roads as a loan but for intrastate roads the provision has to be made in the State Plan. The total cost of these intra-state roads have been estimated at Rs. 11.40 Crores and a provision of Rs.3.00 crore has been made in the Fifth Plan.

#### 4.2.4 Widening and strengthening of important roads including Rest Houses

It is proposed to widen and strengthen 1000 KMs of important roads carrying heavy traffic. Against the total requirement of Rs. 15.00 crore for this scheme, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided.

#### 4.2.5. Construction of bridges

Quite a large number of roads are constructed in the scarcity areas in the State. These roads are not useable



without bridges in rainy season. Out of the 345 major bridges proposed for construction, 76 bridges have been completed and 30 are under construction. Thus, there will be quite a heavy carry over of bridges in the next plan. Surveys, estimating etc. of some new bridges will also be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. These bridges will form the backbone of the bridge programme. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for 100 bridges under the Fifth Plan.

#### 4.2.6. Construction of new roads for reducing imbalances

Blockwise details of available road length have indicated that some of the areas are very deficient in this regard. It is proposed to construct about 1000 KMs. of new roads in the selected areas to improve the means of communication and a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the Plan period.

#### 4.2.7. Linking of Railway Stations

For integrated utilisation of rail and road transport it is necessary to link the unconnected railway stations with the state road system. About 335 KMs of roads are required to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 crore. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made.

#### 4.2.8 Provision of byepasses to congested towns and mainroads

The requirement for various districts works out to 61 bye-passes covering about 190.92 KM<sub>s</sub> at an estimated cost of Rs.1.90 Crore. An amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been provided.

#### 4.2.9 Roads connecting industrial and mining areas

Although rich in mineral and forest resources, development of new industries and exploitation of minerals are largely retarded in the state for want of adequate infrastructural facilities. It is proposed to construct 100 KMs of new roads by connecting potential mineral sites and new industrial locations viz. copper deposit in Balaghat district and paper pulp plant site in Bastar etc. A lump sum provision of 0.50 Crore has been made for this purpose.

#### 4.2.10 Office accommodation, Stores, workshop etc.

At present a great difficulty is being experienced for office accommodation and storage facility for materials. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore is being made for this purpose. It is necessary to expand the existing facilities and to set up another well equipped modern workshop to facilitate timely repairs and maintenance of machinery etc. An amount of Rs.0.50 crore has been proposed for the same.

### 4.3 Minimum Needs Programme for rural Roads

4.3.1 Various programmes implemented under successive five year plans basically aimed at the socio-economic development of the country along socialist lines with accelerated economic growth, expansion of employment opportunities, reduction of regional disparities, prevention of concentration of economic power and creation of all egalitarian society. Although there has been considerable growth in National income during the last two and half decades of planned development, the proportion of persons still living below the poverty line has not declined significantly. This is particularly true of backward regions in this state which are poorly served with infrastructural facilities which have largely retarded the economic growth of these areas.

4.3.2 According to the National Minimum Needs Programme all villages with a population of 1500 persons should be linked with all weather roads during the Fifth Plan. In view of the wide dispersion of population and the consequent low density the number of villages with a population of 1500 and above is small. According to this norm only a small fraction of State's population would be served.

4.3.3 Out of 45 districts in the State, in 19 districts, average road length (both surfaced and unsurfaced) per 100 sq. KMs. of

area is less than the State average of 8.7 KMs. The minimum needs programme under roads has to take into account the low density of population, larger inter village distances and the need for opening up large tribal areas. In order to enable the scattered rural population to effectively participate in the programmes of economic development it is essential to increase the communication facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to connect all villages having a population of 1000 or above with pacca roads in addition under this programme also.

4.3.4. According to the 1971 census there were about 7213 villages in the population range of 1000 and above. Out of these 4739 will have to be linked with all weather roads during the Fifth Plan. Of these 1036 villages are situated roads which are under construction. Hence 13900 Kms. of all weather roads are to be provided for 3332 villages.

4.3.5 The Districts of Bastar and Surguja are predominantly tribal and economically backward. The villages in these districts are usually small with far flung hamlets within a radius of 1 to 2 KMs. It is proposed to link up such habitations and this may require another additional length<sup>of</sup> 13500 Kms. roads in all tribal areas.

4.3.6 At an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 per KM road length the total cost of the programme works out as under:

<u>1. New road links</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> <u>(Crore Rs.)</u>
(a) Villages having population of 1500 and above.	8700 KMs.	
(b) Villages having population of 1000 to 1500	5200 "	
	<hr/>	
	13900 KMs	Rs. 92.50 Crore
 <u>2 Special programme of roads</u>		
Predominantly tribal districts	3,500 KMs	Rs. 24.50 Crore
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,400 KMs	Rs. 117.00 Crs
Price rise neutralisation (Adhoc 15%)		Rs. 17.00
		<hr/>
		134.56

4.3.7 These works would be taken up for execution during the Fifth Plan period. The implementation of this programme in all the 457 blocks in the state, help in reducing existing imbalances in the road communication system in various districts. The total cost of the programme works out to Rs. 134.55 Cr. against which a provision of <sup>Rs</sup> 98 Crores has been made under the minimum needs programme.

4.4 As stated earlier an amount of Rs. 88.00 Crores has been provided for the road development programme in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Out of this an amount of Rs. 34.00 Cr. will be utilised for the continuing schemes for the Fourth Plan and the balance will be utilised for new works. The road development programme proposed to be implemented during the fifth Plan period is expected to provide additional employment potential of 1296.00 lakh man days.

4.5.5 Central Sector Schemes.

The State Government has been receiving funds from the central sector for the development of national highways, interstate roads, economic roads, provision for over bridges, under bridges on railway crossings etc. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 75.00 crore on the above programme during the Fifth Plan period will be provided by the Government of India.

(11) ROAD TRANSPORT

The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was established in June, 1962. At the start the Corporation was operating its services on 361 routes covering a total length of about 41,432 Kms with a fleet of 571 vehicles. In 1963-64 it was decided to nationalise Passenger Road Transport in three phases so as to gradually cover all routes in the State (except kuchha routes).

Review of Progress in the Fourth Plan:

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan the block capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1030.38 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was made in the Fourth Plan of the State and an additional contribution of Rs. 154.00 lakhs was expected from the Ministry of Railways of the Central Government. The fleet of 1708 vehicles at the beginning of the Fourth Plan will have been enlarged to 1956 vehicles covering about 1340.00 lakh effective kilometres by the end of the Fourth Plan.

### Fifth Plan Programme

Programmes for road communications have to be considered both in the context of ever increasing requirements for the transportation of agricultural produce, industrial raw materials, finished products etc. as well as the needs of essential passenger traffic. In a State like Madhya Pradesh where the total number of privately owned motorised vehicles is less than half the number in a metropolitan centre like Bombay or Delhi, there is an overwhelming need for an efficient and extensive public transport system covering city services, intra-State and inter-State services. It is proposed to continue the development of such passenger services under State control so that the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation eventually covers all routes except kutchha ones by the end of the Fifth Plan. This calls for substantial replacement and additions to the existing fleet, provision for adequate workshop facilities to ensure the mobility of the vehicles on road, setting up of an institute for training of traffic and technical personnel required by the Roadways and provisions of essential amenities for passengers including bus stations, etc.



The pace of nationalisation of road transport in the State has been very slow. So far, it is estimated that between 42 to 45 per cent of the total routes only have been nationalised. This pace has to be considerably increased. The State Government has taken a policy decision recently to link all villages with a population of 1000 and more by all weather roads. It would therefore be necessary that the corporation covers as much as possible of these newly linked villages by providing passenger transport facilities. In view of these, it is necessary to augment substantially the block capital of the corporation during the Fifth Plan, for which a provision of Rs. 1350.00 lakhs has been made.

Further 1000 new buses are proposed to be added during this period bringing the fleet strength of the corporation to 2956 vehicles. This would enable it to cover about 2155.00 lakhs effective kilometres under operational services.

It is proposed to set up a Road Transport Training Institute in the State for providing training to the

employees of the Corporation in automobile engineering, traffic control, mechanical and electrical servicing, stores inventory, etc. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for these schemes in the Fifth Plan.

The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation also proposes to undertake goods transport business. Early action in this behalf is all the more necessary in view of the takeover of the wholesale grain trading by the State Government and increasing coverage under the nationalisation of forest produce.

The Road Transport Corporations Act 1950, does not permit the take over of goods transport by the Corporation and possibilities are being explored in this regard. This would require funds over and above those proposed for the Fifth Plan which are exclusively meant for passenger public transport services only.

(iii) T O U R I S M

With its incomparable archaeological wealth, scenic spots, hills and valleys, Madhya Pradesh abounds in tourism potential and is one of the few attractive tourist regions of the Country. A few tourist centres like Khajuraho, Sanchi, Kanha National park and Mandu are already internationally known. There are still a few like Marble Rocks and Bastar which have potentialities of attaining international stature if developed properly. In addition there are number of other centres of regional and local interest which continue to sustain the interest of domestic tourists.

Review of Progress under the Fourth Plan.

Efforts were made to create facilities for tourists in the State during the Third Plan period. It was only during the Fourth Plan that some attention was given to the development of tourist centres and some provision <sup>was made</sup> for providing some amenities to the local population and tourists. The first priority was assigned to centres which are already receiving foreign and domestic tourists such as Khajuraho, Sanchi and Kanha Kisli. The second priority was

assigned to places <sup>of</sup> domestic tourist interest like Pachmarhi, Marble Rocks, Mandu, Gwalior, Bhopal etc. During the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs was provided for the development of tourism in the State and an amount of Rs. 60.76 lakhs is likely to be utilised by the plan end. The reason for shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to absolute dependence on other departments for implementation of the schemes.

The targets which are likely to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan includes:-

- (i) Construction of Dormitories and a Hotel, beautification of Shivsagar lake and Phuta Talao, street lighting, water supply and bye pass at Khajuraho;
- (ii) Improvement of internal roads, water supply provision of an Elephant with Mahavat, guide service, petrol pump and veterinary hospital at Kanha Kishki.
- (iii) Water supply and cafeteria at Sanchi;
- (iv) Boat house with jetty gardens and beautification of Bhadbhada at Bhopa;
- (v) Youth centre and tented accommodation at Pachmarhi;
- (vi) Water supply and flood lighting at Marble Rocks;
- (vii) Tourist bungalow at Gwalior;
- (viii) Road to temples at Omkareshwar and tourist bungalow at Ujjain;
- (ix) Gardens and picnic spots at Mandu;

- (x) Accommodation in boat club and furnishing of George Castle at Shivpur i; and
- (xi) Lights and repairs of ghats at Maheshwar and roads to Sonmunda, Kapildhara and Dhuandhar at Amarkantak.

Fifth Plan Programme.

With a view to creating better facilities at the various tourist centres in the State so as to meet the need of the growing traffic at these Centres as also to attract foreign and domestic traffic, a provision of Rs. 228.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan. The priorities for the development of tourist centres have been accorded on the basis of potentialities and tourist inflow. The following are some of the important schemes:-

KHAJURAHO.

With nearly 85,000 tourists visiting per year, Khajuraho will be given the top priority for development in the Fifth Plan period. It is estimated that by 1975 Khajuraho would be receiving more than a lakh of tourist per year. The schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan include tourist cottages and huts, hotel block and dormitory (second phase), retiring rooms at bus stand, Bar-cum-cafeteria, bus stand complex, development of tourist and service staff accommodation

area, general landscaping and gardens, improvement of village, development of the plaza, swimming pool, flood lighting, boating at Rajnagar and Rangawat lakes and telescopes and equipment for tape recorded version. A provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

#### KANHA.

It is proposed to create a tourist complex at Kisli. This complex will have tourist facilities like log huts, dormitories, Bar-cum-restaurent, swimming pool etc. and civic and service staff amenities. The total area of the national park has recently been increased to 178 sq. miles. The complex is at the extreme western point of the park. It is, therefore, felt necessary to create two more minor complexes at Muki and Bammidador close to the main wild life area. An air strip will also be provided at Baminidadar. These requirements will cost Rs. 42.50 lakh.

#### SANCHI.

The Buddhist Stupas at Sanchi are said to be the oldest and the best preserved in the Country. On an average 45,000 tourists annually visit Sanchi. During the Fourth Plan, the schemes of water supply, flood

lighting, Cafeteria and toilet facilities on the hill top would have been implemented. The accommodation at present consists of a Traveller's lodge of 10 beds, a Circuit House with 4 beds, a Rest house of 4 beds and 3 retiring rooms. Foreign and Home tourists visiting Sanchi do not stay at Sanchi due to lack of tourist group accommodation. It has therefore been felt necessary that a tourist bungalow-cum-dormitory is constructed and facilities like Bar-cum-cafeteria, an audio rendering by tape is also provided. The adjoining tourist places of Vidisha, Udaipur and Gyaspur are also proposed to be included in the complex. A provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs will be made for this complex.

#### M A N D U .

Mandu is frequently visited because of its historical importance, scenic beauty, architectural grandeur massive Afgan monuments and its romantic legend of the musician-Sultan of Malwa, Baz Bahadur and the beautiful Roop Mati. The place conjures up an ideal atmosphere for a holiday resort. During the Fifth Plan a provision of rupees 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for creating tourist facilities at Mandu. The facilities include bar-cum-cafeteria, hut, picnic points, flood lighting at Jahaj Mahal, clearing of Moonjtal, street

lighting, improvement of town centre, bus stand etc.

The following provision has been kept for developing facilities at other tourist centres usually visited by the domestic tourist.

Tourist Place	Fifth Plan Provision (in lakh Rs.)
1. Bhopal Complex	15.00
2. Marble Rocks	15.00
3. Bastar	11.00
4. Pachmarhi	5.75
5. Shivpuri	4.00
6. Bandhogarh	5.00
7. Bhoramdeo	3.00
8. Burhanpur (Asirgarh)	2.00
9. Ujjain	2.00
10. Maheshwar	1.00
11. Gwalior	0.50

1). Bhopal Complex.

Being close to Sanchi and the capital of the State, large number of tourist and businessmen visit Bhopal. In view of this it is proposed to develop week-



end and lake resorts at Hathai Kheda, Kerwa Dam and Samardha.

2). Marble Rocks.

The marble rocks at Jabalpur is a gift of nature. Efforts are to be made to develop this place to provide tourist recreation. It is proposed to construct a tourist rest house, a youth hostel, bar-cum-cafeteria, and provide for improvement of footpaths and stairway, bus stand complex, boating and boatshed, provision of 2 rest sheds on way to the falls, flood lighting and water supply.

3). Bastar.

From tourism point of view, it is a vergin land where in one finds multiple manifestations of tribal life and culture. Its caves, water falls, river valleys and forest areas are of attraction to a tourist fond of natural beauty.

4). Pachmarhi.

It is the highest plateau on the Satpura Hills and the summer resort in this State. It is knewn for its beautiful spots. There is great influx of tourist during summer and autumn. Some facilities for tourists have already been provided. During fifth plan, it is

proposed to construct 10 tourist cottages, camping ground day shelter etc., during the Fifth Plan.

5). Shivpuri.

For the development of tourist traffic it is proposed to expand Sakhya Sagar Boat club, develop approach to the historic fort of Narwar and provide cruising and smaller boats.

6). Bandhogarh.

It is in the national park of Bandhogarh that the famous white tigers of Rewa were found. Surrounded on three sides by the Vindhyan Hills, it is not only a habitat for wild life but also a store house of history and archaeology. It is proposed to convert the caves into overnight shelters and develop road to the fort.

7). Bhoram Deo.

Bhoramdeo has a temple complex. It is situated on the eastern edge of Mithal range, on the portion that extends from Kanha-supkhar to the Chhatigarh plains. These temples are noted for their architectural grandeur. It is proposed to develop the area for tourist purposes.

8). Burhanpur.

The historical town of Burhanpur has a number of Mughal monuments. The Asirgarh fort near Burhanpur is a landmark of this area. Stay facilities for the tourists will be provided during the Fifth Plan.

9). Ujjain.

With its temples, observatory and ghats, Ujjain is a famous religious centre of the State. It is visited not only by pilgrims but by tourists also. The existing tourist dak bungalow is proposed to be expanded and transport facilities for sight seeing would be provided.

10). Maheshwar.

It is a historical as well as a religious place on the bank of river Narmada. It was the seat of the saint-Queen of Indore, Ahilya Bai. Here the tourists could row and cruise in the river Narmada in the traditionally cool and soothing nights of Malwa and take a holy bath at Sahastradhara, where the river breaks into several streams. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided to the Municipal Committee for the better upkeep of the ghats.

11). Gwalior.

Being on the Delhi-Bombay highway and on the way to Khajuraho, a number of tourists stopover and visit the historic fort of Gwalior, known for its architectural grandeur. It was in this fort that Dara<sup>shiko</sup> was imprisoned by Emperor Aurangzeb. It is proposed to create<sup>e</sup> facilities at Gwalior for day shelter and the toilet at the fort and cafeteria.

Tourist Development Corporation.

The State Government have decided to set up a Tourism Development Corporation in the public Sector for undertaking the execution of works planned by the department of tourism, managing and maintaining tourist bungalows operating tourist transport and publication of tourist publicity literature. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs as grant for the administrative expenditure and Rs. 25 lakhs as repayable loan.

Departmental Organisation.

With the increase in the activities of the Department of tourism, it is necessary to expand staff and open regional and tourist information offices to handle and assist tourist traffic all over the State. Regional offices are proposed to be opened at Khajuraho,

Jabalpur, Indore, Gwalior and Raipur. In addition tourist offices and counters are proposed at a important centres. Training programmes will also be undertaken for the staff and guides. A statistical cell is also proposed for proper collection of tourist data. For all these a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be required.

Tourist Publicity.

During the Fifth Plan all the major and a few minor tourist centres would have basic tourist amenities. The need for publication of high Standard of folders, brochures, posters, hoardings and picture postcards etc., cannot be under emphasised. These will be sent all over the world to attract larger number of foreign tourists. It is also proposed to organise tours of travel agents, travel writers and photographers. Latest media of publicity such as top class coloured documentaries, T.V. feature is proposed to be employed to ensure maximum result of publicity. For all these items a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been included in the Fifth Plan.

\*\*\*

## (k) GENERAL EDUCATION AND OTHER EDUCATION SCHEMES

(i) Elementary and Secondary Education

## A- Elementary Education.

Education is not only an essential item of social consumption but also a very important vehicle for the improvement of the human resource, so necessary for the alleviation of poverty. The Directive principle of State policy as enshrined in Art. 35 of the Constitution therefore enjoins the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Efforts have been made during the Fourth Plan and the previous Plans to provide educational facilities to children of this age group which have resulted in increasing the number of Primary Schools to 44000 and middle schools to 7600 in 1972-73. The number of Primary Schools and Middle Schools is likely to be 48,221 and 8328 respectively by the end of 1973-74. Only 53% of the children of the age group of 6-11, and 23% of the children of the age group <sup>of 11-14</sup> were covered of 11-14 by 1970-71. The opening of additional schools in 1971-72 has improved this position slightly i.e. 58% for age group 6-11 and 23% for age group 11-14 and the anticipated achievements by the end of 1973-74 will be 65% and 24.90% respectively. The Fourth Plan outlay for

Elementary Education was Rs. 1025 Lakhs against which the likely expenditure will be Rs. 1003 Lakhs.

The Actual progress is far behind the objective set out by the Constitution. In pursuance of the Constitutional mandate, it has been decided at the national level that cent percent children in the age group 6-11 and 60% in the age group 11-14 should be given elementary education.

Considering the present progress and the goal contained in the National Approach Paper the task of increasing the enrolment is stupendous. The enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 will have to be raised from 31.5 lakhs in 1970-71 to 63.27 lakhs by the year 1978-79, which is an average additional annual improvement of 4.54 lakhs as against the average annual enrolment of 1.07 lakhs reached over the last 10 years. Similarly the enrolment of children in the age group of 11-14, will have to be increased from 7.49 lakhs in 1971-72 to 19.77 lakhs in 1978-79 which implies an average additional annual enrolment of about 1.75 lakhs as against that of 0.41 lakhs at present. The general backwardness of education in this State and the limited period of less than 7 years available for the achievement of the national objectives necessitate the formulation of a special strategy.

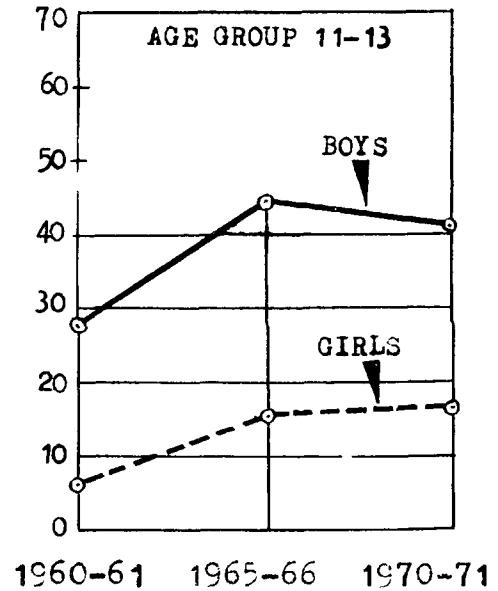
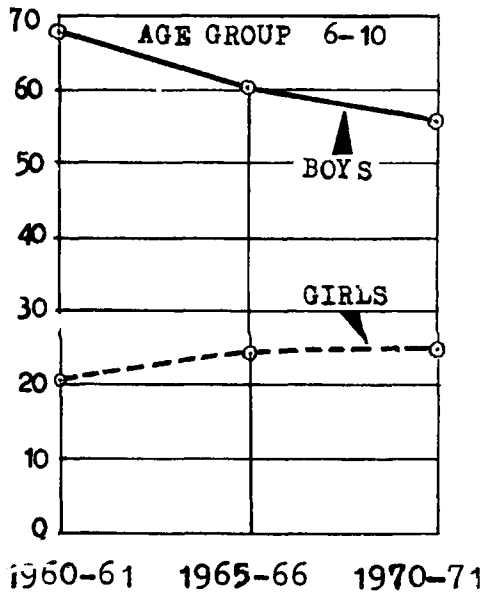
It is, therefore, essential to initiate advance action during 1973-74 itself by opening new schools, providing additional teachers and necessary infrastructural facilities. This will require not only the expansion of institutional facilities but also the strengthening of the administrative machinery and the improvement of training techniques and programmes. This district-wise surveys reveal that the percentage of enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 was 35.1 in 1971-72 in a backward district like Sidhi and 77.3 in an advanced district like Indore. In most of the tribal districts viz. Sidhi, Surguja, Bastar, Khargone, Jhabua, Dhar etc., it was between 35 to 51 %. The reasons for this low enrolment in the backward districts are the poor spatial coverage of existing institutional facilities, long distances between the schools and the villages poor children are not availing themselves of the school facilities and abstain from attending the schools to assist their parents in the family occupation, poor people have not got the necessary wherewithal to support the children's education and the social inhibition in sending girls to the schools. The spatial spread of educational facilities by the opening of schools in a village or its close vicinity and the appointment of women teachers will go a long way in improving the



percentage of enrolment. Along with it, an enlarged and dynamic programme of incentives including mid-day meals, free uniforms and text books will require to be implemented.

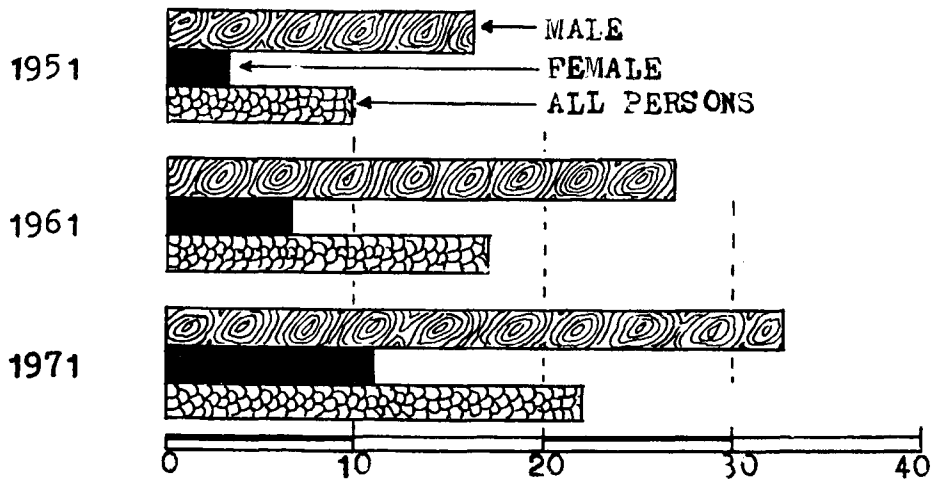
The strategy of development always lies in the optimum utilisation of the existing facilities. In urban areas where the demand for education is well established, and the number of students are in excess of the intake capacity, additional qualified staff would be appointed, and in areas where educational facilities are minimum, specially the tribal and other backward districts, new institutions have to be opened. The tribal districts are sparsely populated. The number of villages in this State having a population less than 300 according to the Census of 1971 are over 33000 and they constitute above 44% of the total number of villages. In such villages, there may not be more than 10 to 25 school going children. Nevertheless schools will be required despite the low enrolment. With a view to minimising the uneconomic utilisation of facilities, it is contemplated to bring about certain innovations like establishing sub-schools where a local resident preferably a woman with minimum educational qualifications will be asked to start a school and impart instruction for classes I to III. In due course regular schools will be opened.

# PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN



# LITERACY RATES

CENSUS



The first step in the direction of universalising education at the elementary level is provision of Primary and Middle Schools within easy and accessible distance of one mile (1.5 Km) for a Primary and 3 Miles (5 Km) for a Middle School with local adjustments in view of a physical obstacle like a river, hill, nallah, etc.

There are 70,883 villages in the State. 17,578 of them have 43,412 hamlets located at various distances from the main village. There are 29,689 villages which do not have a Primary School at present. Besides, the urban areas also require additional schools for the increased enrolment which cannot be accommodated in the existing schools due to lack of extra capacity or distance involved. A survey in this respect has indicated the requirements of 28,315 new Primary Schools.

As 4,000 schools are expected to be opened in 1973-74, the net requirement in the Fifth Plan will be 24,315. It is proposed that 60 of them should be Asharam Schools for children of remote and sparsely populated tribal villages, where schools cannot be located within <sup>a</sup> reasonable distance. 8,000 of the new primary schools will be converted into 16,000 sub-schools with classes 1-3 only with a part-time local teacher preferably a lady. The total

cost will be Rs. 2157.42 lakhs.

#### Additional Primary School Teachers

The population of the children in the age group 6-11 in the State will be 63.27 lakhs in 1978-79. 53.85 lakh children (or 85% of this population) will be enrolled in formal schools by the end of the Plan. At the end of 1973-74, 38.32 lakhs children will have<sup>to</sup> be enrolled in formal Primary Schools. The teacher-pupil ratio in the State is 1:36. It is not possible to improve this ratio as the new schools will be located in remote areas and where the enrolment is expected to remain low for sometime. The teacher-pupil ratio may even deteriorate in certain areas. In aggregate over-all ratio is likely to be 1:35. On these bases the number of teachers required for the expected enrolment of 15.53 lakhs will be 44,370. As 24,315 teachers will be appointed for the new schools, 20,055 additional teachers will be required for which an outlay of Rs. 1,571.72 lakhs is proposed.

#### New Middle Schools and Additional Teachers

At the end of 1978-79, the population of age group 11-14 will be 35.95 lakhs. It will be possible to enrol only 11.51 lakhs (or 32.01% of the age group) in formal middle schools by that year, in view of the possible transfer rate of children enrolled in

Primary Schools during the IV Plan. There will be 8,328 Middle Schools at the end of 1973-74. Since during the Fifth Plan children of socio-economically backward sections of the community will be brought to Schools, it will be possible to sustain a teacher-pupil ratio of only 1:25. The enrolment in Middle Schools at the end of 1973-74 is expected to be 7.64 lakhs. Thus the additional enrolment in the Fifth Plan period will be 3.87 lakhs. For these children, on the basis of a Middle School for 3 sections of 25 children each, at least 4,800 new Middle Schools will be required. Survey and mapping of Middle Schools in each district of the State on the norms of one Middle School for 4 Primary Schools and within 5 Kms. of walking distance from each village for a population of 1500 in the rural area and a school within the same walking distance and enrolment of at least 120 children in the urban areas also indicates the need of at least 4800 additional Middle Schools in the Fifth Plan. 4800 new Middle Schools are, therefore proposed for which 16,000 teachers will be required. This programme is estimated to cost Rs. 1826.29 lakh.

## UNIVERSAL ENROLMENT

Informal Education:-

Due to financial and administrative constraints, the formal schools will cater to only 53.85 lakhs children i.e. 85% of the age group 6-11 and 11.51 lakhs i.e. 32.01% of the age group 11-14. The following schemes have been devised for those who will not be in a position to avail themselves of the formal arrangements.

(a) Part-time Education for Children of age-group 9-11

It is estimated that 15.05 lakh children in 1974-75, 10.81 lakhs in 1975-76, 2.43 lakhs in 1976-77, 2.72 lakhs in 1977-78 and 2.66 lakhs in 1978-79 will need part-time arrangements. Special sections will be started for them in the Primary Schools. One teacher will impart instruction <sup>to</sup> 15 students and will be paid Rs. 50/-P.M. The remuneration will be given on the basis of number of students enrolled and passing a prescribed examination to give incentive for better coverage.

(b) Part-time Education for children in the age group 11-14.

It is estimated that there will be 19.41 lakhs children in the age group 11-14 at the beginning of the Fifth Plan who have either not attended a school or have dropped out without permanent literacy. It will not be possible to provide part time education

for all these children as on the basis of one teacher for every 15 children, the requirement will be Rs. 73 crores. We will be able to achieve only 50% coverage of this age group in formal and informal arrangements. As against the proposed national target of 60%. Part time arrangement will, therefore, be made for 39.68 lakhs children during the Fifth Plan.

(C) Continuation Classes

It is estimated that approximately 14,000 children every year will need the facility of continuation classes after school hours. Due to non-availability of a school at a reasonable distance or owing to their being occupied during school hours, they are not in a position <sup>to</sup> attend a school after passing the Vth class. This programme will necessitate the following provision:-

(a) Part-time classes for 9-11	-568.80 lakhs
(b) Part-time classes for 11-14	-901.23 lakhs
(c) Continuation classes	-400.35 lakhs

Total:- Rs. 1,870.38 lakhs

Incentives

Since most of the children who will come to schools belong to the socially and economically backward sections of the

community, special incentive programmes will be necessary to encourage enrolment of these children. Besides, special programmes are required for encouragement of girls' enrolment. Following programmes are proposed:-

(a) Provision of Free Text-Books

Book Banks will be set up in rural Primary Schools located in slums and other poverty stricken areas. About 30% of the rural area in the State is inhabited by tribals. Besides, there is a considerable scheduled Caste population requiring similar benefits. Thus book banks will be required for about 33% of the enrolment. A complete set of text books for I-V classes will cost Rs. 15/-

Rs. 188.00 lakhs will be required for this scheme.

(b) Free uniform for Girls

Special emphasis will be placed on increased enrolment of girls. It is common knowledge that large number of girls belonging to poorer sections of society do not come to schools due to lack of proper clothing. Hence it is proposed that free uniforms may be provided to girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who will be enrolled in the Primary and Middle Schools. On the assumption that 30% of the girls will come from poorer sections and will require two sets of uniform to costing Rs. 15/-,



Rs. 247.00 lakhs are proposed for this programme.

(o) Mid-Day Meals

Free mid-day meals will be a great incentive in increasing enrolment and retention in schools. However, it may not be possible financially and administratively to undertake this programme on universal basis. Even if the programme is confined to Primary Schools in the tribal areas, the cost will be Rs. 40.00 crores. Hence a provision of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs only has been made for this scheme. This will be used for areas of very poor enrolment.

(d) Construction of Lady Teacher Quarters

Non-availability of women teachers is an important reason for poor enrolment of girls in elementary schools which difficulty can be overcome by providing adequate housing facilities in the interior, where they are non-existent. As most of the new schools will be opened in distant places, it is proposed to construct a lady teacher quarter for at least 50% of the new schools at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- per quarter. Rs. 15 crores are required for this programme.

(e) Special Incentives for Tribal Students

A large number of tribal children will have to be enrolled and retained in schools in the V Plan period to achieve the objective of universal education. It is proposed to have special incentive programmes for these children Rs. 595.00 lakhs are provided for these programmes.

PROGRAMMES OF QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT-(a) Training of Teachers

There will be 37,948 untrained teachers at the beginning of the Fifth Plan and 60,000 will be recruited during the Plan period. The training institutions in the State can train 5,000 teachers in the Fifth Plan period after doubling their capacity from the year 1973-74. Therefore, 20 new B. T. Is. will be required in the Fifth Plan. All these arrangements also will suffice for only 38,000 teachers. For the rest, arrangements will be made at special institutions which will be closed after clearing the backlog of untrained teachers. The total cost of these training arrangements will be Rs. 1520.00 lakhs. Teachers will also require in service orientation training once in five years. A comprehensive training programme has been started from 1972-73 and will be continued during the Plan period. The cost in the plan period will

be Rs. 374.00 lakhs. Since a massive training programme has been taken under Half a Million Jobs scheme, this year, the burden in the state plan will be considerably reduced, if this scheme is continued next year by the Government of India. Thus, a provision of Rs. 1894.00 lakhs is required for this purpose. yet in view of the financial limitations, Rs. 947.00 lakh only have been proposed.

(b) Strengthening of Administration

The present administrative set-up was sanctioned in 1956. Since then there have been considerable expansion of educational facilities but the administrative arrangements have remained practically unchanged. Adequate and effective supervision and inspection is necessary for achieving the objective of universalizing education and improving the quality of education. During the Fifth Plan period the increasing number of educational institutions and personnel will require strengthening of administrative machinery. A provision of Rs. 375.68 lakhs is proposed.

(c) School Complexes

The scheme of school complexes as recommended by the Education Commission will be implemented to make administration more effective and efficient. Feeder Primary Schools will be attached to a Central Middle School and such feeder Middle Schools

will be attached to a Central High School, so as to form a two-tier system of school complexes. A complete network of such complexes will be established throughout the State. The programme will not have any financial implication.

(c) State Board of Teachers' Education

A Board of Teachers' Education has been set up. The Board will be adequately strengthened to carry out its various functions. Rs. 2 lakhs will be necessary for this purpose.

(d) Improvement of Text-Books

The programme of improvement and upgrading the text books in elementary schools has already been taken up. This work will be continued by the Text-Books Corporation. Hence no amount is proposed for this programme.

(e) Encouragement of Experimentation and Innovations

It is necessary that teachers and others working in the field of education should be encouraged to take up experimentation and innovations in the field of elementary education. It is difficult to estimate the amount required for each purpose. One of the agencies for such innovations will be school teachers' and headmasters' forums. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for encouraging such schemes.

Equipment and Buildings for New Schools

It is proposed that new schools should be opened only after provision is made for necessary building and equipment. Hence buildings will be provided for 20,490 new Primary and 4,000 new Middle Schools and Rs. 1626.36 lakhs are proposed for this programme.

The financial Outlay

The total amount required for implementing all the schemes of elementary education is Rs. 15455.85 lakh out of which an amount of Rs. 12455.81 lakh is needed for the minimum needs programme. Thus the state sector provision would be of Rs. 3000.04 lakh only comprising an amount of Rs. 726.36 lakh for school buildings, Rs. 1894.00 lakh for teachers' training, Rs. 375.68 for strengthening of administration, Rs. 2.00 lakh for State Board of Teacher Education and Rs. 2.00 lakh for encouragement of experimentation.

**MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME**

In the field of elementary education, provision of facilities and incentives for 100% enrolment of the age group 6-11 and 50% enrolment of the 11-14 age group are part of the minimum needs programme. There are, however, additional arrange-

ments for qualitative improvement, strengthening of administration teachers' training and informal education which are absolutely necessary but may not be accepted as part of the minimum needs programme. The proposed minimum needs programmes under elementary education are :-

	<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1. New Primary Schools and additional teachers for Primary Schools	3729.14
2. New Middle Schools and teachers for new Middle Schools	1826.29
3. Informal arrangements for age group	
(a) 9-11 (Part-time classes)	568.80
(b) 11-14 (Part-time classes)	901.23
(c) 11-14 (Continuation " )	400.35
4. Incentive Programmes	410.00
5. School buildings	900.00
	<hr/>
	12455.81
	<hr/>

The total cost of the minimum needs programme will be Rs. 124.56 crores.

## B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Expansion of Education

In the secondary sector, due to financial constraints, it may not be possible to attain the objective of complete universalisation of education for some time. However, due to larger increases in the in-take of students in Primary and Middle Schools in the coming years, the enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools will inevitably increase and will have to be provided for.

The prevailing pattern of education in the State requires a student to spend 14 years to reach the first degree level of which he spends 11 years in a school and the remainder in a University. A consensus has ensued at the national level that the existing 14 year pattern should be modified to a 15 year pattern so that a student spends 10 years in a school, 2 years in a pre-university institution and the remainder in a University. During the Fifth Plan the existing pattern will be restructured accordingly.

### New High Schools

There are at present 1781 Higher Secondary Schools in the State and 75 institutions are expected to be opened in 1973-74. Thus the number of Higher Secondary Schools at the end of the

Fourth Plan will be 1856. The enrolment in the Higher Secondary Schools was 3.53 lakhs in 1968-69 and this number is likely to reach <sup>4.33 lakhs</sup> by the end of 1973-74. The anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 872.8 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs. 575 lakhs. It is estimated that after taking into account the natural wastage, stagnation etc., 4.93 lakh children will be attending the Higher Secondary schools in the Fifth Plan period. Analysis of enrolment and number of sections in the existing schools shows that on an average, a Higher Secondary School has seven sections i.e. approximately 2 sections for each class. The number of students who are expected to enter the IX class by the end of Fifth Plan will be 2.02 lakh and, therefore, on the assumption of providing two sections of 30 students each in every school, 1511 new high schools will be required. The total cost of the new High Schools will be Rs. 1785.89 lakhs but only 1000 new High Schools costing Rs. 1188.89 lakhs are proposed due to availability of limited finances.

#### Higher Secondary Schools

As suggested by the Education Commission (1964-66), only 30% of the children at the end of Class X will opt for vocational courses, 40% will seek work and only 30% will continue their



education. On this assumption, it is proposed that only one-third of the schools in the State should be converted into Higher Secondary Schools i.e. have classes XI and XII. 900 Higher Secondary schools are proposed. The financial implication of this programme will be Rs. 592.48 lakhs.

#### Vocationalization<sup>of</sup> Education

In the Fifth Plan, the curriculum at the Higher Secondary stage will be improved and modified on the lines recommended by the Education Commission. This will necessarily include programmes of introducing vocational course in agricultural, industrial and services sectors as well as for self-employment. It is proposed to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for starting vocational courses in selected Higher Secondary Schools. The courses will be such as are relevant in the region or area in view of its general level of agricultural and industrial development.

#### Teachers' Training

During the Fifth Plan period, training facilities will be required for 21,000 teachers so as to ensure the appointment of trained teachers in the Secondary Schools.

There are 10 State Colleges of Education in the State. The capacity of these institutions is 1,550 per year. The

capacity of these institutions will be increased to 200 per College, i.e. annual capacity of 2,000. This will be sufficient to train 10,000 teachers during the fifth plan. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made only for increasing the training capacity of existing institutions.

#### School Buildings

The Higher Secondary Schools in the State at present do not have adequate accommodation and laboratory facilities etc. While the problem does not admit of any immediate solution, it will be desirable to provide some funds for these facilities during the Fifth Plan. Hence it is proposed that suitable provision should be <sup>made</sup> for necessary buildings, equipment and Laboratory facilities for the new Schools etc. For 1511 new High Schools, an amount of Rs. 15.11 crores will be required. It is assumed that this cost should be primarily met by local contributions and therefore a token provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### Improvement of selected schools

It is necessary that in each district a few schools are strengthened and improved to become pace setting institutions in the area. This programme of improvement and strengthening of 117 Higher Secondary Schools has already been initiated.

This will be continued during the Fifth Plan and an amount of Rs. 50,000/- per school will be made available during the plan period. Rs. 58.50 lakhs are proposed for this programme.

#### Inservice Training

It is proposed that knowledge of new content and methodology should be given to teachers through inservice training programmes. These programmes will be organised in the Colleges of Education and the State level Institutes. Rs. 5 lakhs are required for this purpose.

#### Physical Education

Physical education as an integral part of the school curricula requires that at least one trained physical training instructor is appointed in each High/Higher Secondary School. Besides, some amount will be required for upkeep and maintenance of play grounds. A sum of Rs. 9.27 lakhs is provided for all these items.

#### Libraries

Every High/Higher Secondary School should have a well-equipped library for widening the outlook of students and teachers and supplementing knowledge of their subjects acquired in the class

room. Besides, a programme of text-book libraries will be necessary to make text books available to all students. An annual recurring grant of Rs. 250/- will <sup>be</sup> provided for a High School and additional Rs. 100/- for a Higher Secondary School. A sum of Rs. 10.20 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

#### Libraries of audio-visual aids

Use of audio-visual aids is essential for qualitative improvement as their proper use makes educational instruction interesting and effective, thereby minimising wastage and stagnation at all levels. It will not be possible to provide these aids to all the schools. Hence it is proposed that audio-visual libraries may be set up <sup>at</sup> the training colleges in the Division from where films, film strips, tapes and records will be loaned to the secondary schools in the division. This will also help in proper maintenance of the equipment and safe storage and upkeep of films etc. Rs. 10.25 lakhs are suggested for this programme.

#### Subject Teachers' Association

It is desirable to provide a forum of subject Teachers' Association where all the teachers of a subject from Class I to XII can discuss problems and ways of improving quality of teaching of their subject and prepare new teaching aids. This can be done

through discussions and conferences where experts can provide valuable guidance. These associations will be formed by the teachers themselves, but with a view to encouraging formation of such bodies and enabling them to function effectively, they will be assisted by grant of recurring and non-recurring amounts. Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 15 Subject Associations.

Financial Outlay

The total financial outlay for implementing all the proposed Schemes of Secondary Education during the V Plan works out to Rs. 2003.63 lakh.

(ii) COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

While the goal of the universal primary education is enjoined by the directive principle of the State policy, enshrined in the Constitution, the objective of higher education should be preparing men and women for undertaking the arduous task of national development. Higher education has, therefore, to be selective, quality oriented and suited to the socio-economic needs of a developing society. The four Five Year Plans have witnessed the expansion of the institutions of higher education in the State with the result that the institutional proliferation has become a matter of serious concern. Since there is no direct connection between the institutions of higher learning and the employment market the institutions have been producing graduates far in excess of their required number with the result that unemployment amongst educated youth has become a difficult problem. During the Fifth Plan the strategy will be to consolidate the existing institutions, bring about quality improvement and to offer new curriculae whereby the employability of the youth is increased. Besides the generation of manpower of necessary quality to undertake the challenge of planned economic development, the value of higher education cannot

be lest sight of as it is a very powerful impulse of social movement and very necessary for creation of values and attitudes of an egalitarian social order. An integrated plan for higher education must, therefore, reflect both these aspects.

By the end of the plan there will be 247 colleges in the State with an enrolment of about 1.66 lakhs. 81 new colleges and one university have been established during the Fourth Plan. The likely expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan will be Rs. 5.32 crore as against the plan outlay of Rs. 5.25 crore. There has been a considerable expansion both in number of colleges and enrolment during the plan periods. While preparing the Fifth Plan proposal of collegiate education the following broad objectives have been kept in view :-

- (1) Correction of regional imbalances;
- (2) Introduction of selected professional courses both at the undergraduate and graduate levels;
- (3) Qualitative improvements ;
- (4) Introduction of schemes of informal education;
- (5) Removal of disparities in the standards of accommodation, staff, equipment and enrolment in the existing colleges;
- (6) Development of post graduate education and research at University centres;

- (7) Improvement of quality in college teachers;
- (8) Programme of scholarships for talented students of rural and backward areas;
- (9) Restructuring of the undergraduate curricula;
- (10) Students' Welfare schemes ; and
- (11) Improvement of systems of examinations.

Keeping the above broad objectives in mind, the schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan can be broadly categorised as under:-

- (1) Works-spillover and new works,
- (2) University education,
- (3) Development of Government Colleges with aid from UGC,
- (4) Government Colleges-improvement programmes,
- (5) Non-Government colleges,
- (6) Scholarships and Fellowships,
- (7) Strengthening of administrative arrangements,
- (8) Cultural activities.

The financial outlay for Fifth Five Year Plan has been proposed to the tune of Rs. 1810.00 lakhs with a view to bring out qualitative improvement and stabilisation of the existing



facilities in the field of higher education.

The various schemes which are proposed to be implemented during Fifth Plan are as detailed below:-

I. Works.

1. Spillover and new works, including pro-rata share of establishment, tools and plants.

Most of the works sanctioned and started during the Third Plan period could not be completed for want of adequate funds and ban on new construction due to national emergency. 26 incomplete works including new works proposed during Fourth Plan are still to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. To meet the requirement of 87 Government Colleges for additional Class rooms, extension of laboratories, libraries, auditorium staff quarters etc. a sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs will be required during the Fifth Plan period. This will also include the construction of new or additional accomodation for non-Government Colleges which may be brought under the Government Control during the Fourth/Fifth Plan periods.

II. University Education.

1. Development grants to Universities for advanced studies and National service Scheme.

The need for the expansion of educational facilities at the degree and post-graduate level to meet the growing and imperative demand for higher education, the urgency for opening new faculties in modern disciplines and the need to increase and stimulate research by the Universities cannot be understated. Government has already assured the universities that if the developmental programmes are taken in hand after its prior approval, the expenditure on this account would be reimbursed by Government by an increase in developmental grants. To meet the normal demands of the old and new Universities established during the Third and Fourth Plan periods, sufficient funds will be required during the Fifth Plan period. A total plan provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs, has, therefore, been proposed during the Fifth Plan.

2. Grants for curriculum development programmes and improvements in the Examination System.

This is a new scheme which will be introduced during the Fifth Plan with a view to remedy the defects of rigid and out-of-date curriculum, particularly in the branches of science and Social Science. It is necessary that each University should have Unit for curriculum development and improvement of syllabi, so that the syllabus for s for

different courses may be improved and modified in the light of growing knowledge. This unit will also have a cell for planning, evaluation and statistics. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during Fifth Plan.

In order to effect improvements in the examination system, an Examination Reform and Evaluation Unit would be established in each University under this scheme. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be necessary.

3. Grant for establishment of Evaluation Centres for improvements in the examination system.

In order to effect improvements in the examination system

<sup>a</sup> An Examination Reform and Evaluation Unit would be established in each University under this scheme. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be necessary.

4. Grants for administrative blocks, hostels, staff quarters and health centres etc.

There are nine Universities in the State. Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa, was started in the year 1968, i. e. during the Third Annual Plan period. Bhopal University was also established during the Fourth Plan in 1970-71. Development grants-in-aid have not for these two universities from UGC and been received/so far. In the absence of matching contribution by the University Grants Commission, Government share for the construction of administrative blocks could not be released during Fourth Plan. Both these new Universities are functioning in hired

buildings. It is proposed to provide lumpsum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to cover the matching share of the State Government for administrative blocks, staff quarters, hostels, health centres and other essential amenities, during Fifth Plan for the Universities in the State.

5. Matching grant for post-graduate hostels in Universities.

The State Government have decided to assist the Universities in constructing post-graduate hostels. This scheme has been recently introduced by University Grants Commission and the State Government have to provide matching grant for this purpose, for which a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

6. Grants for establishment of Correspondence Courses in selected Universities.

This is a new scheme, which will be introduced during the Fifth Plan period. In order to meet the needs of those students who cannot join colleges while in employment, and wish to improve their

academic qualifications, opening of such centres is urgently required. These centres could also organise programmes of continuing education, which will be an extension service for those, who wish to keep their, knowledge up-to-date and acquire higher qualifications. A pilot project will be started in one University. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose,

7. Additional grant for State-level post-graduate research centres, including exchange of Professores among Universities.

It is proposed to establish new departments of post-graduate study, and research centres specially for inter-disciplinary studies at the University level. It is also necessary

to evolve a programme of exchange of Professors among the Universities so that benefits of academic advancements and resources may be pooled and made available to different Universities. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been suggested.

### III- NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

#### Grants for maintenance, building and equipment to non-Government Colleges.

There are at present 134 non-Government Colleges in the State who are recipients of Government grants. In order to bring about qualitative improvements in these institutions and bring them on par with the Government Colleges in matters of staff and equipment etc., Government have to give them <sup>necessary</sup> grants-in-aid for their development and maintenance. New private Colleges will also be started to meet the growing demand in the various regions of the State in the Fifth Plan <sup>which</sup> for a amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs, has been earmarked.

### IV. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

#### 1. Development of Government Colleges with the aid of University Grants Commission.

There are 87 Government Colleges. Most of them do not have adequate accommodation. Additional hostels, class rooms, Libraries, laboratories, play-fields and staff quarters are required for them.

They also do not have even bare minimum furniture and equipment. The University Grants Commission finance the development of Collages to the extent at 50 to 75% of the cost of the schemes and the State Government have to provide the matching share. A provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs, has been proposed as detailed below:-

Matching Grant for:

(a) Hotels, non-resident students & Centres	Rs. 200.00 Lakh
(b) Play grounds and sports competitions	Rs. 50.00 "
(c) Furniture, equipment and appliances	Rs. 100.00 "

---

Total                      Rs. 400.00

2. Improvement of science laboratories, Libraries starting of additional sections and new subjects.

For the improvement of laboratory facilities in the existing colleges and with a view to developing atleast 10% of the Colleges as pace-setting institutions, it is proposed to improve their laboratories and start new subjects both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. A provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed. The major part of the expenditure will be incurred on providing additional teachers so as to meet the needs of additional sections and new post-graduate subjects.

Documentation Centres.

In addition, library facilities in all the Colleges will have to be improved and it is also contemplated to establish documentation centres in the libraries of 10% of the colleges, which will supply to students abstracts of important publications in various subjects so as to facilitate better and quicker utilization of libraries by students, especially by those undertaking research. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

3. Starting of Orientation Courses and training for in-service teachers.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to impart in-service training to teachers especially those teaching under-graduate classes in elements of pedagogy, educational psychology, teaching methods, art of conducting seminars, workshops and conferences. It is also necessary that the teachers are periodically deputed to various centres of high learning for bringing their knowledge of the subject up-to-date. A lump sum provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

4. Opening of new boys and girls colleges for increased student population.

In higher secondary schools enrolment of the age group 14-17 in class IX to XI is expected, to be over two lakhs by the end of Fourth Plan. It may be expected that about 85,000 students



would be available by the end of Fourth Plan for pursuing collegiate education. At the end of the Fifth Plan almost 80% of well over two lakhs students will annually enter Colleges. In order to accommodate this large number of students, new Government Colleges for boys and girls will have to be opened during the Fifth Plan Period. A provision of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed.

5. Taking over of non-Government Colleges under Government control.

There are many non-Government Colleges which in spite of Government grants are ill-equipped and badly managed. It is experienced in such situations, <sup>that</sup> there is over whelming public opinion in favour of handing over the Colleges to Government control so that it may not only be well equipped in all respects but also properly managed. In view of the need for taking over these colleges by the Government it is proposed to provide 50.00 lakhs.

6. Establishment of Workshops in selected Colleges.

The introduction of programme of 'work-experience' in the degree courses of arts, science and commerce which will involve setting up workshops in selected colleges, with necessary equipment and teaching staff is envisaged and a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme.

### 7. Development of Sanskrit Education.

There are at present eight Sanskrit Colleges in the State . In order to encourage the study of sanskrit, facilities in the existing Sanskrit Colleges will have to be enlarged. Besides this, some new Sanskrit Colleges for which there is a demand, will also have to be opened. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, has, therefore, been proposed during the Fifth Plan.

### 8. Development of Music Education.

There are at present three Government Music Colleges. These Colleges are to be re-organised on proper lines so that they can grow into excellent institutions. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

### 9. Vocationalization of education at degree level.

In order to make education employment oriented, atleast partially it is proposed to introduce in the collegiate curriculum at the under-graduate level vocational courses. Diploma courses for graduate students may also be started so as to impart the necessary theoretical and practical training of the vocation. It is expected that such courses will equip the youth for various employment opportunities in society and will also encourage them to utilise the skills for self-employment. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

New scholarships and fellowships for research will have to be created in colleges for deserving students and on merit-cum-means basis. Besides this, scholarships will also be necessary in Sanskrit Colleges, and an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed.

VI. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE AND SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

No provision for the schemes was provided in the year 1970-71 in the plan budget. Due to all round expansion of Collegiate education, it is imperative that effective inspections and supervision are ensured. This could be achieved by strengthening the inspectorate staff in the Directorate. At present there are three Joint Directors with an inadequate supervisory and audit staff. The meagre staff of the Directorate of Collegiate Education is unable to cope with the work due to expansion in the number of colleges. Creation of additional inspectional, accounts, audit clerical staff is essential. It is also proposed to establish a full-fledged Directorate of Sanskrit Education with inspectional staff. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose during the Fifth Plan.

VII GRANTS TO MADHYA PRADESH KALA PARISHAD AND  
OTHER CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS.

Cultural activities in the State are organised and managed by Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad. The State Government pays a lump sum grant to the Parishad, which in its turn, distributes a part of it to the various cultural associations working in the State. The Parishad is not receiving any grant for inter-exchange of cultural troupes.

In order to enable the Kala Parishad to extend its own activities and to cater to the growing need of various cultural organisations, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during Fifth Plan.

FIFTH PLAN OUTLAY 1974-1979  
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (NON-TECHNICAL)

S. No.	S c h e m e	Proposed outlay (in lakhs of Rs.)
1	2	3
<u>I. WORKS</u>		
	Spillover and new works including pro-rate share of establishment, tools and plants.	250.00
<u>II. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</u>		
	1. Development grants to Universities for advanced studies and National Service Scheme	150.00
	2. Grants for curriculum development programme including planning and statistics	50.00
	3. Grants for administrative blocks, hostels, staff quarters and health centres etc.	100.00
	4. Matching grants for post-graduate hostels in Universities	50.00
	5. Grants for establishment of Correspondence Courses in selected Universities	25.00
	6. Additional grants for State-level post-graduate research centres including exchange of Professors among Universities	50.00
	7. Grants for establishment of Evaluation centres for improvement of examination system	10.00
		435.00
<u>III. NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.</u>		
	Maintenance, building and equipment grants to non-Government colleges.	200.00
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>885.00</b>

1	2	3
<b>IV. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.</b>		
1. Development of Government Colleges with the aid of University Grants Commission	400.00	
2. Improvement of Science Laboratories, starting of additional sections and new subjects	85.00	
3. Improvement of College Libraries and starting of Documentation Centres	30.00	
4. Starting of Orientation Courses and Training for in-service teachers	20.00	
5. Opening of new boys and girls Colleges for increased student population	140.00	
6. Taking over of non-Government Colleges under Government control	50.00	
7. Establishment of workshops in selected Colleges	40.00	
8. Development of Sanskrit Education	10.00	
9. Development of Music Education	15.00	
10. Vocationalization of education at the degree level	20.00	
		<hr/> 810.00 <hr/>
<b>V. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS</b>		50.00 <hr/>
<b>VI. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE AND SANSKRIT EDUCATION</b>		20.00 <hr/>
<b>VII. GRANTS TO MADHYA PRADESH KALA PARDESHAD AND OTHER CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS.</b>		50.00 <hr/>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<hr/> 1815.00 <hr/>

(iii) Social Education

The percentage of literacy in Madhya Pradesh, 22.12 (1971 Census), is below even the national average of 24.03 (1961 Census). A forceful drive has, therefore, to be launched to eradicate illiteracy and thus facilitate promotion of social change and enable masses to make their contribution to economic growth.

For the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided. It is anticipated that 11785 adult literacy classes would be opened and 2.20 lakh persons made literate by the end of the plan. The number of reading rooms and libraries opened would be 12489 and 14841 respectively.

The Fifth Plan has to take into account two factors i.e. attainment of cent per cent literacy and prevention of the flow of emerging illiterates. The programmes like opening social education classes, libraries and reading rooms, establishing Kalapathak units, Kalamandlies, producing literature for neo-literates and improving the audio-visual units implemented in the Fourth Plan, will be continued in the Fifth Plan. The main physical targets envisaged are (i) to open 12,000 classes covering 3.60 lakh adult illiterates, (ii) to purchase books for 10,000 libraries, (iii) to give grant-in-aid as usual to Panchayats for purchasing books, newspapers,

periodicals etc. for non-official libraries and to 450 kalamandlies and 30 cultural organisations, (iv) to produce and provide literature to neo-literates, (v) to make the mass media more effective and (vi) to organise exhibitions. These schemes will require an amount of Rs. 60.50 lakhs.

In addition, the following new schemes are proposed to be undertaken:-

- (i) Setting up Reference Libraries in the 8 divisional headquarters;
- (ii) Expansion of Kalapathak scheme in the remaining 19 districts;
- (iii) Printing and production of literature and opening an Advertisement cell;
- (iv) Establishment of Research-Evaluation-Cum-Training Centre to impart training to official and non-official workers, conduct research in various fields of social education and to evaluate the working of schemes;
- (v) Establishment of Mother Child Centres with the help of voluntary organisations with a view to introducing functional literacy among the rural women coupled with programmes of health, nutrition, care of mother and child, family planning etc. and



(vi) Strengthening the administrative organisation. This programme is likely to cost Rs. 61.51 lakhs.

The total requirements for the social education schemes will thus amount to Rs. 122.01 lakhs.

The manpower requirements will be -

(1) Supervisory administrative	-	1
(2) Supervisory general	-	16
(3) Ministerial	-	218
(4) Technical semi-skilled	-	3

(iv) Youth Welfare

The Youth movements have been playing a significant role in the social and cultural progress of the country. In the context of making the citizen of tomorrow disciplined, physically fit, mentally alert and it is essential to make best use of their leisure, develop their personalities and direct their energies towards the task of nation building.

The scheme undertaken during the Fourth Plan and involving an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh are only of grant-in-aid nature and lack effective supervision. It is only during the last phase of the plan that the M.P. Youth welfare Board has been constituted. In the Fifth Plan, it is envisaged to ensure all-round development

of youth services covering physical, educational and cultural aspects. With a view to having an effective working pattern of youth welfare service, it is proposed to establish a Directorate of Youth Service to take care of the student and non-student youths. A Sports Complex will be developed in the capital city of the State and miniature sports complexes will be established at the divisional headquarters. So far as educational and cultural aspects of the youth welfare are concerned, seminars for intellectual pursuits, music and dramatic competition, training for youth leadership, and inter-state cultural tours etc. will be organised. Vocational guidance, and career counselling and adult education programmes in the villages to educate rural and tribal youths will also be encouraged. Standard play grounds are proposed to be developed at the Block and District level. In addition, the existing scheme of payment of grant in aid to sports associations, physical welfare institutions, akhadas (wrestling club) and Vyayam shalas will be continued.

The programme of Youth Welfare require funds to the extent of Rs. 100 lakh during the Fifth Plan.

(v) Revision of District Gazetteers

For the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided and it is anticipated that by the plan end an amount of Rs.14.55 lakhs would be utilised. During this period work on 16 District Gazetteers in English and 11 in Hindi would be completed.

The target for the Fifth Plan is to complete work on 15 District Gazetteers in English and 15 in Hindi. An outlay of Rs.20.75 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(vi) Development of Languages

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs was made in the Fourth Plan for establishing a language unit at the divisional level at Bhopal and bringing out a monthly magazine to publicise vocational and other terminologies.

For the Fifth Plan, the following schemes are proposed:

- (1) Collection of common words and usages of various dialects in State languages through Universities.
- (2) Establishment of Language Units at divisional headquarters. These units will conduct research in dialectical technical terms and publish them in the form of English-Hindi and

Hindi-English Glossaries. The work of helping various departments in carrying on their work in Hindi, conducting Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting training classes and organising Hindi training classes will also be assigned to these units.

- (3) Publication of a quarterly magazine 'Bhasha Patrika'.

The entire programme will require an outlay of Rs.33.30 lakhs.

## (1) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Planned development during the last twentythree years has created the need for accelerated development of human and material resources. Technical Education has, therefore, the inherent responsibility of not only identifying the existing and emerging occupational areas in the various fields of human endeavour but also of providing a necessary vehicle for training the required manpower for harnessing these resources.

The second and the third Five Year Plans witnessed the establishment of a large number of Institutions i.e., eight Engineering Colleges and 21 Polytechnics in the State. Unfortunately, the fast pace of development of physical facilities of Technical Education was not accompanied by simultaneous qualitative improvement and the gains derived from them could not be consolidated.

The Fourth Five Year Plan for Technical Education, therefore, primarily aimed at the consolidation of various schemes of Technical Education and laid emphasis on the important schemes like teachers' training; reorientation of the institutional curricular offerings to the needs of the industry; in-plant training of students under sandwich

programmes to acclimatise them to the actual industrial atmosphere on the one hand and to make them conversant with the industrial practices and processes in relation to their theoretical training in the institutions on the other; industrial training of teachers to overcome the teachers' obsolescence by bringing them in close contact with the developing techniques and practices in industry to increase their teaching effectiveness; diversification of conventional courses into broad specialities under major engineering disciplines to keep pace with the requirement of specialists to man new and emerging occupations in a fast changing world of technology and, in short, strengthening of the overall broad base of technical education developed in the previous plans.

The following facilities will be available at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan:-

Category	No. of Centres	Intake
1. Post-Graduate studies	4	187
2. Engineering Colleges	9	<u>1630</u> Sanctioned 1130 reduced
3. Polytechnics	23	<u>2952</u> Sanctioned 2472 reduced
4. Technical Higher Secondary Schools.	14	840
5. Pre-Vocational Training Centres.	6	270
6. Fine Arts Institutions	6	150

With the allocation of funds for qualitative improvement in Technical Education during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the expected level of achievements is indicated below:-

- 1) The Secondary Technical Schools have been reoriented to take up Higher Secondary Technical Certificate courses as well as Higher Secondary Certificate courses.
- 2) Sandwich courses with adequate industrial support have been started in the Engineering Colleges at Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and the Polytechnics at Bhopal, Ujjain, Gwalior, Indore, Harda, Vidisha, Sanawad and Khandwa.
- 3) Need based diversification of degree/diploma courses has been initiated.
- 4) A diploma course in Commercial practice has been started at the S.V. Government Polytechnic, Bhopal.
- 5) 51 teachers of Engineering Colleges in the State have been sent for Higher Studies under the Quality Improvement Programme.

As against an outlay of Rs. 275 lakh, the anticipated expenditure on Technical Education during 1969-74 is likely to be Rs. 255.51 lakh.

#### Fifth Five Year Plan proposals

The strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan would not only be the completion of the various programmes of consolidation taken up during the Fourth Plan but also to bring about improvement in the quality of technical education and its reorientation to train students for gainful employment.

Another important step to be taken during the Fifth Plan period would be to establish a gainful link between Education and Employment for as many as 50% of the successful High School candidates under the scheme of Vocationalisation.

The Fifth Five Year Plan of Technical Education will require an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs on the following schemes:-

1. Spill Over:-

The Spill over programme to be undertaken during the plan would be of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs of which Rs. 75 lakhs would be for buildings, 100 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 25 lakhs for providing the balance of the State share of non-recurring costs to the private technical institutions.

2. Centre of Excellence:-

With the increase in the number of centres for providing technical education, it has become necessary that the State now has a centre of excellence to act as a pace setter to all other institutions. The centre would undertake educational research in methodology, teaching methods, pedagogy and creating resource for other institutions. A provision of Rs. 15 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

3. Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education & Board of Technical Education:-

The Directorate of Technical Education is required to be strengthened suitably so that the proposed quantitative development programmes are implemented properly. The Board of Technical Education would also require to be strengthened adequately to take care of the changed requirements of curriculum development and examination reforms. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for it.



#### 4. Vocationalisation of Education:-

The need for improving employment opportunities to a vast number of educated unemployed calls for a change in the curriculae from the vocational view point. The occupational patterns and needs of the country have to be adequately taken into account in this process. This would not only help in diverting youngmen aimlessly going in for higher education but also would facilitate their effective participation in economic growth. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed on this account.

#### 5. Rural Engineering:-

The scheme envisages training of students from rural areas in various trades which have a rural basis. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs will be required for this scheme.

#### 6. Diversified Courses:-

The changes in engineering and technology necessitate making available of specialists in major disciplines. Diversification of courses is the obvious necessity to provide the required type of manpower both at the degree and diploma level. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed in the plan respectively for degree and diploma education.

#### 7. Revision of Staff Structure:-

The reorganisation of courses and their curriculum development has necessitated a change in the staffing structure of degree and

diploma level institutions. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose.

#### 8. Curriculum Development:-

With a view to increase the employability of the technical manpower and to create confidence in them for self employment, it has become essential to improve the curriculae of our institutions. The curriculum development scheme envisages setting up of a centre for the purpose in the State for which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs would be required.

#### 9. Improvement in Study Situations:-

A re-organised curricular offering in practically all institutions makes it incumbent to equip the institutions suitably e.g. teaching aids, facilities for innovative and production oriented courses, encouragement for writing books and manuals, better library facilities for exhibition of creative work, merit awards, and visiting fellowships, at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs during the Plan.

#### 10. Womens' Polytechnic:-

It is proposed to establish one more Polytechnic for women during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs would be required.

#### 11. Implementation of Damodaran Committee Recommendations:-

The reorganisation of Polytechnic education on the basis of the recommendations of the Damodaran Committee would require a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs.

12. Sandwich Courses:-

Collaborative technical education with industrial participation is required for producing trained manpower required for specific need of the industry. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is suggested.

13. Development of Fine & Applied Arts Education:-

This State has a rich heritage of fine arts. It is proposed to develop institutions of Fine Arts which will require a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

14. Modernisation & Replacement of Equipments:-

Obsolete equipment in some of the institutions has to be replaced and the workshops have to be modernised for which a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs will be required.

15. Teachers' Training Programmes:-

There is imperative need for the training of teachers for removing their professional 'Obsolescence' and improving effectiveness. It is, therefore, proposed to take up schemes of teachers' training such as Refresher courses and Seminars, applied research, Quality Improvement etc. costing a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

16. Grant-In-Aid:-

A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been proposed in the Plan for payment of development grant to the non-Government technical institutions.

17. Staff Quarters:-

The Technical Institutions do not have adequate accommodation

facilities in the campus for the staff. It is proposed to provide residential facilities in the institutions at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

18. Student Amenities:-

For providing certain basic amenities like Canteens, Cycle Sheds, banking and postal facilities, common room, recreation rooms in the technical institutions, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is required.

19. Scholarships:-

Scholarships are given in technical institutions to only 7-8 % students which is much too inadequate. A provision on Rs. 10 lakhs is needed on increasing the scholarships.

20. Museums:-

It is proposed to establish Museums of Science and Technology at selected places in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakh.

(m) HEALTH INCLUDING WATER SUPPLY

(i) HEALTH SERVICES

The population of Madhya Pradesh rose from 323.7 lakhs in 1961 to 416.5 lakhs in 1971, the decadal growth rate (1961-1971) being 28.67% as against all-India growth rate of 24.80%. It has now become the Sixth most populous State in the country.

About 84% of the population of the State is living in rural areas. Over one third of the population is composed of Scheduled tribes (20.13%) and scheduled castes (13.09%). There are 941 females per 1000 male population. Only 22.14% of its population is literate as against all-India literacy rate of 29.4%. The State is sparsely populated, having a density of 94 persons per sq. k.m. as against all-India average of 182. Almost a third of the State's area is covered by hills and forests. Facilities of transport and communication are poor and the average distance between villages is longer than in most of the other States. Consequently, the medical care and other facilities available in the State are not easily accessible to the rural population.

The inadequacy of infrastructural facilities and the low level of Socio-economic development prevailing in the constituent units before their merger greatly handicapped the development of health services at a faster rate as in other progressive States in the country.

Considering all these factors, the progress made in the State in the development of comprehensive health services covering all its aspects within the financial resources made available for the purpose has not been very unsatisfactory. The number of hospital beds will increase from 10,177 at the end of First Five Year Plan to 16,000 by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Similarly, the total number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries (excluding Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres) will rise from 603 at the end of First Five Year Plan to 690 by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan and those under indigenous systems of medicine from 687 at the end of First Five Year Plan to 1,669 by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. 2 Cancer hospitals were established in the Fourth Five Year Plan. There are now 6 medical colleges (750 annual admissions) and one dental college

(20 annual admissions) in the State. Dental Clinics have been established in all the district hospitals as well as in 25 hospitals at the tehsil level. 18 district hospitals have been provided with specialised services in one or more subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, paediatrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T. Radiology, pathology and others. Ambulance services are available at all the district hospitals and a few important tehsil hospitals.

Out of the 457 development blocks, primary health centres have already been established in 446 blocks. In 5 of these blocks, an additional primary health centre has been established, the total number of primary health centres functioning in the State being 451. By the end of the Fourth Plan 6 remaining blocks are likely to <sup>be</sup> provided with primary health centres. The existing Nursing College, 11 general nursing training centres, 36 A.N.M. training centres, a Compounders' training centre (40 annual admissions) and 4 laboratory technicians' training centres are currently meeting the requirement of nurses and para medical personnel.

Due to population explosion, despite the increase in the number of institutions and hospitals beds brought about upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the bed-population ratio which was 0.39 per 1000 population at the end of First Five Year Plan has deteriorated to 0.38 at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, which is considerably lower than the all-India bed-population ratio of 0.49 per 1000 population. Similarly, the doctor population ratio in the State is also far below the all-India average. It will thus be evident that the expansion in the Medical facilities achieved in the State upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan are far too inadequate to meet the basic requirements of growing population of the State. Tremendous disparities presently existing in the availability of medical facilities can be well illustrated by the fact that 77% of the hospital beds are in urban areas. The bed population ratio per 1000 persons in Sehore district is 1.3 while it is 0.11 in Bargarh District. Similarly, there is one Institution in Raisen district, <sup>which</sup> serves approximately 8000 persons, whereas one institution serves about 32000



persons in Durg district.

The progress of implementation of the national programmes for the control of communicable diseases in the State is given below:-

(a) National Malaria Eradication Programme:

National Malaria Control Programme launched in the State in the Year 1953 was switched on to national malaria eradication programme in the year, 1959 with <sup>units</sup> 29. In spite of the fact that the population of the State has since increased to 41.65 million (1971 Census) additional units have not been allotted to the State, barring limited increase in the number of certain categories of staff.

The transmission of malaria in the State was on the decline progressively till the beginning of the year 1964, but from 1964 onwards, the incidence of malaria has been showing steady increase. As many as 2,10,378 cases of malaria were detected in 1972 as against 7,387 cases detected in 1963. For effective eradication of malaria from the State, it is necessary to increase the number of

N.M.E.P. units both for rural and urban areas in view of the tremendous increase in population and the number of houses constructed, vastness of area, sparseness of population and difficult terrain. Adequate and timely supply of insecticides and anti-malarial drugs should also be ensured.

(b) National Filaria Control Programme.

Elephantiasis is the common name given to the advanced stage of Filariasis. The disease was presumed to be confined only to coastal areas of Cochin, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Statistical data from Medical Agencies obtained from different states did not reveal a correct picture of the prevalence of the disease.

The endemicity of filariasis in 30 out of the 43 districts of the State of Madhya Pradesh was surveyed by the two survey units (one at Raipur and the other at Satna) allotted by the Government of India towards the end of the First Five Year Plan. The surveys have revealed three definite filarial zones :-

1. The Districts of the eastwhile Vindhya Pradesh Region.

2. Gwalior city and (3) Old Mahakoshal Region comprising of the southern Chhindwara district, Durg, Damoh, Jabalpur, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The old Vindhya Pradesh region comprising the districts of Datia, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna and Satna, are most affected, maximum endemicity recorded being 17 percent in Ajaigarh in Panna district. A population of 6.2 million is estimated to be exposed to the risk of filariasis in the State.

As recommended by the Government of India, Filariasis Bureau has already been set up in the Directorate of Health Services and 7 Filaria control units are functioning at Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Hatta and Katni. In addition three Filaria clinics attached to the Medical Colleges have been set up at Rewa, Jabalpur and Gwalior. A Filaria Survey-Cum-Treatment centre is located at Panna.

NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in Madhya Pradesh in 1962 with a view to (i) reducing the quantum of infection by treating the active cases of T.B. particularly, the sputum positive cases which are the source of infection.

(ii) To render to the susceptible population (D-20 age group) comparative resistance to infection and disease by immunization through BCG Vaccination.

No surveys have been carried out to assess the T.B. problem in M.P. in the form of infection, morbidity or mortality rates. On the basis of the results of the National sample Survey (1955-58) out of the total of 416.50 lakhs (1971 census) <sup>of the</sup> state population, persons requiring anti T.B. Treatment and spatum positive population has been estimated at 6.25, lakhs and 1.67 lakh persons respectively.

Prior to the introduction of the National T.B. Control Programme, 27 T.B. Clinics were functioning in the State. After acceptance of the National Programme, 17 T.B. Clinics have been upgraded to the Status of District T.B. Centres and 2 additional District T.B. Centres have been established. By the end of the third Five Year Plan, 19 districts have been covered under National T.B. Control Programme. 9 District T.B. centres have already been set up during the fourth plan and 12 more centres are likely to be established by the end of 1973-74. Thus by the end of the Fourth Plan

27 T.B. clinics and 40 District T.B. centres would be functioning in the State. Besides a T.B. Demonstration cum-Training Centre has been set up,

In addition, there are 8 T.B. Clinics, 5 T.B. Hospitals and 2.T.B. Sanatoria in the State. By the end of Fourth Plan, 1569 T.B. Beds will be available in the various T.B. institutions located in the State.

During the first three five year plans, 11 B.C.G. teams continued to function and Mass B.C.G. Vaccination was in vogue. The 11 B.C.G. Teams were merged with district T.B. Centres during the third Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 17 BCG Teams have been raised. Thus, 28 B.C.G. teams are functioning in the State.

(d) National Leprosy Control Programme.

In collaboration with the Government of India, the National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in the State during the first five year plan period with a view (i) to make a Scientific and practical approach for the control of the disease by locating infectious leprosy cases by conducting surveys in villages (ii) to

make domiciliary treatment available with the recent sulphons drugs and (iii) to make extensive health education propaganda to improve the knowledge of the leprosy patients, villagers and educated persons etc. During the third five year plan, 6 leprosy control units were set up at Raipur, Champa, Sausar (Chhindwara Rewa, Ujjain and Shahpur (Khandwa)). Besides one leprosy Training Centre, one leprosy control unit (voluntary organisation) and 40 survey Education Treatment (SET) were also functioning. 41 S.E.T. centres <sup>have been established</sup> and 3 leprosy Control units (sausar, shahpur and Rewa) have been upgraded. In addition, 10 S.E.T. centres and one leprosy control unit are expected to be set up by the end of the Fourth Plan.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above, four voluntary institutions i.e. Champa (District Bilaspur), Baitalpur, Rajnandgaon and Shantipur in M.K. area which are being given grant-in-aid are also functioning in the State. Besides other four voluntary organisations unaided by the State Government are also treating Leprosy Cases.

Out of 41.6 million people in the state, 15 million might have to face the risk of leprosy. The incidence of the disease is more in the Mahakosal Area. The Districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Chhindwara and Khandwa have moderate endemicity while rest of the districts have low endemicity. So far, 3.07 million population only has been covered under the National Leprosy Control Programme and out of one lakh estimated Leprosy cases, 38,665 Leprosy cases have been registered so far and are receiving treatment. Thus the remaining 12 million population is to be covered and 61,000 estimated leprosy cases are to be searched out and registered for treatment. As such, the broad objective for the Fifth Five Year Plan is to cover atleast the population facing the risk by establishing S.E.T. Centres and control units under National Leprosy Control Programme.

(e) National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

A beginning for the Eradication of Smallpox was made at the instance of Government of India in 1960 when a Pilot project for studying the Field difficulties

and working conditions etc. was established at Durg district headquarter, as this district had to highest incidence of the disease at that time. The material smallpox Eradication programme was launched in the State in 1962 and 11 units were established. The pattern of Central Assistance was 75% for recurring expenditure and cent percent for non-recurring expenditure.

During the fourth Five Year Plan, the field services for the eradication programme have been reorganised from the block to district level and in urban areas.

Under N.S.E.P. 210.6 lakhs P.V. and 582.5 lakhs RV have been performed so far (total Vaccinations being 793.1 lakhs) During the Fourth Five Year Plan 104.24 lakhs of P.Vs and 187.76 lakhs of R.Vs. have been performed so far against the target of 133.7 lakhs P.Vs and 408.25 lakhs R.Vs. The short fall of 29.46 lakhs P.Vs. and 220.49 lakhs R.Vs is mainly due to the fact that 311 posts of Vaccinators sanctioned for absorbing Janapad Sabha Vaccinators are vacant for want of Government Orders. However, as a result of this performance there has been significant reduction of smallpox incidence in the State.



It is felt that a mobile squad should be provided in Each Division for supervision and efficient containment action at the time of Smallpox Epidemic. To begin with, two such squads have been located at Indore and Gwalior. Necessary proposals have already been submitted to Government to upgrade the post of Programme Officer and for expansion of the headquarter staff. With the deployment of health staff on the new staffing pattern i.e. one Vaccinator for 20,000 population and one supervisor for 4 Vaccinators in Corporations/Municipalities, conditions are expected to improve in the urban areas.

(f) National Trachoma Control Programme.

According to the National Trachoma Sample survey conducted by the Government of India in 1963 to assess the prevalence of the disease, the percentage of incidence of Trachoma in the State is 41.3, ranging from 13.4% in Jhabua District to 75.3% in Raisen district.

In order to control and treat the disease, National Trachoma Control Programme was launched in the State in 1963. The main purpose of the programme is to educate the public in the areas of high prevalence rate against the inherent

danger of the disease and possible prevention and treatment.

During the third Five Year Plan only 7 blocks of Raisen District were taken up under the Programme. In 1971-72 the programme has been extended to 19 more blocks of Ujjain, Sehore and Seoni districts. By the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, the programme is expected to cover 60 blocks of Nine districts of the State. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to extend the programme to 15 more districts.

(g) V.D. Control Programme.

Venereal Diseases constitute a sizeable public health problem in the country. Systematic surveys on the basis of serological investigations have not been carried in the State so far. However, a few surveys carried out in some areas some time back, show an incidence rate varying from 10 to 50%. By the end of Third Five Year Plan, 5 V.D. Clinics were functioning in the State in district Headquarter hospitals. During the Fourth Five Year Plan 2 more V.D. Clinics have been established at district headquarters bringing the total

number of V.D. clinics to 7. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 10 more V.D. clinics at district headquarters.

(h) National Cholera Control Programme.

In Madhya Pradesh, the districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Raigarh, Rewa, Shahdol and Satna are Cholera endemic. These endemic foci serve as epi-centres for Cholera epidemic which are characterised by sudden recurrence of the disease with rapid spread and high rate of fatality.

Such epidemics occur every fourth to Sixth Year. In spite of anti-cholera measures, the endemic foci have not been eliminated so far. The presence of these endemic foci are not only a national hazard but also have international repercussions. Thus, every effort has to be made to eradicate this disease.

During the first three Five Year Plans, no programme was undertaken for controlling this disease. After great consideration, the Central Government have offered 100% assistance for this scheme during the Fourth

Five Year Plan. As a result, the State Epedemio-logical cell and one headquarter Mobile Medical Unit have been established and infection control programme has been introduced in 13 blocks of Bilaspur district.

In view of the increase in the number of districts with Cholera incidence in the last few years, it is proposed to take up during Fifth Five Year Plan, endemic areas of Raipur, Rewa, and Gwalior divisions by providing additional staff for 23 blocks of Raipur District, 5 blocks of Gwalior district and 9 blocks of Rewa District.

Review of the Progress under the Fourth five Year Plan.

Against the provision of Rs. 1,160.00 lakhs, expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan period is likely to be Rs. 1095.62 lakhs. This is mainly due to shortfall in expenditure on construction works.

The main targets laid down and likely achievements expected by the end of the Fourth Plan are given below:-

S.No.	Items	Target	Achievement
1.	Increase of beds	2838	959 (950 more beds under construction)
2.	Estt. of Allopathic dispensaries.	30	105
3.	Estt. of Ayurvedic dispy.	300	300
4.	Estt. of Ayurvedic Hospitals	3	8
5.	Blood Banks	17	23
6.	Dental Clinics	31	41
7.	X-ray s-ervices	100	44
8.	Cancer Hospitals	2	2
9.	Establishment of dispensary under Health Insurance Scheme	5	5
10.	Ambulance Services	30	24

Besides the State Plan, the National and other Programmes sponsored by Government of India in operation during the Fourth Five Year Plan included, Family Planning, Malaria Eradication, Filaria Control, Smallpox Eradication, T.B., Leprosy, Trachoma, V.D., Cholera Control, running of Phychiatirc Clinics, Upgrading of

Post-graduate Departments in Medical Colleges,  
Departments in Ayurvedic Colleges and Research in  
Ayurveda.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Taking into consideration the low level of development of Medical and Public Health facilities in the State and the natural strategy on health programmes, the following broad objectives have been set out for the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Objectives:

- (1) To provide basic medical and health facilities to the rural population.
- (2) To remove rural/urban imbalances and regional imbalance in the matter of medical and health facilities.
- (3) To deliver a package of preventive, promotive, maternity and Child Welfare and Family Planning Services through rural medical institutions as well as nutritional care services, to the vulnerable group of population.
- (4) To improve the hospital facilities for the general public by increasing the bed-population ratio.

- (5) To remove the deficiencies in medical colleges and other hospitals.
- (6) To extend the provision of specialised services to district hospitals and selected primary health centres
- (7) To augment the training programmes of para-medical personnel.

The following norms and targets have been laid down to achieve these objectives:-

- (i) To set up a primary health centre to <sup>serve</sup> an area of 775 sq.Kms. as against the present coverage of 976 sq. Kms. and to establish second primary health centre in the blocks having more than 1.20 lakh population. Thus, 108 primary health centres are proposed to be established.
- (ii) To provide medical institutions, allopathic or otherwise for a population of 12,000 instead of present coverage of 15,000 population per institution. On this basis, 800 new medical institutions are proposed to be opened.
- (iii) To provide incentive to about 600 doctors/vaidhyas/

homeopaths to establish themselves in rural areas.

(iv) To increase the number of beds to achieve the bed-population ratio of 0.50 per 1000 population by constructing 5,350 beds out of which 3,450 will be rural and 1900 will be urban beds.

(v) To provide special equipment, specialised services, staff and buildings in District/Tehsil/ Selected primary health centres. About, 21 district hospitals, 44 tehsil hospitals and 143 primary health centres (upgraded) will be provided with special equipment, specialised services, staff and buildings to function as referral hospitals.

(vi) To provide nutritional care services to the vulnerable group of population through the various health institutions. On this basis, 43.67 lakhs are expected to be benefited,

(vii) To establish three medical colleges.

(viii) To promote ayurveda/Homeopathy for providing cheap medical facilities to rural areas.



The health services have not made adequate headway in the rural areas with the result that a large number of villages are still not within the easy reach of medical facilities. More emphasis has been given on the provision and improvement of medical facilities in rural areas by fixing a target oriented timebound programme. Out of an outlay of Rs. 23.00 crores proposed for the State sector health programme, an amount of Rs.9.43 crores is proposed to be spent on rural areas. Similarly, the proposed outlay of Rs. 41.41 crores under the 'Minimum Needs programme' is to be spent entirely on rural areas.

#### Manpower.

The technical manpower requirement during the V plan works out to 5050 persons comprising 1700 doctors, 30 dentists, 1320 nurses and 3000 A.N.M.S. In addition sizeable employment will be provided to non technical personnel.

#### Minimum Needs Programmes.

The minimum needs programme for health services

in the State envisages creation of better and more primary health centres supported by sub-centres in the rural area so as to reduce the present imbalance in the rural vis-a-vis urban areas. It also envisages adequate investment for providing and improving nutritional status of the vulnerable group of the population i.e. expectant and nursing mothers and children of the age group 0-3 years. The total provision of Rs. 78.83 crores has been approved by the Government of India on this programme in Madhya Pradesh to be implemented during the Fifth Plan. The following schemes are proposed under this programme.

(1) Completion of buildings of Primary health Centres taken up during IV plan.

A provision of Rs. 0.22 crore has been kept for completing the construction works relating to 59 primary health centres' buildings, 90 quarters for medical officers, 93 quarters for lady health visitors and 100 quarters for A.N.M. staff.

(2) Construction of buildings of primary health Centres WHICH COULD NOT BE UNDERTAKEN.

Construction works of buildings of the existing

primary health centres to be taken up during V plan for the following:-

i) Primary Health Centre Building	..	25
ii) Medical Officers' quarters	..	37
iii) Lady health visitors' quarters	..	72
iv) A.N.M. quarters	..	67

This will involve an expenditure of Rs 0.50 crore.

(3) Establishment of 11 primary health centres.

Out of 457 blocks existing in the State, primary health centres could not be established in 11 blocks during the fourth plan. It is therefore proposed to establish these during fifth plan at an approximate cost of Rs. 0.35 crore.

(4) Construction of buildings for sub-centres.

Out of 2550 sub-centres in the State nearly 800 sub centres require new buildings involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.84 crore during the Fifth plan.

(5) Establishment of new sub-centres.

The State requires 3490 sub-centres of which 2550 will be existing by the end of the Fourth plan period. The remaining 940 sub centres will be established in the Fifth plan at a cost of Rs. 3.29 crore.

(6) Provision for medicines for primary health centres.

The present annual provision of Rs. 5000 for drugs per primary health centres is insufficient and is to be raised by Rs. 7000 during Fifth plan. The total cost works out to Rs. 1.58 crore.

(7) Provision for medicines for sub-centres.

An amount of Rs. 2.65 crore will be required for existing 2550 sub-centres for supply of drugs at the rate of Rs. 2000 per centre per annum.

(8) Up grading of primary health centres to 30-bedded rural hospitals.

In order to provide rural population with specialised services, it is proposed to upgrade elected primary health centres to rural hospitals with facilities of 30 beds.

These rural hospitals will function as referral hospitals for the adjoining primary health centres also. It is proposed to upgrade 116 existing primary health centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals at the rate of one from every four existing primary health centres. The total amount required for this purpose is estimated to be Rs. 12.53 crore.

(9) Establishment of additional primary health centres.

Initially a primary health centre was meant to serve a population of 60,000 to 65,000. The population of 41 blocks has exceeded 1,20,000. Such blocks require additional primary health centres for effective coverage of the block population. Further due to low density of population in the State and poor communications, large number of villages are not connected with all weather roads specially in the tribal and backward districts, it may be necessary to provide additional medical facilities. The coverage of area by a primary health centre ranges from 701 sq. km. to 1504 sq. km. To bring down the average to 775 sq. km total requirement of primary health centre will be 505. The total requirement of additional primary

health centres including tribal districts works out to 108 centres. For establishing 108 centres during the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 3.36 crore has been worked out.

(10) Establishment of additional sub-centres in tribal and backward districts.

The additional requirement of sub-centres in the thinly populated but large areas of tribals and backward districts in the State has been estimated at 324. An amount of Rs. 1.24 crore has been provided for establishing these sub-centres.

(11) U-pgrading of 27 primary health centres.

Additional 108 primary health centres are proposed to be established in the State during the Fifth Plan. Out of four primary health centres, one will be upgraded to 30 bedded rural hospitals for providing specialists Services and for use as referral hospital. Thus 27 primary health centres will be upgraded for the backward and tribal areas of the State, and a provision of Rs. 1.17 crore has been made. The entire minimum needs programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 28.63 crore.

(12) Improvement in nutritional status of the vulnerable GROUP of the population.

The vulnerable population comprises expectant/nursing mothers and children between the age group of 0-3 years. According to the estimates proposed by the Food & Nutrition Board, Government of India, the number of pregnant/nursing mothers and pre-school children (in the age group 0-3 years) for the fifth five year plan would be as under:-

(in Lakh Numbers)		
Year	Pregnant/Nursing mothers	Pre-school children (0-3 age group)
1974-75	25.02	41.58
1975-76	24.55	40.89
1976-77	24.08	40.20
1977-78	23.62	39.50
1978-79	23.15	39.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.42</b>	<b>202.08</b>

The total cost on 120.42 mothers and 202.08 children has been estimated at Rs. 241.87 crores for all the years of the fifth plan. Since it may not be possible to provide the

entire cost it is proposed to cover about 20% of the above population and hence the provision of Rs. 50.00 crores only has been kept under the minimum needs programme. Programmes to be implemented by the Public Health Department require a provision of Rs. 12.76 crore.

## 2. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A provision of Rs. 36.98 crore has been made for the implementation of the various centrally sponsored schemes relating to National Malaria Eradication, Tuberculosis Control, Small pox eradication, Leprosy, Filaria, Trachoma, Cholera and V.D. Control programmes during the Fifth Plan period.

In order to reach the objective to eradicate malaria, it will be necessary to increase at least 21 more units to cover entire state, forming atleast one unit in each district and more than one unit in bigger districts having vast area. In addition to these units 30 towns over 40,000 population will have also to be covered by allotting anti-larval units. The programme covers the continuance of existing 29 units, Establishment of 21 additional units and 30 anti-larval units in big towns. A provision of Rs. 34.00 crores will be required.

### (ii) Tuberculosis Control Programme

By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the State will be having District T.B. Control Programmes in 40 Districts one T.B. Demonstration-cum- Training Centre and 70 Isolation beds for T.B. Patients. The programme during the Fifth Plan period cover the



Establishment of 5 District T.B. Control Centres, provision of 325 Isolation beds, construction of building for 21 District T.B. centres and establishment of a Cell at State Headquarter to deal Schemes pertaining to T.B. control. An amount of Rs. 0.86 crores will be required.

(iii) Smallpox Eradication Programme.

By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan some additional staff will have been added at the block and district levels and Primary Vaccination of 104.24 lakhs cases and Re-vaccination in 137.76 lakhs cases will have been completed. The programme under the fifth plan covers the provision of additional staff at the State Headquarter, appointment of 153 Vaccination-Supervisors, and a provision of staff at District level for two newly formed Districts. An amount of Rs. 0.37 crore will be required.

(iv) Leprosy Control Programme.

By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 7 leprosy control units (one run by Voluntary Organisation), 91 survey, Education and treatment Centres and 1 leprosy Training centre have been set up.

In order to cover the entire state, it is proposed to set up 10 leprosy Control Units and 360 S.E.T. Centres during the Fifth Plan period, <sup>A</sup> provision of Rs. 1.02 crore has been made.

(v) Filaria Control Programme.

The population exposed to risk of filariasis in Madhya Pradesh has been estimated as 6.20 millions and 0.2 million only are protected so far. This disease is increasing due to rapid industrialisation and urbanisation without proper drainage facilities. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the Headquarter Organisation in Directorate of Health Services will have been in position. Besides treatment cum-Survey Centre at Panna, 7 'A' Type control units and 3 clinics at College Hospitals would also be established.

It is proposed to set up 3 survey and 4 control units and set up 16 Filaria clinics. <sup>A</sup>n amount of Rs. 0.25 crore will be required.

(vi) Trachoma Control Programme.

By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, this programme would have been extended to 60 blocks in 9

Districts. It is proposed to extend this programme to 143 more blocks in 15 districts having a high rate of prevalence of trachoma ranging from 40.2% to 55.5% during the fifth plan. A provision of Rs. 0.17 crore has been made.

(vii) Cholera Control Programme.

The State of M.P. is not endemic to Cholera as a whole. However there are endemic foci in the Districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Surguja, Durg, Raigarh, Bastar and some of the districts of Gwalior and Rewa divisions bordering Uttar Pradesh. In order to have effective Cholera Control, a cell was set up at headquarters of the Directorate of Health Services and a Mobile Medical Unit was formulated during the Fourth Plan period. Besides special staff was provided for special anti-cholera measures in 13 blocks in Bilaspur district.

It is proposed to provide special staff in endemic 23 Blocks of Raipur District, 5 blocks of Gwalior District and 9 Blocks of Rewa District during the fifth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 0.23 crore has been provided.

(viii) Veneral Diseases Control Programme

By the end of the fourth five year plan, V.D. clinics will be functioning in seven district headquarter hospitals and six teaching hospitals under Medical Colleges will provide facilities for V.D. Treatment.

It is proposed to provide 10 more V.D. clinics at District Headquarters during the fifth plan period. A provision of Rs. 0.08 crore has been made.

3. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A provision of Rs. 10.76 crore has been made for the continuation of spillover schemes from the Fourth Plan and new schemes proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Plan period. Details of these schemes are given below :

(i) Completion of spillover works

The construction work pertaining to increase of beds, postmortem centres, ancillary buildings in districts and other hospitals, staff quarters etc. undertaken during the fourth plan period has remained incomplete and will have to be completed in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 1.95 crore has been made.

(ii) Removal of deficiencies.

Deficiencies in the existing District Hospitals/ Tehsil Hospitals and other hospitals and dispensaries relating to administrative blocks, X-ray and laboratory blocks, staff quarters, sophisticated and other equipments are to be removed. A provision

of Rs. 1.93 crore has been made.

(iii) Provision of Ambulance Services

It is proposed to provide ambulance services for hospitals at Tehsil headquarters having a population of 15,000 and above, and a provision of Rs. 0.10 crore has been made.

(iv) X-Ray Services.

It is proposed to provide X-Ray services in 25 tehsil hospitals and a provision of Rs. 0.20 crore has been made.

(v) Provision of Laboratory Services at Tehsil Hospitals.

Provide  
It is envisaged to provide laboratory facilities,  
along with a Laboratory Technician at all the  
tehsil hospitals which are already serving or likely to  
serve as referral hospitals for Primary Health Centres.  
An amount of Rs. 0.20 crore has been provided.

(vi) Provision of Specialised Services.

By the end of the Fourth Plan, every district

hospital will have 100 or more beds. Similarly, 10 tehsil hospitals will also have more than 50 beds. It is proposed to provide the services of specialists in Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthesia, Radiology and Pathology at district hospitals and services of Specialists in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology at 10 Tehsil hospitals. It is also proposed to provide services of Dental Surgeons at 20 hospitals at tehsil headquarters having more than 10,000 population. The total cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 0.70 crore.

(vii) Increase of beds:

By the end of the fourth Five Year Plan, there will be 16000 beds in the State hospitals with the bed population ratio of 0.38 per 1000. Of these, 3000 beds (approx) will be in rural area and 13,000 in Urban area. There has been no appreciable increase in the number of rural beds. The existing beds are not distributed to ensure uniform bed population ratio all over the State. These imbalances are proposed to be removed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

The all India average of bed population ratio is 0.49 per 1,000 population as against 0.38 of M.P. This ratio is proposed to be brought upto 0.50 during the fifth plan. This will require an increase of 5,350 beds. Nearly 3000 additional beds will be provided in 116 primary Health centres proposed to be upgraded to 30 bedded Hospitals under minimum needs programme Only 2350 additional beds are proposed to be provided under this scheme. Out of these, some beds will be for specialised treatment e.g. 200 for mental diseases & 340 for T.B. Some Tehsil Hospitals are also proposed to be upgraded to be 50 bedded hospitals to serve as referral hospitals for primary Health Centres. A provision of Rs. 2.80 crore will be required.

(viii) Increase of Medical Institutions:-

By the end of the fourth plan there will be 1141 allopathic institutions and 1,669 Ayurvedic dispensaries. On an average, an institution will cover approximately 15,000 persons

In order to remove regional disparities atleast 800 more institutions are required to be opened.

This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.53 crore.

(ix) Incentive to Medical Practitioners

Provision of Medical care in rural areas has become a matter of great importance. Though it has been proposed to provide one institution (allopathic or otherwise) to serve a population of 12,000 during the Fifth Plan period. This is not likely to meet the requirement of the rural population adequately. This State is thinly populated with poor means of communication and several villages remain isolated during monsoons. It is not possible to provide a dispensary in each village.

Private practitioners, Vaidhyas and Homeopaths hesitate to establish themselves in rural areas due to uncertainty of their income and paucity of funds required by them initially for establishing their own dispensaries. In order to encourage them to settle in small areas, it is proposed to extend financial assistance to these private practitioners, who will set up their dispensaries in the rural areas.



#### 4. Medical Education & Research

The programme broadly covers the completion of spillover works from the Fourth Plan, removal of deficiencies in the medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals, establishment of new medical colleges and orientation training centres for doctors and para medical personnel involving an outlay of Rs. 5.71 crore.

##### (i) Completion Spillover Works

During the Fourth Five Year Plan several construction works for 6 Medical Colleges and their teaching hospitals have been sanctioned such as new Medical College buildings for Rewa & Raipur, hostels and other ancillary buildings for other colleges and teaching hospitals. All these works are in progress and most of them will have to be completed during the Fifth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 1.31 crore has been provided.

##### (ii) Removal of deficiencies in Medical Colleges and their teaching hospitals

The deficiencies in the existing 6 medical colleges and their teaching hospitals relating to staff, inadequacy of Sophisticated and other equipments, hostel accommodation, staff quarters and other ancillary buildings are to be removed. Besides it is proposed to provide research for control and eradication of communicable diseases, malnutrition, reproductive biology and fertility control in the medical

colleges of the State. A provision of Rs.2.17 crore has been made.

(iii) Establishment of new medical colleges

At present there are 6 Medical Colleges in the State. The annual admissions to these colleges is 750 and annual out turn is nearly 700. However, in order to provide an adequate number of doctors to improve the doctor population ratio particularly in the rural areas, it is proposed to establish 3 more Medical Colleges in the State, and an amount of Rs.2.00 crore will be required.

(iv) Establishment of Orientation Training Centre for Doctors and Para-Medical Workers.

At present there is no Public Health re-orientation training institute in the state for imparting public health orientation training to doctors and para-medical personnel in service. A provision of Rs.0.23 crore has been made for establishing the institute.

(5) Training of Para-Medical Personnel.

(a) Completion of Spillover Works:-

The construction for hostel etc. for A.N.M. training centres taken up at several places in the Fourth Plan have remained incomplete and will have to be completed in the Fifth Five Year Plan, period.

(b) Training of Basic Health Workers:-

During the Fifth Plan period basic Health Services were to be introduced at Primary Health Centre level in those Blocks in which malaria units were to go in maintenance phase. Since none of the Malaria Units entered in to maintenance phase during the Fifth Plan period there no need was felt for basic health workers. During the Fifth Plan period, However some of the Malaria Units are likely to go in maintenance phase and thereby basic health workers will be required. One basic health worker is required for 1000 population to take up integrated programme of verticle schemes such as malaria/smallpox, Family Planning etc. It will be therefore necessary to impart training to in service field workers. It is proposed to arrange this training in all the existing 6 Medical Colleges under Social and Preventive Medicine Departments.

(c) Training of Compounders, Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers:

At present there is one training centre for Compounders, and four for Laboratory Technicians for training personnel in service. To meet the increasing requirements for fresh trained personnel it is proposed to set up three training centres for Compounders and Radiographers each and two training centres for Laboratory Technicians.

6. Indegenous system of Medicine:

A provsion of Rs. 5.00 crore has been made

for the completion of spillover works, removal of deficiencies setting up of new institutions, increase in the number of beds and the establishment of a Homeopathic College.

(i.) Completion of Spillover works:

The Construction of buildings for Ayurvedic dispensary including buildings, improvements in buildings of Aurvedic Colleges at Gwalior and Raipur and staff quarters for Homeopathic Sanatorium at Nawegān taken up in the Fourth Plan, will be continued and completed in the Fifth Plan period. A provision of Rs.0.05 crore has been made.

(ii.) Removal of deficiencies:

At present the State is having 5 Ayurvedic Colleges (3 Ayurvedic colleges at Jabalpur, Ujjain and Indore have been taken over by Government recently) 2 Ayurvedic Pharmacies and one Homeopathic Sanatorium. The deficiencies in the above said institutions and other institutions in respect of staff equipment and building component are proposed to be removed in the Fifth Plan. An amount of Rs.0.50 crore has been provided. The present bed strength of Hospitals attached to Ayurvedic Colleges is not according to the norms. It is necessary to increase

number of beds. Besides there is only one Homeopathic Sanatorium. It is also proposed to set up two more 30-bedded homeopathic hospitals in the State. In all 3000 beds will be increased under this scheme and an outlay of Rs.0.40 crore will be required.

v. Establishment of Homeopathic College

There was a provision to establish one Homeopathic College during the Fourth Plan period. This could not be established. It is proposed to establish the college with a 60 bedded teaching hospital. A provision of Rs.0.10 crore has been made.

(7) Other Schemes

A provision of Rs.1.19 crore has been made for the implementation of various schemes relating to the strengthening of administration, laboratories and the Health Education bureau and nutrition under the state plan.

(1.) Strengthening of administration.

The Civil Surgeon has been given the overall responsibility for entire activities of the Department at the district and peripheral levels. He also functions as the Medical Superintendent of the district hospital. Under Family Planning Programme, post of District Family Planning cum Health Officer has been created for all

districts. The pay scales of these two posts are identical. This has created administrative problems. It is also observed that the Civil Surgeon is mostly busy in the hospital affairs and thereby hardly gets time to supervise and to take initiative in the activities of the department. It is therefore proposed to re-organise the administrative machinery, at the district level.

At the Directorate level, need for a Planning and Statistical cell is greatly felt. The work of this cell will be to formulate the details of programmes to be taken up from time to time and evaluate the programmes implemented so far. This cell will also undertake survey in different fields, as and when required. For implementation of the above change in district administration and to establish Planning cell at Directorate level an amount of Rs.0.15 crore will be required.

(ii.) Strengthening of food and Drug Laboratories.

Seven food laboratories and one drug testing laboratory are functioning in the State. Some of these require additional staff and equipment to enable them to function properly. A provision of Rs.0.10 crore has been made.

**(iii) Health Education Bureau**

Health education bureau was established during the Second Plan with skeleton staff. This has to be strengthened. It is also necessary to set up health education units at the district level. An amount of Rs.0.10 crore has been made.

**(iv) Nutrition**

Under Minimum Needs Programme Government of India will meet the expenditure on supplementary diet, Vitamin 'A' and iron and folic acid tablets required for the vulnerable group of population. However, transportation of food articles, their storage and distribution will be the responsibility of the State Government for which a provision of Rs.0.89 crore has been made.

(ii) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Water is a prime necessity of human existence and consumption of un-potable water can be a source of acute bacterial infection. The provision of potable water has thus rightly been recognised as a programme of high priority. The national strategy on health envisages total coverage of the urban and rural population in the country with assured drinking water supply by the end of the Fifth Plan. Within this overall strategy highest priority has to be accorded to the programme of rural water supply in general and to the problem villages in particular. Adequacy of potable water supply has also to be ensured in all urban areas. Schemes for rural sanitation, and urban sewerage have to be undertaken besides <sup>those</sup> preventing pollution and insanitation. Water supply for industrial purposes and proper disposal of effluents also forms an important part of the Public Health Engineering programme.

2. Programmes for supply of potable water to both rural and urban areas were undertaken in this State right from the beginning of the first Plan. The Planning of water supply programmes was, however, lopsided. Urban areas had received relatively greater attention than the rural areas till the middle of the Fourth Plan. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed



to remove the present imbalances in the sector of Urban and Rural water supply by providing clean drinking water facility in every village. The national minimum needs programme has also envisaged high priority to schemes of rural water supply.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

3. Of the total 70,833 inhabited villages in Madhya Pradesh, there are 17578 villages comprising 43,412 hamlets. There are 9000 villages which have been categorised as problem villages where dug wells upto a depth of 15 metres do not yield any water or where the nearest source of drinking water is either more than a kilometre away or the water available is unfit for human consumption. Besides, there are 15,550 villages in the State which have either no wells or where wells are not adequate to support the population. The problem, therefore, is to arrange supply of drinking water to these 24,550 villages which form about 34.6 per cent of the total populated villages in the State.

4. A total of only 1107 villages came to get water supply of some kind during the first three Five Year Plans and three annual Plans with an expenditure of Rs. 3.908 crore. However, these Rural Water Supply programmes received greater attention and funds amounting to Rs. 8.5 crore during the Fourth Plan period. During the first three years of the current plan,

2126 villages were provided with drinking water arrangements and an expenditure of Rs. 396.60 crore was incurred. Details of allotments, expenditure and achievements during the first three plans and the Fourth Plan are as follows :-

Period	Allotment (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Physical achievements
1st Plan	18.08	23.77	Total villages covered-52 a) Dug wells - 23 b) Tube wells - 23 c) Piped W.W.S.S-
2nd Plan	86.95	66.35	Total villages covered -298
3rd Plan	136.28	145.67	Total villages covered -326 a) Problem villages -240 b) Bigger villages - 81
Annual plans 1966-69	89.00	155.08	Total villages covered -436 a) Problem villages -353 b) Bigger villages - 83
<u>4th Plan</u>			
1969-70	79.61	85.98	Total villages covered -394 a) Problem villages -384 b) Bigger villages - 10
1970-71	160-90	122.28	Total villages covered -625 a) Problem villages - 607 b) Bigger villages - 18

Period	Allotment (Rs.in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)	Physical achievements
1971-72	270.27	194.62	Total villages covered -1054 (a) Problem villages -1047 (b) Bigger villages - 7
1972-73	312.98	343.23	(a) Problem villages - 1598 (b) Bigger villages - 15 Total <u>1613</u>
1973-74	305.50	305.50	<u>Anticipated</u> (a) Problem villages - 2364 (b) Bigger villages - 18

5. The total number of villages in this State as per 1971 census is 70,883. The population-wise break-up is as under :-

<u>Population group</u>	<u>No. of villages</u>
1 to 500	47030
501 to 1000	16516
1001 to 2000	5952
2001 to 5000	1292
5001 to 10000	93
Total	<u>70883</u>

6. There are 17,578 villages in which each village is comprised of several hamlets, separated from each other by considerable distance. The number of such hamlets is 43412. In these cases even though the hamlet may be small, independent

arrangements for water supply become necessary in view of the distances involved.

7. On the basis of a preliminary survey there about 7737 villages without any well and they have to depend on adjacent streams or irrigation tanks or wells located in other villages for their drinking water requirements. The number of problem villages tended to increase on account of surface water table getting depleted on account of the persistent drought condition and open wells drying out.

8. In those categories of villages wherever water is not potable or water borne diseases are endemic, they also become problem villages.

9. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the number of problem villages was estimated at 4000 and the number has now crossed 8000. Intensive survey of all the villages has been undertaken and by March 1975 all the problem villages would have been identified. For this a Centrally sponsored scheme has been proposed. It appears the number of problem villages will be of the order of 15,000 of which 5000 would most likely be covered by March, 1974. There may perhaps be 1000 such villages where tube wells may not be successful and where water supply from surface sources may have to be provided in the

Fifth Plan. Thus, during the Fifth Five Year Plan tube wells atleast in 9000 problem villages may have to be developed.

10. Out of 9000 villages, 2500 problem villages will most likely be such as may comprise 8700 hamlets. A tubewell is proposed to be provided in each hamlet, and in the remaining 6500 problem villages 1.5 tube wells per village are to be developed.

11. In the villages where there are no wells and where wells are inadequate, tube wells are proposed to be provided. The number of such villages is 15500. Surface source schemes may also have to be taken up in 3000 villages where there are either no wells or their number is inadequate. Out of the remaining, 4500 villages would be such where there are no wells and where tube wells at the rate of 1.5 per village may be required. In 8000 villages where present sources require augmentation, tube wells will have to be provided. There is a likelihood of approximately 1500 out of 8000 tube wells not being successful and necessitating surface source schemes being taken up.

12. Thus the minimum needs for rural water supply in problem villages would be as follows :-

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (a) Water supply to 6500 problem villages at 1.5 tube wells per village  | - 9750 tubewells  |
| (b) Tube Wells in 8700 hamlets of 2500 problem villages @ one in each  | - 8700 "          |
| (c) Water supply to 4500 villages where there are wells, tube wells @ 1.5 tube wells per village.  | - 6750 "          |
| (d) Water supply to 3000 villages through surface source schemes - where there is no source or source is inadequate  | - 3000 schemes    |
| (e) Water supply to 8000 villages where present sources are inadequate and need augmentation, out of this 6500 villages are expected to be covered by drilling of one tube well for a village. | - 6500 tube wells |
| (f) And in remaining 1500 villages water supply through surface source would be made.  | - 1500 schemes    |

The number of tube wells to be developed for Rural Water Supply under the Minimum Needs Programme would be 31700 at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.04 crore. Besides, 4500 surface source schemes will cost Rs. 45.00 crore. The total estimated cost would thus be Rs. 88.04 crore.

13. Upto the end of the Fourth Plan, as against an outlay of Rs. 8.50 crore a sum of Rs. 10.77 crore would have been spent on Rural Water Supply. The physical targets likely to be achieved in the Fourth Plan and those proposed for the Fifth Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme are given below :-

PHYSICAL TARGETS OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

S.No. Programme	Unit	FOURTH PLAN		FIFTH PLAN TARGET (MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME)	
		Target	Likely achievement	Likely achievement in 1973-74	
1. Rural Water Supply (Problem villages)	No. of villages	7000	6000	2364	24500
	Population covered (in millions)	3.50	3.00	1.182	12.25
2. Piped water schemes in bigger villages	No. of villages	200	68	18	100
	Population covered. (In millions)	0.40	0.136	0.036	0.25

STATE SECTOR SCHEMESA. Rural Water Supply

14. Besides the Minimum Needs Programme, some other Rural Water Supply schemes will also have to be undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.20 crore. The following are the details of the various schemes proposed :-

(i) WATER SUPPLY TO BIG VILLAGES

833 villages in the State having a population of 2000 or more may require piped water supply arrangement 300 such villages would have been provided piped water by the end of the Fourth Plan. Since the Panchayats/Rural Bodies are expected to finance these schemes to the extent of 25% of their capital cost and have also to undertake the maintenance, only financially viable Panchayats are likely to ask for such schemes. It is expected that only 100 villages may have to be thus covered for piped water supply at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crore.

(ii) MAINTENANCE OF HAND PUMPS AND SURFACE SOURCE SCHEMES

Though it is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayats to maintain the hand pumps, they have not been able to maintain it for want of technical know-how and funds. Although Government have recently sanctioned one mechanic



for every 10 hand pumps, it would be necessary to provide funds for the maintenance of rural water schemes for atleast 5 years by the Public Health Engineering Department. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore is thus proposed under the scheme for maintenance and purchase of tools and plants and spares.

(iii) SURVEY ORGANISATION

An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore would be required for undertaking surveys of villages for preparing comprehensive schemes.

(iv) WATER SUPPLY IN PILGRIM CENTRES

Non-availability of potable water at places of pilgrimage is often the basic cause of epidemics; it is, therefore, necessary to provide safe water supply in such places on a permanent footing. There are more than 60 such centres in the State which are visited by a large number of people twice or thrice a year. It is proposed to cover atleast 20 of these pilgrim centres at a cost of Rs. 1.20 crore in the Fifth Plan.

(v) ORGANISATION

With increased work load in the Fifth Plan it will be necessary to equip the administrative organisation

with adequate staff, vehicles, tools and plants etc. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crore would be required.

**B. URBAN WATER SUPPLY**

15. Urban areas in this State have comparatively lacked in protected water supply. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that out of 228 towns, only 107 will have been provided with water supply systems with a capacity of 117 MGD. With a view to providing drinking water to more towns during the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 54.74 crore will be required. Rs. 23.75 crore will be given as grants by the Government and Rs. 30.99 crore will be obtained as loans from the Life Insurance Corporation by the local bodies. In addition, Rs. 6.00 crore will be required for Bhopal water supply scheme which is included in the Capital Project. The Urban Water Supply Schemes proposed for the Fifth Plan are discussed in the following paragraphs.

**CONTINUING SCHEMES**

16. Thirtyfour schemes including that of Indore initiated in the Fourth Plan at a cost of Rs. 20.41 crore (Rs. 7.11 crore grant and Rs. 13.30 crore loans) will spill over to the Fifth Plan. In addition 17 improvement schemes started during the Fourth Plan will be continued and completed

in the Fifth Plan.

(ii) NEW WATER SUPPLY AND IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

New Water Supply and improved Water Supply Schemes are proposed to be taken up in 33 important towns in the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.27 crore is proposed for it.

(iii) IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

There are 34 important towns where augmentation of the existing capacity is needed. The demand from these towns has increased due to industrialisation as also on account of an increase in population. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 25.00 crore. Since provision for Bhopal will be included in the Capital Project, it is proposed to provide only Rs. 10.01 crore in the Fifth Plan. This comprises Rs.6.18 crore grant and Rs. 3.83 crore loan.

(iv) URBAN SEWERAGE SCHEMES .

A beginning is proposed to be made in the taking up of drainage schemes in four major towns vis. Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior during the Fifth Plan. Drainage schemes could not be undertaken earlier for want of funds and availability of water. This is likely to cost Rs. 15.00 crore in the Fifth Plan period. The grant and loan contents of the above provision

would be Rs. 5.10 crore and Rs. 9.90 crore respectively. Loan component of the schemes is likely to be financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(vi) ORGANISATION

With a number of urban water supply schemes being taken up during the Fifth Plan, it may be necessary to strengthen the organisation adequately with staff, touring vehicles, tools and plants. The headquarters will also have to be strengthened to cope with the increased work load. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.60 crore for the purpose in the Fifth Plan.

(vii) WATER BOARD

An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore has been proposed for the creation of an autonomous Water Board which will undertake not only the implementation of the schemes but also raise resources therefor.

(viii) TRAINING

A small provision of Rs. 0.05 crore has been suggested for providing training facilities to the staff to be employed during the Plan.

17. The progress of expenditure during the Fourth Plan and the phasing of the proposed expenditure in the Fifth Plan is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Fourth Plan provision	Fourth Plan expenditure					Total 5 years 1969-74 (Estimated)	
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. Urban</b>								
(a) Water supply	853.00	110.98	216.33	172.722	288.49	323.00	1111.522	
(b) Sewerage and drainage	50.00	-	0.07	0.22	0.10	1.00	1.39	
<b>Total urban</b>	<b>903.00</b>	<b>110.98</b>	<b>216.40</b>	<b>172.942</b>	<b>288.59</b>	<b>324.00</b>	<b>1112.912</b>	
<b>II. Rural</b>								
(a) Piped Water supply.	177.00	13.49	17.88	22.79	26.00	46.00	126.16	
(b) Drinking water supply scheme in problem villages.	593.00	69.04	100.80	160.21	293.95	197.00	821.00	
<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>770.00</b>	<b>82.53</b>	<b>118.68</b>	<b>183.00</b>	<b>319.95</b>	<b>243.00</b>	<b>947.16</b>	
<b>III. Others</b>								
(a) Tools & Plants	36.00	3.45	3.60	8.24	9.80	12.00	37.09	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Staff for Urban Water supply including T&P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Staff for Rural water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Common items (Urban + Rural)	191.00	8.37	-	15.03	70.94	111.00	205.34	
(f) Maintenance of hand pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total others	227.00	11.82	3.60	23.27	80.74	123.00	242.43	
Grand total	1900.00	205.33	338.68	379.212	689.28	690.00	2302.502	

contd.....



(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>III. Others</b>							
(a) Tools & Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Staff for urban water supply including T&P	60.00	60.00	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Staff for rural water supply	1000.00	1000.00	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Common items (Urban + Rural)	155.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
(f) Maintenance of Hand pumps	500.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Total Others...</b>	<b>1715.00</b>	<b>1191.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>16199.00</b>	<b>4295.00</b>	<b>3131.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>2917.00</b>	<b>2856.00</b>	



18. The physical achievements of water supply and sanitation Schemes in the Fourth Plan and the schemes proposed in the Fifth Plan are as follows :-

(Rs.in lakh)

S.No.	Fourth Plan target	1969-70	1970-71 Achievements	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 target	Total 5 years Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>I. <u>Urban Water Supply.</u></b>								
(1) Augmentation of water supply (MGD)	36.37	0.88	3.00	0.50	7.73	15.94	28.05	
(2) No. of towns covered	88							
(a) 39 continuing schemes		2	2	2	6	31	43 (a) 14 improvement schemes.	
(b) 49 initiated in Fourth Plan							(b) 29 new schemes	
(3) Population covered* (million)	2.30 (71)	0.22 (71)	0.14	0.02	0.56	0.57	1.51(71)	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>II. <u>Urban Sewerage</u></b>									
(1) Augmentation of sewerage facilities (MGD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) No. of towns covered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Population covered (million)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III. <u>Rural Water Supply</u></b>									
<b>(a) Piped Water Supply</b>									
(1) Villages covered (Nos)	200	10	18	7	15	18	68		
(2) Population covered (millions)	0.24	0.02	0.04	0.015	0.03	0.04	0.145		
<b>(b) Wells and pumps</b>									
(1) Villages covered (Nos.)	7000	384	607	1043	1598	2364	6000		
(2) Population coverage (Million)	3.50	0.19	0.30	0.53	0.80	1.18	3.00		

S.No.	Fifth Plan target	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>I. <u>Urban Water Supply</u></b>							
(1) Augmentation of Water supply (MGD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(2) No. of towns covered	(a) 106 67 new schemes	20	30	24	12	21	
	(b) 39 improvement schemes						
(3) Population covered (Million)	1.39	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.08	0.73	
<b>II. <u>Urban Sewerage</u></b>							
(1) Augmentation of sewerage facilities (MGD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
(2) No. of towns covered.		-	-	-	-	-	4
(3) Population covered (million)		-	-	-	-	-	1.73
<b>III. Rural Water supply</b>							
<b>(a) Piped water supply</b>							
(1) Villages covered (Nos.)		120	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Population coverage (Million)		0.35	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
<b>(b) Wells and pumps</b>							
(1) Villages covered (Nos.)		-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Population coverage (Million)		-	-	-	-	-	-

Employment

19. The employment potential of the water supply and the drainage schemes of the Public Health Engineering Department has been estimated at 4711 comprising 427 technical (Class I & II), 1649 skilled (overseers), 1565 semi-skilled (Tracers) 184 ministerial and 886 unskilled persons who will be employed on regular basis. The following table shows the employment generated in the Fourth Plan and the potential of the Fifth Plan.

I. Fourth Plan Target

1969-70 (Actual)	- Nil	All employment generated during III Plan was carried forward.
1970-71 (Actual)	- 309	
1971-72 (Actual)	- 524	
1972-73 (Actual)	- 595	
1973-74 (Estimated)	- 35	
<hr/>		
Total 5 years (1969-74)	- 1463	
<hr/>		

**II. Fifth Plan Target**

1974-75	-	4612
1975-76	-	742
1976-77	-	742
1977-78	-	700
1978-79	-	700

---

**Input requirements.**

20. It is estimated that about 6690 m.t. of steel and 1,49,460 m.t. of cement would be required for implementing the schemes included in the Fifth Plan.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

21. Apart from the schemes proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme and the schemes for inclusion in the State Sector for Water Supply and Sanitation, it is necessary that a scheme for the creation of a Design Cell is sanctioned separately by the Centre.

22. The Government of India has stressed the need for identifying the drinking water problem of each village. This will necessitate systematic collection and compilation of data for each village, its classification according to the nature of problem and preparation of detailed project reports.

23. In order to achieve this objective, a Survey and Investigation Division was set up in 1964 and two Planning and Design Units were established in 1972-73 in the State. Its cost was borne by the Government of India.

24. These units could not survey more than 20% of the area of this vast State. The Centrally sponsored scheme for investigation, as in operation in the Fourth Plan, will cease at the close of the Fourth Plan. It is, however, proposed to have a Central or Centrally sponsored Design organisation for formulation of advance project reports including investigations and compilation of data regarding difficult villages etc. This cell will cover all the villages and identify the villages which require arrangement for water supply so that work can be executed as per schedule in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

25. It is estimated that Survey and Investigation Divisions will be completing the investigation of 13000 villages by the end of March, 1974. It is, therefore, envisaged that the remaining 50,883 villages shall have to be covered during the Fifth Plan by the proposed Designs Cell.

26. The annual work load for Rural Design Cell Organisation will be to cover, investigate, compile data and prepare project reports for 10,173 villages. It is assumed that on an average a Sub-Division will be able to survey 250 villages, compile data for each village, identify the difficult villages, Survey again in detail and prepare project reports for the identified villages. 10 Divisions and 40 Sub-Divisions would be required.

27. The requirement of funds for the rural design cells for the Fifth Five Year Plan would be as given below :-

Year 1974-75	Rs. 45,81,200
1975-76	Rs. 30,90,000
1976-77	Rs. 30,90,000
1977-78	Rs. 30,90,000
1978-79	Rs. 30,90,000
<hr/>	
Total provision for Fifth Plan.	Rs. 1,69,41,200

28. The employment potential of this scheme was and would be as follows :-



---

	During the Fourth Plan	During the Fifth Plan
1. Degree holders	10	40
2. Diploma holders	40	150
3. Clerical	18	102
4. Semi skilled	8	12
5. Other	12	138
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 482

---

(n) HOUSING INCLUDING URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The overall shortage of housing units in the State is estimated at 3 millions. The population without any shelter is approximately 5 million or nearly 12 percent of the population of the State. Thus the housing situation in Madhya Pradesh presents a dismal picture.

Review of Progress in the Fourth Plan.

The Fourth Plan provided an outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs in the State housing sector. In addition, market borrowing of Rs.100.00 lakhs was permitted by the Reserve Bank of India while the Housing and Urban Development Corporation sanctioned schemes to the tune of Rs.500.00 lakhs. Thus the total investment available for housing schemes amounted to Rs.1500.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1395.21 lakhs are likely to be utilised by the end of the plan. As regards the physical targets, 2544 tenements and 3703 houses are likely to be constructed and 390 plots developed under various schemes by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Fifth Plan Programme.

Out of the shortage of 3 million units indicated above, 2 million units are required to replace unsatis-

factory existing dwelling units. The intention is to leave the problem of these units untouched for the present. The strategy for the Fifth Plan is to tackle the backlog of about one million housing units required for totally homeless. An outlay of only Rs.2250.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan in the State sector. It is anticipated that additional funds to the tune of Rs.2500.00 lakhs will be received by way of loans from the HUDCO.

It is proposed to construct 75000 housing units and develop 40,000 housing plots for allotment to private builders. Multi-Storeyed constructions will be encouraged on these plots so that the total number of residential units made available would be about 1.25 lakhs. A token provision for advancing house building loans, is likely to result in the construction of a further 1000 housing units. Thus approximately 20 percent of the immediate requirements could be met. Although this figure is very low, it is not possible to plan for a more ambitious programme because of the financial constraints. So far as the State Plans are concerned the salient features are as follows:-

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

During the Fourth Plan, as against the target of

2282 tenements, the achievement is likely to be 2486 tenements at a cost of Rs.370.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

By the end of the Fourth Plan, 2182 houses are likely to be completed. In the Fifth Plan 5817 houses will be constructed for which provision of Rs.1080.00 lakhs is necessary.

Slum Clearance Scheme.

Under this scheme, 58 tenements are expected to be constructed during the Fourth Plan period. During the Fifth Plan, 500 tenements will be constructed with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Village Housing Project Scheme.

664 houses are likely to be completed as against the Fourth Plan target of 633 while for the Fifth Plan a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs are earmarked for the construction of 1250 houses.

Other Schemes:-

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

It is anticipated that 699 houses would be constructed by the end of the Fourth Plan as against the target of 400 houses. The target envisaged for the Fifth Plan is to

construct 825 houses at a cost of Rs.330.00 lakhs.

Land Acquisition and Development.

So far 23 hectares of land has already been acquired and by the Fourth Plan end 390 plots would have been developed. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan and the aim is to acquire 160 hectares of land and develop 5000 plots.

Commercial-cum-Residential.

It is proposed to construct 400 Commercial-cum-Residential houses at a cost of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

Loans from Housing Corporation.

It is proposed to construct 667 houses with funds amounting to Rs.100.00 lakhs to be obtained as loans from the Housing Corporation during the Fifth Plan.

(b) URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The 1971 Census has revealed that although overall level of urbanisation in the State is relatively low, yet the pace of growth of towns is alarmingly fast. During the last ten years, the number of towns with a population of 5000 and above have increased from 203 to 243. As against the national average growth rate of about 2.8 percent per annum, the average growth rate of towns in the State is 4.7 percent. The growth of some of the urban centres has exceeded all expectations viz., Durg-Bhilai at 8.3 percent per annum, Bhopal 7.5 per cent, Korba about 8 per cent, Bhind 7 per cent, Dewas about 6 per cent and Raipur at about 6.4% per annum. This rapid growth has given rise to problems of infrastructural facilities, encroachments on land, growth of slums and mounting urban tensions. The problem in Madhya Pradesh is all the more acute because it lacked in infrastructural facilities even before this sudden spurt in urban growth. Added to this is the relative lack of awareness of the need for regional and urban planning coupled with the relatively inefficient system of local government prevailing in the State.

The State Legislature has recently enacted the Town and Country Planning Act, which provides an upto date legal base for the process of physical planning in the State. Steps have also been taken to strengthen the town planning machinery so as to augment its capacity for plan preparation and implementation. A provision of Rs.125.00 lakhs was made in the Fourth Plan, out of which Rs.105.28 lakhs are likely to be utilised by the plan end.

Fifth Plan Programme:

During the Fifth Plan, it is intended to prepare the development plan for a number of urban centres and a few selected villages. In order to make planning both accurate and scientific, aerial surveys of towns have been envisaged. The plan also provides for the setting up of Development Authorities for the purpose of implementation. Programme for environmental improvement of slums is proposed to be undertaken under the Minimum Needs Programme. The overall outlay on Town and Country Planning proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs.1050.00 lakhs. Details of important schemes are given below :-

(1) Preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans including Base Maps.

The scheme contemplates the preparation of

(1) Regional Plans for the resource regions into which the State has been divided; (ii) Development Plans for 100 urban centres and for a few selected villages by way of a pilot scheme and (iii) Base maps which are important from the point of view of making planning both accurate and scientific. The maps will be prepared through Aerial Survey of towns, so that the data on physical features is upto date and is capable of quick interpretation. The entire programme will involve an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

(2) Loans and grants to Local Bodies for development schemes.

With a view to mitigate the problems created by the growth of slums, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs to the local bodies for slum clearance and undertaking development schemes.

(3) Implementation of Development schemes in Master Development Plans including loans to Town Improvement Trusts for Revolving Fund.

Under this scheme, loans will be given to local bodies for remunerative projects to implement development schemes in Master/Development Plans proposed for the urban centres. Loans to Town Improvement Trusts for revolving funds will also be provided. The financial requirements for these purposes will be Rs.100.00 lakhs.



(4) Seed Capital for Development Authorities.

The Town and Country Planning Act provides for the setting up of Development Authorities for purposes of plan implementation. It is proposed to create 20 such authorities during the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been made for giving loans to these authorities. These agencies would also raise additional funds for specific schemes by market borrowings and through financial institutions.

Minimum Needs Programme.

Every urban centre tends to have some growth of slums. These are of two trends -those which should be removed and those which can be improved. A programme for environmental improvement of slums has been proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme. This programme does not cover the slums which should be cleared. A minimum amount of Rs.675.00 lakhs is needed for environmental improvement in those cities, of Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Bhopal/and Raipur. A total slum population of four lakhs will be covered by this scheme.

(O) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes constitute a sizable proportion of State population in Madhya Pradesh. Taking into account the population of tribes living outside the specified areas, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes would be around 34.12% of the total State population.

The problems of these depressed communities arise mainly from their socio-economic backwardness. Whereas in the case of tribals, the low level of development in the tribal areas un harnessed resources and their isolation from the main stream of national life have retarded their progress, the problems of the Scheduled Castes can be traced to their poverty and social disabilities from which they suffer. Despite substantial efforts made during the past 22 years, the gap between the backward classes and the other people in terms of educational and economic progress continues to widen with the passage of time. Contrasted with this, increased social and political awareness and the impact of development processes have raised the aspirations of these communities. Any programme of development for the State has to take note of these aspirations to ensure among these people a sense of oneness and participation in the great venture of national development.

The tribal areas extend over one-third of the State. It would be necessary to devote greater attention and resources on the

development of sociotecnomic infra-structure in these areas. This will be ensured to a large extent, by earmarking proportionate funds from the general sectors for the development of tribal areas and the progress of backward people. Special provision made in the Plan will be utilised to supplement the efforts of the development departments to bring the economic and social level of these communities at par with the general levels of development.

The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes, apart from their rich contribution to the social and cultural life of the State, form a valuable constituent of the working force of the State producing wealth from the agricultural fields and forests, mines and quarries, trades and occupations. The task in the next few years is to improve the level of performance of this human resource by directing the inputs of improved technology and organisation into their labour. Education, specially technical education, has to play a greater role in such a consummation. Progress of economic development, suited to the needs and capabilities of these people, have now to occupy equally important place to foster the spirit of dynamic self reliance amongst them. In providing a larger outlay on economic development, the programme outlined below is a departure from the earlier plans.

The Plan outlay of the Fourth Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes initially was of Rs. 12.00 crores and was subse-

quently enhanced to Rs. 16.00 crore (Rs. 10.50 crore for Tribes and Rs. 5.50 crore for Castes). During the Fourth Plan period emphasis was laid mainly on the schemes of economic uplift and establishment of development-al infrastructure in the tribal areas. The Plan expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan is likely to reach Rs.15.87 crore (Rs.11.25 crore for Tribes and Rs. 4.61 crore for Castes).

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

##### Education

##### (1) Scholarships:-

The scheme of providing scholarship to Middle and High School students will be continued so as to reduce the economic burden of the parents in educating their children. Supply of reading and writing material to primary school children is also proposed to be continued as majority of parents are unable to bear the cost. An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakh is being proposed in addition to Rs. 87.40 lakh per year available under the committed budget. Further, a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakh will be available from the Education Plan. By the end of the Fifth Plan the number of scholarship holders is expected to increase to 1,02,000 from the present level of 62,000, and that of Primary School children to 10.00 lakhs from the present 4.50 lakhs.

##### (2) Reimbursement of Tuition, Board Examination fees:-

The existing system of reimbursing the tuition fees payable by the tribal students in the Non-Government schools and

the Board examination fees is proposed to be continued. The level of expenditure likely to be achieved at the end of 1973-74 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs and assuming an annual increase of 6% a financial provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs will be required.

(3) Nutritution Programme:-

At present a Mid-day meal programme benefitting 7 lakh children and expectant and nursing mothers is being implemented in Tribal areas with the assistance of CARE. Since CARE is likely to discontinue its activities by the end of 1973-74, the financial requirement for the present coverage and future growth would be around Rs. 35.00 crore. As it is proposed to continue this programme from funds available under the Minimum Needs Programme, a token provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for administrative expenditure only has been proposed.

(4) Pre-Matric Hostel and Ashrams:-

By the end of the Fourth Plan about 27,000 seats are likely to be available in 1186 hostels, catering to the needs of about 30% of students in Middle and Higher Secondary classes. 500 hostels with 10,000 seats are proposed to be established during the Fifth Plan at the rate of 100 hostels per year so as to meet the increased enrolment. This programme is likely to cost Rs. 325.00 lakhs.

Residential institutions viz. Ashrams have proved useful in promotion of education of girls and children of comparatively

more backward tribes and the number of such Ashrams is likely to be 135 by the end of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan this scheme will be continued under the Minimum Needs Programme and a token provision of Rs. 5 lakh only is proposed.

(5) Equipment in old Hostels:-

For necessary periodical replacement of kitchen utensils and other equipment supplied to hostels, costing Rs. 200 per seat, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been suggested. Equipment of 20,000 seats will be replaced during the Fifth Plan at an annual cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(6) Construction of Hostels, Ashrams and other Buildings:-

A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been made for meeting expenditure on construction of buildings for institutions proposed under the special programmes during the Fifth Plan. This amount will also be utilised for construction of buildings of existing institution through the Tribal Areas Housing and Buildings Construction Corporation which is proposed to be established during the Fifth Plan as an autonomous body to execute construction of houses, residential quarters and educational buildings. Additional funds under the Education Plan and Minimum Needs Programme are also expected to be available for this purpose.

(7) Libraries and Science equipment in Higher Secondary Schools:-

As a proportionate share for this scheme would be available

from the Education Plan, a token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs only has been suggested.

(8) Post Matric Hostels:-

In addition to 26 Post Matric Hostels likely to be opened by the end of 1973-74, 15 more hostels will be opened during the Fifth Plan for which a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made.

(9) Additional Stipend in General Hostels:-

In order to enable the tribal students to avail of hostel facilities all over the State, the difference in the cost of living in general hostels and the current stipend rate will be paid to the students and an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed.

(10) Special Tribal Model Higher Secondary Schools:-

Due to lack of educationally congenial atmosphere at home, the general standard of tribal students coming out of schools has remained below average. It is, therefore, considered necessary to select promising boys and girls at an early age and educate them in special residential model schools. For the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been proposed for setting up 4 Model Higher Secondary Schools including one for girls.

(11) Tutors in Hostels:-

For improvement of standards of scholars in science subjects, it is proposed to provide tutors in departmental hostels for imparting instruction in science subjects and mathematics. An amount

of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

### ECONOMIC UPLIFT

#### (1) Industrial Training Institutes:-

Expansion of existing Training Institutes will be undertaken by introducing certain trades which have better employment potential. In order to provide suitable guidance to successful trainees in seeking jobs it is proposed to establish two hostels in industrial townships with free residential facilities. It is further proposed to place selected trainees in certain industries, trade and branches of training for which very costly and sophisticated equipment is required. The cost of such training will be met by paying them a stipend for a specific period. The 11 Training-cum-Production Centres, being run at present by the Tribal Welfare Department are proposed to be re-organised.

Additional supervisory staff to organise these activities will also be provided. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs will be required for these schemes.

#### (2) Additional Stipends in general Industrial Training Institutes:-

By the end of 1973-74, 450 trainees are likely to be benefitted under this scheme. Their number is likely to go upto 700 by the end of the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is suggested for this scheme.



(3) Professional Training:-

Apart from continuing stipends to tribal trainees for Patwari training etc. the scope of this training is proposed to be enlarged. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for meeting expenditure on this account.

(4) Agricultural Development Schemes:-

It is proposed to step up the programme of giving assistance to tribal agriculturists. Assistance will also be given to individuals for encouraging rearing of pigs, sheep or goat. By the end of 1973-74 the level of expenditure on this scheme is likely to touch Rs. 39.00 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 700.00 lakh is proposed. The funds will also help implement area development plans for which a clear strategy will be worked out.

(5) Subsidy to M.P.E.B. for meeting additional cost for expansion of power lines in tribal areas:-

A nominal provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for this scheme though the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board will be getting adequate funds for rural electrification under the Minimum Needs Programme in addition to schemes approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(6) Reorganisation of Training-cum-Production Centres:-

It is proposed to upgrade the training wing of Training-cum-Production Centres and expand the production wing to engage ex-trainees

on piece rate basis. An amount of Rs. 29.00 lakhs towards the cost of raw material, tools and equipment would be required.

(7) Assistance to M.P. State Tribal Cooperative Development Federation:-

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 50.00 lakh would be made available to the Federation for reorganising and expanding its activities.

(8) Own Your Workshop/shop/unit scheme:-

In order to make the ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes self employed and improve their employ-ability, financial assistance will be provided to them for setting up workshops, units etc. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been suggested for this scheme.

(9) Rehabilitation of Tribals displaced by Industrial and Irrigation Projects:-

The cost of rehabilitation of persons displaced by such projects should be a part of the concerned project but for tribals, in particular, the compensation for acquisition of land so paid needs to be supplemented. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

(10) Funds for replacing the share of tribals in general development schemes:-

The benefits of many programmes in the general sector

are not available to the tribal people for want of their group participation as the concerning departments find it difficult to relax their norms for such areas. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to meet such requirements for which an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs would be required.

(11) Forest Polytechnics :-

A number of forest based industries such as paper pulp, veneering units etc. are being set up in tribal areas. In order to provide training facilities to the tribals in all trades relating to forest utilisation it is proposed to set up a Forest Polytechnic at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(12) Kosa(Tassar) Development Programmes:-

It is an irony that while Kosa cocoons worth crores of rupees are produced in the forests, the lot of the tribals is limited to their collection for a very small price. To ensure a fair deal for collection of cocoons as well as for providing employment in the production of Kosa cloth by employing tribals and harijans, it is proposed to reorganise the trade on cooperative lines for which an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs would be required.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

(1) Drinking water wells:-

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for construction of 300 wells

in tribal areas has been made.

(2) Publicity Schemes:-

To bridge the communication gap between the tribal people and the administrative apparatus as also to acquaint them with the publicity provided goods, services and facilities, special publicity drives are essential.

(3) Aid to Voluntary Agencies:- In the sphere of tribal welfare, non-official agencies have played a very useful role. It is proposed to encourage voluntary efforts by providing them adequate financial assistance. It is also contemplated to utilise their services for opening Ashrams for girl students and an amount of Rs. 170 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose.

(4) Legal Aid :-

The tribals due to their poverty, illiteracy and low socio-economic condition are unable to protect their interests with the result that they become victims of exploitation. Legal aid is, therefore, necessary to be provided to them for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

(5) Strengthening of Implementing Machinery :-

In order to strengthen the department to cope with the increased responsibilities, additional staff would be required for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made.

(6) Employment facilities:-

The employment cells created during the Fourth Plan are proposed to be strengthened for which a provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been made.

As the present Employment Exchanges based in urbanised centres do not cater the needs of the tribals in the interior areas, it is proposed to provide sub-centres at the rate of one sub-centre for 6 T.D. Blocks. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for establishing 20 sub-centres. These centres would also function as Vocational Guidance Bureaus.

(7) Development of Tribal Cultures:-

The dire necessity to organise and develop the rich cultural heritage of tribals has been well recognised and organised efforts are necessary to preserve and develop it in the face of present trends of urbanisation and modernisation. The rich heritage of folk dance, music and art of the tribal people is facing serious challenge from current trends of commercialisation. The tribal people have to be assisted to stand this onslaught and to organise and develop their cultural faculties for which an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

Welfare of Scheduled CastesEDUCATION(1) Pre-Matric Scholarships:

The number of beneficiaries under this scheme at the end of the Fourth Plan is likely to be 85000 which number is expected to rise upto 1,37,000 by the end of the Fifth Plan. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 325 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme excluding Rs. 108 lakhs per year likely to be available under the committed budget.

(2) Reimbursement of Tuition and Board Examination Fees:-

The level of expenditure under this scheme likely to be attained by the year 1973-74 is Rs. 10 lakhs. Assuming an annual increase of 10%, a provision of Rs. 64.50 lakhs would be required.

(3) Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Hostels:-

By the end of 1973-74, 31 post matric hostels for Harijans are likely to be opened. A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made for opening 10 new hostels.

216 pre-matric hostels with 4737 seats are likely to be opened by the end of the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 162.50 lakhs for 250 hostels with 5000 seats is needed during the Fifth Plan.

(4) Equipment in old hostels:-

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh for replacing equipment in old hostels is proposed.

(5) Libraries in old hostels:-

For providing a small library with useful reference and subject books in hostels, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been kept.

(6) Additional Stipends in general hostels:-

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed under this scheme to enable harijan students to avail hostel facilities in general hostels.

(7) Model Schools :-

A Special Model School on the lines suggested for the tribals, is proposed to be organised as an experimental measure for which a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made.

(8) Tutors in Hostels:-

For providing tutorial facilities through part-time local teachers in mathematics and science subjects to harijan students in the hostels, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT

(1) Industrial Development Board:-

With a view to enabling the scheduled castes to withstand competition from organised trade as regards their traditional crafts,

it is proposed to set up a Board which would extend necessary know-how, guidance, finance and marketing facilities to harijans and a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

(2) Agricultural Development Schemes:-

A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been kept for giving assistance to harijan agriculturists.

(3) Organisation of Industrial Co-operatives:-

Industrial Cooperative Societies will be organised as a complement to Industrial Board and a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for the same.

(4) Conversion of Training-cum-production centres:-

It is proposed to bifurcate, reorganise and develop the activities of Training-cum-Production Centres for which a provision of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been made.

(5) Additional stipends in general Industrial Training Institutes:-

Under this scheme, 1382 students are likely to be benefitted by the end of 1973-74. Reckoning a 10% increase in their number a total provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been kept.

(6) Professional Training:-

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for continuing this scheme in a modified form.



(7) Own your workshop-shop/units :-

For providing suitable financial assistance to enable ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes to establish themselves in trades, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made.

(8) Reimbursing scheduled caste share in general development programmes:-

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme which will be on the lines suggested for the tribals.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER PROGRAMMES

These programmes will be undertaken on the lines suggested for the tribals, the main items and proposed plan provision for them being as follows :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Drinking water wells	6
2. Aid to voluntary agencies	125 (for 20 girls Ashrams)
3. Providing legal aid to Harijans	10
4. Spill over construction for completing Fourth Plan works in hand and taking up new buildings	87
5. Removal of untouchability	5
6. Providing employment facilities to Harijans (organisation of employment cells)	5

	(Rs. in lakhs)
7. Opening 10 sub-centres of Employment Exchanges in selected areas, for Harijans.	10
8. Providing houses and house sites at Rs. 500/- each to 10,000 families in urban areas.	50
9. Administration and evaluation	10
10. Subsidy for Electrification of Harijan Bastis.	2

Total 310 lakhs

The broad breakup of proposed outlay for welfare of  
scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is as follows :-

<u>Name of scheme</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>	<u>Outlay proposed</u>
	<u>for fifth plan</u>

Education

(a) Continuing schemes	1104.00
(b) New schemes	270.00
<u>Total Education</u>	<u>1374.00</u>

<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	( Rs. in lakhs ) <u>Outlay proposed.</u>
<u>Economic up lift</u>	
a) Continuing Schemes	895.00
b) New Schemes	150.00
	<hr/>
Total : Economic uplift.	1045.00
	<hr/>
<u>Health, Housing and other Schemes.</u>	
a) Continuing Scheme	225.00
b) New Schemes	40.00
	<hr/>
Total :- Health, Housing etc.	265.00
	<hr/>
Total :- Scheduled Tribes	2684.00
	<hr/>
<u>Scheduled Castes</u>	
<u>Education.</u>	
a) Continuing Schemes	583.00
b) New Schemes	70.00
	<hr/>
Total :- Education	653.00
	<hr/>

Economics Uplift

a) Continuing Schemes	421.50
b) New Schemes	81.50
Total :- Economic uplift	<u>503.00</u>

Health, Housing and other Schemes.

a) Continuting Schemes	298.00
b) New Schemes	12.00
Total:- Health, Housing etc.	<u>310.00</u>
Total:- <u>Scheduled Castes</u>	<u>1466.00</u>
Total :- <u>Welfare of backward Classes.</u>	<u>4150.00</u>

(P) SOCIAL WELFARE

The outlay of Social Welfare Sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 100.00 lakhs. During the first three years (1969-72) the Annual Plan allocations totalled Rs. 43.71 lakhs while the utilisation reached Rs. 23.425 lakhs. Rs. 21.00 lakhs were allocated for the Annual Plan of 1972-73. It is estimated that the maximum level of expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan would be approximately Rs.76.385 lakhs.

The shortfall in expenditure is attributed to delay in the clearance of the composite Programme for women and Children, scheme for Foster care service and approval of rules of the three-tier system of Mahila Mandals. The legislation in regard to the eradication of beggary is yet to be placed on the statute Book. The non-availability of qualified staff and buildings for locating the various institutions also contributed to the shortfall in plan expenditure. During the first four years of the fourth plan, 2 working women's hostels have been set up, grant-in-aid has been provided to 41 welfare extension projects, 87 mahila Mandals, 80 gram panchayats for setting up Balwadies, 4 municipal bodies for construction of shelter homes for destitutes 77 social welfare

agencies and 42 Prisoners' Aid societies. One certified school, 4 observation Homes, Services by 5 Probation Officers, one Destitute women's Home, 2 day schools for blind/deaf children, a Braille Library, one home for mentally retarded children and one for orthopaedically handicapped children have also been established.

Social Welfare has received very low priority as compared to other sectors in the previous Five Year Plans. Considering the dimensions of the work to be done in the field of Social Welfare and low allocations made for this sector in the past it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Social Welfare Schemes may be broadly divided into the following categories :-

- (1) Child Welfare.
- (2) Women's Welfare.
- (3) Social and Moral Hygiene (Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act).
- (4) Care and Rehabilitation of the Physically handicapped.
- (5) Support to the voluntary sector undertaking various social welfare programmes in the form of grant-in aid
- (6) Training, Research and strengthening of administration.
- (7) Provision of purposeful buildings for social welfare institutions.

(8) Social Defence Programme including Children's Act and Anti-Beggary Measures.

It is difficult to determine inter-se priorities among these categories, as all concern the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society and the requirements for each of them are overwhelming. Although Child Welfare and Women's Welfare Schemes still remain predominant components of the plan yet care has been taken to cover all the social welfare schemes categorised above within the constraints of recoveries

(1) Child Welfare:-

- (A) Payment of grant in aid to the Gram Panchayats for running Balwadies

In the Child Welfare programme, the pre-primary school child will be given the highest priority. It is an accepted fact that the personality of a child is moulded considerably by the environmental influences at the pre-primary school stage. There-fore, Balwadies have to be opened in large numbers to provide proper education and recreation to the child. Under the Fourth Plan only about 80 Gram Panchayats have been given grant in aid for running Balwadies in the States. It is now proposed to accord grant-in-aid facilities to 776 new Balwadies where will opened by Gram Panchayats in the rural areas. Of

these, 465 Balwadies will be in the Tribal districts and 311 in the non-tribal areas. The financial assistance will <sup>be</sup> given to the Gram Panahayats at the rate of Rs. 4000 per Balwadi per annum in the tribal areas and Rs. 2500 per Balwadi per annum in the non-Tribal areas. An amount Rs. 75 lakhs is being proposed for this purpose. Greater emphasis has been laid on the tribal and backward areas for removing regional imbalances.

(b) Grant-in-aid for equipment for Balwadies run by the Gram-Sevikas :

At present 820 Balwadies with practically no equipment are being run at the headquarters of Gram Sevikas who are Government servants. It is necessary to strengthen these Balwadies by providing adequate tools and equipment. An amount of Rs. 2000/- per Balwadi is necessary as capital expenditure for this purpose. Rs. 16.40 lakhs are proposed accordingly.

(c) Providing family atmosphere to the Orphan Children

Mere institutional life does not lead to a balanced development of the personality although it is most economic for the care and <sup>rehabilitation</sup> of the orphans. A modest scheme has been prepared for providing family atmosphere to orphans by entrusting 4 children to one paid cottage Mother for rendering all



services and maintaining them up to the age of 16 years. Ten such Cottage Mothers will be appointed to take care of about 40 orphans. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed.

(d) Nutrition

The nutrition programme so far undertaken under this sector will now be a part of the Minimum Needs Programme to be financed by the Centre.

(2) Women's Welfare

(a) Three tier system of Mahila Mandals

It is necessary to activate Mahila Mandals so that women take more active part in social welfare programmes pertaining to the child and the family. It is proposed to establish a three-tier system of Mahila Mandals at the District, Block and Village levels, and to cover all the 45 districts, 220 Blocks, and 1100 villages during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed.

(b) Composite Programme for Women and Children

This is a scheme started in the Fourth Plan. About 50 Blocks would be covered during the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to extend the programme to 100 Blocks during the Fifth

Plan period on the assumption that central assistance will continue on the same pattern as in the Fourth Plan and that the expenditure incurred during the Fourth Plan period will be a committed expenditure during the 5th plan. The requirement for the State Schemes i.e. Nutrition education through Mahila Mandals, and on staff would be Rs. 10.50 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. In addition Rs. 15 lakhs would be available as central assistance for the schemes of economic activities of Mahila Mandals, training of associate women workers and demonstration feeding.

(3) Social & moral Hygiene (Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act)

Only one Institution, namely the Rescue Home, Indore, has been established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. This Institution is unable to run to full capacity for want of Reception Centres to act as short-stay Homes where women rescued from brothels or women found in bad circumstances can be lodged temporarily prior to their shifting to Indore. Most of the cases are, therefore, from areas in the vicinity of Indore. It is proposed to establish 2 Reception Centres, at Bhopal and Raipur during the Fifth Plan. This will require an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs .

(4) Care and Rehabilitation of the physically Handicapped Children

There is tremendous scope for the expansion of activities for the Welfare of the physically handicapped persons in the State. At present Government have two institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, two institutions for Orthopaedically Handicapped persons and also one institution for Mentally Retarded Children. It is proposed to have in addition one institution each for the Education and training of the Blind, for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Orthopaedically Handicapped persons. It is also proposed to open one sheltered workshop for Trained Physically Handicapped persons.

In addition to the governmental efforts, grants are also being given to the voluntary organisations which provide care for the physically handicapped. Grant-in-aid is also being provided for scholarships and special aids to handicapped children individually. An outlay of Rs. 15.10 lakhs has been proposed for the programmes in the Fifth Plan.

5) Support to the voluntary sector undertaking various Social Welfare Programmes in the form of grant-in-aid.

The importance of the voluntary sector in social welfare needs hardly to be emphasised. Social Welfare Programmes

can not be undertaken by Government alone. In fact the success of programmes depends largely on the activities and number of voluntary agencies. In order to give support and encouragement to such agencies it will be necessary for the State to provide liberal grants-in-aid to them. An amount of Rs. 16 lakhs is being proposed.

(6) Training, Research and Strengthening of Administration

For the proper motivation and Orientation of workers, it will be necessary to under-take training programmes. It is also essential to conduct some fundamental research through survey and investigation to locate the causes for various social welfare problems, identify the remedial measures that can conveniently be implemented and evaluate the implementation of various programmes. It is therefore, proposed to set up a Research Institute adequately equipped and for that an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is required. An amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been suggested for the training programme and Rs. 1.60 lakhs for strengthening the administrative machinery.

(7) Provision of purpose built buildings for social welfare Institutions

Most of the social welfare institutions are at present accommodated in rental buildings and others are located

in Government buildings not suitable for the purpose. An outlay of Rs. 61.08 lakhs has therefore been proposed in the Fifth Plan for the construction of 7 buildings for three deaf dumb and blind children home, one working women's hostel, one home for the mentally retarded children, and two homes for the orthopaedically handicapped children.

Of these the construction of one building for the Dumb-Deaf and Blind Children Home and one for the working Women's Hostel is being taken up in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan which will be completed during the Fifth Plan. The rest will be new schemes which will be started and completed in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(8) Social Defence and Measures pertaining to eradication of Beggary

The M.P. Children Act, 1970 has been in operation from 1972. So far only 17 districts and 5 other towns have been covered under this Act. It has been observed that the problem of Juvenile Delinquency as well as of neglected children is predominantly an urban problem and it is proposed to rationalise the coverage under this Act bringing big towns and industrial

areas under its purview. At present there is only one special School at Indore, One Children Home for the whole state for neglected children and 4 Observation Homes in the State. No separate institutions for girls exist. The services under the Children Act are very meagre being in a state of infancy. It is proposed to consolidate and strengthen the activities as also extend the area of operation of the Act. On account of the limitations of finance it would be possible to open only one more special school, 3 observation Homes and one Children Home. Care will be taken to provide separate institutions for girls also. With a view to rehabilitating the children after their institutional stay, it is also proposed to open training-cum-production centres where training in crafts such as carpentry, spinning, weaving, blacksmithy, repairs to machines etc. will be imparted. In addition, the existing institutions and the probation services also need to be strengthened. The total requirements for these programmes will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

The State Government are contemplating enactment of legislation for the eradication of beggary. The Bill has already been presented in the Vidhan-Sabha. It appears that even if the Act is passed in the last year of the Fourth Plan, the institutions can come into being only in the First Year of the

Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is being proposed to open one Receiving Centre for beggars and one certified Institution for the beggars convicted under the Act.

The State has already enacted another law called 'The Nirashriton-ki-sahayata' which is a social legislation to provide relief and care to old persons above the age of 65 years and to physically handicapped persons who have no means of subsistence. Whereas the local bodies Provide food and other services for these destitutes, the State Government gives grant-in-aid to these bodies for the construction of shelters. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose of giving grant-in-aid.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS (PLAN AND NON PLAN)  
AT THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN-SOCIAL WELFARE

Statement I

S. No.	Programme	Cumulative achievement of programme targets at the end of Fourth Plan-Programme-wise.				Remarks, if any.
		No. of Institutions Unit/Project. 3 (a)		No. of beneficiaries. 3 (b)		
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan.	Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

6- Social Welfare1. Women Welfare.

(a) Construction of working women hostel	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Working Women Hostel, Jabalpur, Indore.	-	2	-	83	-

2. Grants to M.P. State Social Welfare Board.

(a) Welfare Extension Projects	-	41	-	As per requirement	-
(b) Board Office Expenses	-	1	-	-	-

3. Payment of Grant to District Mahila Mandal.

-	16	-	As per requirement	-
---	----	---	--------------------	---



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Payment of grant to Local Mahila Mandal for conducting Old Pattern Project Welfare Centres.	-	26 Projects	-	As per re-quirements	-
5.	Payment of grant to Block Level Mahila Mandals and in other villages	-	15 Blocklevel 30 Village level	-	As per re-quirements	-
6.	Composite Scheme for Women and pre-Primary School.	-	100 Blocks	-	200 Mahila Mandals & 100 Balwadies.	-
7.	Setting up Destitute Womens Home and Construction of buildings Community Centres	3 1	1 -	730 113	70 -	- -
8.	Tailoring Centres	13	-	364	-	Tailoring Centres Transferred to this Directorate by Industries Deptt. 73-73.
<u>CHILD WELFARE.</u>						
9.	Setting up Balwadies cum Sanskar Kendras.	8	-	1393	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy patient, Bilaspur, Ujjain, Chhindwara. Bal Sanrakshan Ashram, Indore	4 1	3 -	512 237	291 -	- -
11.	Construction of building for Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy patient, Janjgir	-	1 Part construction	-	-	Only compound wall of the building at Janjgir was built in IV Plan.
12.	Payment of Grants-in-aid to Village Panchayats for setting of Balwadies.	-	51	-	As per requirement.	-
13.	<u>FOSTER CARE SERVICES</u>	-	-	-	-	-
14.	COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED WELFARE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Providing Family Atmosphere to Orphans.	-	4	-	16	Two cottages have been established one at Jabalpur and one at Obedullaganj, Dist, Raisen two more to be established in the year 73-74 at Indore.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. <u>Eradication of beggary</u>							
16. Setting up work shelter for Adult Beggars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Reception Centres for Other Beggars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Nirshriton-ki-Sahayata Yojana	-		10	-	-	As per requirements	-
IV. <u>SOCIAL DEFENCE AND AFTER CARE:</u>							
(a) Social Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Setting up Certified School.	-		1	-	-	98	-
20. Setting up Childrens Home	-		1	-	-	36	-
21. Setting up Remand Homes	-		4	-	-	598	-
22. Setting up Probation Services	-		8	-	-	-	-
23. Juvenile Courts	-		6	-	-	As per requirements	-
24. Rescue Home under Supression of Immoral Traffic Act.	1		-	-	467	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>B. AFTER CARE:-</u>						
25.	State Home	2	-	499	-	-
26.	Construction of building for after Care Home, Gwalior	-	-	-	-	-
<u>V. REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED:-</u>						
27.	<u>Expansion and Improvement of Existing Schools.</u>					
(a)	Two day School for blind Deaf Children with separate wing.	-	2	-	91	-
(b)	Purchases of Vehicle for Schools of Handicapped and their maintenance.	-	2	-	-	-
(c)	Construction of building of Deaf Dumb and Blind School Jabalpur.	-	1 Building	-	-	-
28.	Deaf Dumb and Blind School Jabalpur	1	-	206	-	-
29.	Training and Production Centre	2	-	22	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Integrated Education for Blind Children	-	4	-	As per requirements	-
31.	Stipend to Handicapped Children	-	-	3000	-	No. of beneficiaries includes plan figures
32.	Stipend to Adult Handicapped Trainees.	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Supply of Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Children.	-	-	-	118	-
34.	Grants to Voluntary Organisation for Handicapped and Disabled.	-	7	-	As per requirements	-
35.	Providing Hostel facilities to Blind Deaf Mute School at Bhopal and Bilaspur.	-	2	-	-do-	-
36.	Braille Library.	-	1	-	-	-
37.	Home for Mentally retarded Children.	-	1	-	87	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Home for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children, Raipur, Indore.	2	Additional Staff at Indore	-	421	-
39.	Establishment of Braille Section to transcribe Books.	-	1	-	-	-
40.	Shelter Workshop.	-	1	-	13	-
41.	<u>Adult Deaf Mute Home, Indore</u>	1	-	77	-	-
42.	Adult Deaf Mute Schools.	3	-	422	-	-
43.	Establishment of Special Employment Exchange for Handicapped.	-	1	-	-	Transfer to employment and Training Department
44.	Home for Aged and Infirm	-	-	-	-	-
45.	Home for Person released from Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	<u>Training, Research and Administration.</u>					
46.	Training of Officers in School or Social Work.	-	-	-	As per requirement.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Training of Other Staff .	-	-	-	-	-
48.	Expansion of Administrative Staff in the Directorate.	-	1	-	5	-
IX.	<u>Grant-in-aid to Non-Official Agencies.</u>					
49.	Grant-in-aid to Non-Official Social Welfare Agencies.	15	228	As per requirements	As per requirement.	-
50.	Grant-in-aid to Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.	-	42	-	-do-	-
51.	Grant- to Assistance for Moral and Social Hygiene	-	1	-	-do-	-
52.	Training of Voluntary Workers.	-	-	-	-	Magistrate, Hon. Workers will be trained to work as Hon. Magistrate in Juvenile Courts established under Children's Act.

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF  
PHYSICAL TARGET FOR THE FOURTH PLAN PERIOD.

Statement - II (Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Programme	Outlay In lakhs	Likely Expen- diture	Achievement of Physical targets		Remarks
				No. of Institutions Unit.	No. of be- neficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
<u>6- SOCIAL WELFARE:</u>						
1. <u>Women Welfare:</u>						
	(a) Construction of Working Women Hostel	2.00	-	-	-	-
	(b) Working Women Hostel, Jabalpur, Indore.	1.031	1.157	2	83	-
2. <u>Grants-in-M. P. State Social Welfare Board.</u>						
	(a) Welfare Extension Project.	4.974	8.794	41 1	Projects Board.	As per re- quirement -
	(b) Board Office Expenses					



1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
3.	<u>Payment of Grant to District Mahila Mandals:</u>					
	Mahila Mandals.	1.598	1.359	16	-do-	-
4.	Payment of grants to Local Mahila Mandals for conducting Old Pattern Project Welfare Centres.	1.275	0.90	26	-do-	-
5.	Payment of Grant-to Block level Mahila Mandals and Other Villages.	2.00	0.55	15 Block level 130 Village level	-do-	-
6.	Payment of Honoraria to Gram Laxmis.	-	3.123	-	-do-	-
7.	Composite Scheme for Women and Pre-Primary School Children.	2.07	4.151	100 Blocks	-	-
8.	Setting up Destitute Women Home and Construction of building.	2.00	1.08	1 Home	70	-
		16.948	21.114			

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	
<b>II. Child Welfare:</b>							
9.	Setting up Balwadies cum-Sanskar Kendras	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy patient, Bilaspur, Ujjain and Chhindwara.	2.723	3.365	3	Home	291	The Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy patient will be started during 1973-74.
11.	Construction of building for Health Children of Leprosy Patient, Janjgir.	0.20	0.20		Part Construction.	-	-
12.	Payment of grant-in-aid to Village Panchayats for Setting Up Balwadies.	2.617	3.319	60		As per requirement	-
13.	Poster Care Service	0.35	0.153	-		-	-
14.	Comprehensive Programme for Integrated Welfare Services.	1.30	-	-		-	-
15.	Providing Family Atmosphere to Orphans.	1.00	0.281	-		-	The Scheme is being implemented.
		8.190	7.318				

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
<b>III. Eradication of Beggary:</b>						
16.	Setting up Workshelter for Adult Beggars.	1.20	0.18	-	-	-
17.	Reception Centres for Adult Beggars.	1.20	-	-	-	-
18.	Nirasbriton-ki-Sahayata Yojana	17.70	2.940	-	As per requirement	-
		<u>20.10</u>	<u>3.12</u>			

**IV. Social Defence and After Cares:**

<b>A- Social Defence</b>						
19.	Setting up Certified School.	-	-	1 School	98	-
20.	Probation Hostel	15.74	8.641	4	598	-
21.	Remand Home	1	-	-	36	-
22.	Probation Services.			8		
<b>B. After-Cares:-</b>						
23.	Construction of building for after care Home, Gwalior	2.00	-	-	-	-
		<u>17.74</u>	<u>8.641</u>			

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
<b>V, <u>Rehabilitation of Handicapped:</u></b>						
24.	Expansion and Improvement of Existing Schools.					
(a)	Two days Schools for Blind Deaf Children with seperate Wing.	3.356	1.761	2 Schools	91	-
(b)	Purchase of Vehicle for Schools of Handicapped and disabled.			4 Vehicle		
(c)	Construction of building of Deaf Dumb and Blind School, Jabalpur	5.00	1.01	1 Building	-	-
25.	Integrated Education for Blind Children.	0.523	0.285	-	-	-
26.	Stipends to Handicapped Children	5.00	4.907	As per requirement	-	-
27.	Stipend to Adult Handicapped Trainees.	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Supply of Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Children.	0.854	0.347	As per requirement	125	-
29.	Grants to Voluntary Organisation for Handicapped and disabled	4.026	3.393	7	-	-

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
30.	Providing Hostel Facilities to blind deaf mute School Children at Bhopal and Bilaspur	3.304	3.00	2	As per requirement.	-
31.	Barille Library.	0.30	0.249	1	As per requirement	-
32.	Home for Mentally retarded Children.	1.00	0.834	1	87	-
33.	Home for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children	0.357	0.168	Additional Staff	3	-
34.	Establishment of Braille Section to Transcribe Books.	0.488	0.398	1	-	-
35.	Shelter Workshop	1.00	0.592	1	13	-
36.	Establishment of Employment Exchange for Handicapped	0.67	0.125	1	-	-
37.	Home for Aged and Infirm	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Home for Persons released from Leprosy.	0.50	-	-	-	-
		<u>26.376</u>	<u>17.667</u>			

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6
<u>VIII. Training, Research and Administration:-</u>						
39.	Training of Officers in School of Social Work.	0.148	0.048	As per requirement	-	-
40.	Training of Other Staff	0.14	0.11	-do-	-	-
41.	Expansion of Administration in the Directorate	0.35	0.228	-	-	-
		<u>1.138</u>	<u>0.386</u>			
<u>IX. Grant-in-aid to Non-Official Agencies.</u>						
42.	Grant-in-aid to Non-Official Social Welfare Agencies	7.79	10.74	77	-	-
43.	Grant-in-aid to discharged Prisoners Aid Society.	1.22	1.206	42	-	-
44.	Grant to Assistant for Moral and Social Hygiene, State Branch.	0.298	0.254	1	-	-
45.	Training of Voluntary Workers.	0.20	0.166	-	-	-
		<u>9.508</u>	<u>12.366</u>			
	Grand Total:-	<u>100.00</u>	<u>70.012</u>			

(9) LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

(1) Labour Welfare.

In the Fourth Plan, the Industrial Relations Machinery and the labour Inspectorate were strengthened and extension of coverage of Madhya Pradesh shops and Establishment Act and Minimum Wages Act was undertaken. In addition Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, Payment of Bonus Act and the Contract Labour Act were implemented. Also grants-in-aid were given to labour welfare centres. The outlay on these schemes was Rs.5.00 lakhs.

The broad objectives of the Fifth Plan are

- (1) to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes by increasing the real income of the workers by raising their productivity and by providing better working conditions and,
- (2) prevent exploitation of the weaker and un-organised sector of labour force by fixing minimum wages for labour, make available benefits of gratuity in all industrial and commercial undertakings, improving enforcement of existing law and protecting interests of contract labour,
- (3) Strengthen the Industrial Relations Machinery and the Inspectorate for effective prevention of, and

settlement of industrial disputes and also for effective implementation of various labour laws.

Keeping in view these objectives it is proposed to undertake the following programme:-

(1) Establishment of District Labour Machinery in the two districts of Durg and Dewas. This is likely to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(2) Strengthening of Divisional Labour Machinery.

It is proposed to establish Divisional Labour Offices at those divisional headquarters where they do not exist at present and also to open such an office at Ujjain. This scheme will require Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(3) Strengthening of Administrative machinery at the State level for the fixation and revision of minimum wage rates and framing of rules etc. for the Contract Labour Act, Gratuity Act etc. The requirement will be Rs.3 lakhs.

(4) Establishment of Divisional Factory Inspectorate for Bilaspur and Satna in view of the increased number of factories in these areas. This is likely to cost Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(5) Setting up of holiday homes at Mandu and Amarkantak for industrial workers. This will require an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs. Thus the total outlay for labour welfare programme will amount to Rs.18.00 lakhs.



(11) Craftsmen Training.

Industrial development is one of the most important objectives of the States development policies. Owing to rapid industrialisation, the requirement of skilled workers in various technical and divergent fields is increasing day by day. The industrial training institutes have, therefore, to play a vital role in meeting these requirements as well as mitigating the growing employment amongst educated persons.

Craftsmen training schemes previously sponsored by the Government of India, have been continued by the State Government during the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs.91.13 lakhs is likely to be utilised by the Plan end on construction of incomplete Industrial Training Institute buildings, introduction of new trades, intensive training for the passed out trainees etc. There are at present 20 industrial training institutes in the State.

In the Fifth Plan the aim is (i) to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for industry, (ii) to raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers and (iii) to reduce unemployment amongst educated youth by equipping them for suitable

industrial employment. For achieving these aims an outlay of Rs.324.02 lakh has been proposed and it is envisaged to undertake the following schemes:

(1) Construction of buildings.

Construction of buildings for 10 additional I.T.Is, 10 hostels to accommodate at least 30% of the trainees and 200 quarters for the 25% staff of the present and incoming I.T.Is will be undertaken. 10 existing I.T.I. buildings are also proposed to be expanded for the 1000 additional seats created in the Third and Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been proposed for these works.

(2) Expansion of Craftsmen Training Schemes.

With a view to removing regional imbalance and imparting training in additional trades, it is proposed to establish 10 additional I.T.Is with 300 seats each. Additional 1000 seats will be introduced in 8 existing I.T.Is. A research and a survey cell will be established for providing latest technical know now and conducting surveys on the changing pattern of requirements of skilled workers in industries. It is proposed to open 3 centres for part-time classes and one centre for rural training on the pattern of cluster type training institute.

A project training scheme to meet the requirement of particular type of skilled personnel for various new projects in the State and establishment of a maintenance section in I.T.Is has also been envisaged.

The entire programme including the strengthening of the headquarter staff will involve an outlay of Rs.193.97 lakhs.

(3) Apprenticeship training.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to engage 10,000 apprentices to meet the obligations of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, provide hostel facilities at 2 centres, where accommodation problem is acute and take up expansion of intensive training in 2 I.T.Is. Besides, additional staff will also be provided in the I.T.Is. A provision of Rs.20.05 lakhs has been proposed for these purposes

(111) Employment Service.

The State employment service has been rendering service to both job seekers and employers. The Fourth Plan outlay was Rs.5.00 lakhs against which Rs.4.35 lakhs is likely to be utilised.

The objectives for the Fifth Plan, will be to strengthen and equip the employment service to meet the circumstances arising from a changing pattern of economy and an increasing labour force; with special emphasis on the requirements of the weaker sections of the society such as scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, physically handicapped persons and persons from rural and semi-urban areas, discharged defence personnel, repatriates, evacuees etc. It is also necessary to divert academically qualified youths towards vocational occupations by providing them with proper guidance, career information and employment counselling. Also, the employment service has to be strengthened to help efficient utilisation of man power, particularly technical and skilled manpower for planned economic growth. Accordingly it is proposed to establish 10 Rural Manpower bureaux, 5 Town Employment Exchanges, 11 Vocational Guidance Units, 5 University Employment bureaux and one career study centre. This programme requires a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan.

(iv) Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was included in the State Plan during the Second Plan period. For the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided. The scheme is being continued in 19 centres and will be extended to 4 more centres by the end of the plan.

During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to take up the following programme:-

	<u>Proposed outlay (Rs.in lakhs).</u>
(1) Extension of scheme to shops and establishment.	11.50
(2) Hospitalisation facilities for the family members of insured persons by reservation of beds in Government hospitals.	0.92
(3) Amalgamation of E.P.F. and E.S.I.scheme.	12.02
(4) Opening a E.S.I. hospital at Gwalior.	6.00
(5) Extension of scheme to new centres.	1.50
	<hr/>
	Total:- 32.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Since the E.S.I. Corporation is likely to bear 7/8th share of the outlay, 1/8th share i.e. Rs.4.00 lakhs which is to be borne by the State Government is proposed

to be provided in the State's Fifth Plan.

The manpower requirements of the scheme are as under:-

(1) Technical Workers	(1) Skilled	-	49
	(2) Semi-skilled	-	127
	(3) Un-skilled	-	130
(2) Ministerial	...	...	...
			- 37
			<u>Total: 343</u>

(F) MISCELLANEOUS(i) S T A T I S T I C S

To bring necessary statistical data up-to-date to reduce the time lag and to provide reliable and accurate data for formulation, implementation and appraisal of the plan schemes, new schemes are proposed. The schemes are divided into three parts namely (1) Core Schemes of National Importance, (II) Core Schemes of State importance and (III) other schemes of local importance. The schemes in category I and II have been, as far as possible, framed as per recommendations of the State Statistical Bureaus and the department of Statistics Government of India and are absolutely necessary for the State to be in line with the other States. Category III is important as it is intended to collect and analyses regional level data on various aspects. The outlay proposed for these schemes is Rs. 442.04 lakhs.

The State Statistical Bureaus and the Department of Statistics recommended buildings for all statistical Offices. Provision for the construction of these buildings has not been included in this sector. The Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Madhya Pradesh has been

requested to make a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in his plan for this purpose.

Brief description of the proposed schemes:-

I. Core Schemes of National importance:

1. Setting up of Data Bank including Computer Centre.:

A Data Bank alongwith a branch of Computer Centre is to be set up at the State level. The present data processing unit in the State is able to clear only about 60 percent of existing work load of National Sample survey. To cater to the growing needs of the all departments, comprehensively, it is proposed to set up a well managed data Bank alongwith a computer centre in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The primary object of the Data Bank will be to maintain comprehensive and up-to-date information on major areas of interest to planning and development and to make it available to all the concerned agencies in the State. The Planning Commission, the State Government particularly in the Planning, Economics and Statistics Department and the State Planning Board will be the main users of the data made available by the Bank. The Bank will also extend its services to research institutions and private bodies.



The proposed outlay is Rs. 98.23 lakhs and will provide employment to 104 technical and 67 non-technical persons.

2. Establishment of printing unit:

Statistical publications are generally brought out with a considerable time lag because of the difficulty of printing. It is imperative that these statistical publications are brought out with the minimum time lag if they are to be useful to the planners and the administrators in the formulation and implementations of development programmes. In view of this it is proposed to establish a separate printing unit with necessary equipments and staff to cater exclusively to the needs of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The proposed outlay for the scheme works out to Rs. 18.00 lakhs and it will create an employment potential for 61 persons.

3. Construction of Statewise index of industrial production:

In view of the speed with which new industries are coming up in the State, it is essential to compute a new series of index of industrial production with uniformity

of concepts, coverage, base year and methodology of computation. It was recommended that concerned State and Central agencies should take suitable measures for building up a new series of index of industrial production with uniform base. To cope with the above recommendation it is proposed to set up a new division in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics during the Fifth Plan. The outlay for creating this unit is Rs. 5.70 lakhs which will give employment to 24 persons.

4. Setting up of Unit for quinquennial economic census covering surveys of non-household sector.

On the preparatory work for the Fifth Plan it was observed that there was a lack of information relating to trade, transport, profession, services and to certain extent small scale industries. Information on these activities will enable improvement in national income estimates. It was felt that the only feasible way for collection of this information in a meaningful manner is to conduct economic census once in five years which will give information about all the economic activities followed by specific studies in the selected topics from year to year and measurements of trends of growth. It is, therefore

proposed to set up an independent unit for conducting these censuses and surveys on a uniform pattern. The outlay for the establishment of this unit will be of the order of Rs. 4.64 lakhs. It will provide employment to 22 persons.

5. Capital formation and Savings estimates at the State level.

As recommended a small unit is proposed to be set up for undertaking the studies for building up State estimates of capital formation and savings in M.P. This unit will undertake the work of collection and compilation of data required in estimating capital formation and savings according to uniform concepts and definitions prescribed by the C.S.O. so that State's estimates are comparable with national estimates. The outlay for executing this scheme is Rs. 6.47 lakhs. 33 persons will be provided employment under this scheme.

II. Core Schemes of State importance-

6. Strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels

The Statistical requirements for Plan formulation

and implementation have increased considerably over the years. The statistical agency has been endeavouring to measure upto the task, yet vital gaps in statistical series for meeting planning needs in general and the Fifth Plan in particular are noticed. The Fifth Plan poses a challenging situation in as much as it will cover extensive new areas with emphasis on removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance, The statistical system in the country as well as in the State will have to be geared up to meet the new situation by strengthening/creating an appropriate statistical system at the district, regional and State levels. As recommended the proposals are as follows:

(a) District level: At present the institution of District statistical Offices exists only in 33 out of 45 districts. The normal district level set up comprises of one D.S.O., one S.A., one Lower Division Clerk and 2 Peons. This staffing pattern of District Statistical Office, is

grossly inadequate looking to the enormous work load. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen these offices by providing additional staff. There is also a strong case for extending the statistical offices in the remaining 12 districts. The proposals to this effect have been incorporated in this scheme.

(b) Regional level:-

There is a need for closer supervision over the work of the district and lower level statistical set up. Accordingly it is proposed to establish 9 divisional statistical offices in the State each headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Director and other staff. The outlay for establishing these offices works out to Rs. 44.00 lakhs and will provide employment to 217 persons.

(c) Headquarters level:-

For catering to the requirement of statistics of various agencies of the State, the existing staff at the headquarters is in-adequate. For the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan on the basis of micro-level statistics it is essential to strengthen the various divisions of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics namely, Planning, Sample Survey, State Income, Demography and other technical divisions.

As per recommendations a new division for the collection of social statistics will also be set up with the approved staffing pattern as follows:-

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1) Assistant Director    | 1 |
| 2) Statistical Assistant | 2 |
| 3) Computer              | 4 |
| 4) Lower Division Clerk  | 1 |

The coordination and standards division already in existence in the Directorate will be strengthened exclusively for supervision and guidance of work of the regional, district and lower level statistical machinery in the State.

With the implementation of the new schemes technical staff will be increased at different levels. Consequently the work relating to administration and accounts will be considerably increased at headquarters. As such to cope with the increased work load at the headquarters in different branches of administration and accounts sections some new staff has also been proposed.

The aggregate outlay proposed for the strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels is Rs. 180.00 lakhs and will provide employment to 912 persons.

7. Provision of jeeps for district and regional offices and headquarters:-

The accuracy of the primary statistical data suffers at present because of lack of adequate guidance and supervision of the work of primary field staff. In addition, there will be sizeable expansion in the field organisation for collection and reporting of statistical data during the Fifth Plan. In order to ensure sufficient mobility of higher level statistical officers and to ensure effective supervision over primary collection of statistical data, the recommendation is to provide one jeep for each district statistical office and regional office and one station wagon for the headquarters. Keeping this recommendation in view it is proposed to acquire 45 jeeps for district offices, 9 jeeps for regional offices and 1 station wagon for headquarters. For the purchase of these vehicles and appointment of drivers a provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed.

8. Training of district and lower level field staff in statistics and survey methodology:-

Considering the need for development of data base for implementation and evaluation of the Fifth Plan Schemes, taking note of the various proposals outlined above for the expansion of the statistical machinery and realising the need for improvement

of the quality of data, it is proposed to strengthen the machinery for the organisation of the training programmes for statistical personnel at all levels. In the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the existing training division will be suitably strengthened to enable it to organise training programme for the statistical personnel at the State level. In addition to this, three mobile training units are proposed to be established at the headquarters for arranging the training of primary and intermediate level workers. The proposed outlay for this scheme works out to Rs. 10.00 lakhs with a staff content of 36 persons.

### III. Other schemes of local importance:

#### 9. Preparation of district level estimates-

National sample survey has been organising large scale sample surveys on topics of current socio-economic interests. But these surveys have been designed to give only State level estimates. With the growing emphasis on regional planning and balanced regional growth it has become a pressing need to build up and make available various estimates for regional and district level as well, on a continuing basis. This can be done by suitably increasing the sample size at different levels. To achieve this the present National Sample Survey Organisation will have to provided with adequate field staff at the regional and district



levels so that more sample villages could be covered. This will also necessitate strengthening of supervisory staff both at the State and Regional level so as to improve the quality of data. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 92.00 lakhs and will provide employment to 331 persons.

Employment potential:-

Through the implementation of the proposed statistical schemes it is estimated that a total employment potential for 1645 persons will be created. In terms of mandays it works out to 30.01 lakhs. Details of staff proposed for each scheme is shown in the enclosed statement. For the training of the manpower required it has been proposed to set up a training division at headquarters alongwith 3 mobile training units.

(ii) Publicity

Publicity is necessary for communicating to the masses, the policies, programmes and implementational results of the various developmental plans and schemes of the Government. In fact it is a duty of the democratic State to acquaint the people with the steps taken and the goals achieved in the effort to develop the economy and raise the standard of living.

During the Third five year plan a sound beginning in this direction was made by establishing publicity offices at all district headquarters. During the Fourth Plan Schemes like strengthening the headquarters establishment, establishment of teleprinter links, district publicity, mobile units, film units and systematically planned intensive publicity on special occasions were taken up with a financial allocation of Rs.35 lakhs.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan efforts will be made to further enlarge and strengthen the earlier publicity programmes so that they have a wider impact and are extended to all parts of this vast state. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the period 1974-79.

(1) Headquarter Organisation.

Expansion and strengthening of the machinery and providing additional facilities to divisional and district offices to cope up with increasing responsibilities is contemplated. A plan provision of Rs.7.25 lakhs is required.

(ii) Photographic Unit.

It is proposed to strengthen the unit by equipping it with latest equipment and accessories. A special cell for coverage of plan activities of the State is proposed to be set up. The plan outlay will be Rs.2.5 lakhs.

(iii) Teleprinter Service.

By the end of the Fourth Plan all the divisional headquarters would be linked to the State headquarters by teleprinter services. During the Fifth Plan, all district headquarters are proposed to be linked with the State headquarters through teleprinter service. In all 72 new teleprinters with 36 circuits will be installed. This will involve an outlay of Rs.25 lakhs.

(iv) District Publicity and Mobile Units.

This scheme was introduced in the Fourth Plan. It is meant for the 22 backward districts of the State.

Seven districts have been provided with field publicity units during Fourth Plan. It is now proposed to cover the remaining backward districts. The Mobile units will be equipped with necessary staff. A provision of Rs.4 lakhs is required.

(v) Film Unit.

During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to equip the unit with latest equipment and accessories for taking up the production of films. Six documentaries and six news reels are to be produced every year. The unit will be headed by a Producer of documentaries & newsreels. The financial requirement will be Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(vi) Opening of Information Centres.

Information centres play a vital role in disseminating authentic literature to the public. The two centres presently run at Indore & Bhopal have proved their utility. It is now proposed to open such centres at all divisional headquarters. The financial provision for this is Rs.6.50 lakhs.

(vii) Audio Visual Unit.

The audio-visual media is one of the best means to carry any message direct to the minds and hearts of a large number of people. It is proposed to establish a new unit for putting up programmes through light and

sound spectacles in the far flung areas of the State during the Fifth Plan. A new cell comprising of technicians and full fledged light and sound facilities is proposed to be set up. In addition a song and drama unit is proposed to be set up at each divisional head-quarter of the State. A similar exhibitions at State unit and divisional level will be set up under the scheme. For publicity in the remote tribal and backward areas a 'Mobile Exhibition Van' is proposed to be introduced. The total financial requirement will be Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(viii) Publicity for special purposes.

The enormous increase in developmental activities during the past few years has brought home an added responsibility to arrange extensive publicity on special occasions like 15th August and 26th January every year particularly in Harijan and Adiwasi areas. For this purpose Rs.12 lakhs will be required.

Community Listening.

Rs.10 lakhs were provided in the Fourth Plan to instal radio sets in the tribal areas for educating the tribals and motivating them to raise their socio-economic status. By the end of the plan, 1155 radio sets are likely to have been installed and 12 work shops

established for the purpose of proper maintenance of these sets.

During the Fifth Plan, it is envisaged to achieve wider coverage in the farflung areas of the 22 tribal and back ward districts of the State, by installing 2425 radio sets free of cost. The radio work-shops will be strengthened both structurally and qualitatively.

Spot maintenance service will be arranged by setting up Mobile units and an Audio Visual Training cell established in order to impart training in the repairs of equipment etc. The entire scheme will require a provision of Rs.30.21 lakhs.

(iii) C A P I T A L P R O J E C T

With the reorganisation of States, the Capital of new Madhya Pradesh was located at Bhopal. As the existing town was totally inadequate to serve the needs of the Capital of the new State, a new township had to be constructed adjacent to the old city. The Capital Project has been planned as a long-term programme, and the project will continue into the Fifth Plan and beyond. The outlay during the Fourth Plan was Rs.700.00 lakhs, as against which an expenditure of Rs.754.65 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

The Bhopal Capital Project is in many ways more expensive than a similar project aimed at constructing a new town. The Capital Project has had to create all the infrastructure of a new town. At the same time, the new Capital is a continuation of the old city and the grafting of a large township on an existing structure has resulted in super-accelerated growth of the old city also. This has resulted in a virtual break-down of the urban infrastructure of the Bhopal Urban Complex. The plan for the Capital Project, therefore, has to provide

not only for the new Capital but also for the integrated development of the whole of Bhopal.

Those sectors wherein the Capital was found lacking have been identified and they can be categorised as under:-

1. Physical Infrastructure,
2. Housing,
3. Educational Infrastructure,
4. Medical Infrastructure,
5. Office Accommodation,
6. Recreational Facilities,
7. Cultural Facilities, and
8. Commercial Facilities.

The Capital Project is an artificial graft on the old city, and has assumed a parasitical role in that by its very rate of growth it has made urban living extremely difficult in Bhopal. What is more, the design of the new Capital has been of a purely dormitory town, so that normal recreational facilities which the citizen of any ordinary Indian city has reasons to expect are missing in Bhopal. Viewed as a whole man, the Bhopal citizen is narrow minded, introverted and almost totally devoid of the finer



aspects of life. The Capital Project would have no justification for existence if it continued to build only habitations, without building for the people who would live in the city. The entire approach to the Fifth Plan, therefore, is that more than shelter, more than work places, the need in Bhopal is for those items of civic living which make a man a man and distinguish him from animals.

CARRY OVER WORKS:

The spill-over of Fourth Plan projects is to the tune of Rs.747.50 lakhs. This includes Rs.50 lakhs on account of water supply and sewerage works. The spill-over is on account of the following items:-

1. Staff quarters,
2. Roads, foot-paths and drains,
3. Office and institutional accommodation,
4. Recreational facilities, community facilities and markets,
5. Landscaping and Arboriculture,
6. Improvement of existing houses,
7. Water supply and sewerage works,

The details are given in Annexure I.

NEW ITEMS -

(a) HOUSING - After the construction of the 1500 houses now taken up at Bhopal, the short-fall for housing Government servants will still be more than 7500. Obviously the State Government cannot afford that level of investment in the Fifth Plan period which would eliminate this shortage completely, but it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.683 lakhs, of which Rs.400 lakhs would be spent in the Fifth Plan, for 2500 new houses. It might be noted that of these, 1500 are Class III and Class IV houses and another 800 are for that category of officials who would draw a salary of less than Rs.700 p.m. In other words, in making the housing programme, an attempt has been made to strictly adhere to the social content of planning at the national level and to pay the maximum attention to the lowest paid Government employees. The impact of the construction of 2500 houses will be substantial and will go a long way towards reducing the housing problem at Bhopal.

(b) EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE - Educational facilities at Bhopal are inadequate, unplanned and primitive. Children are required to travel long distances to go to school, and in the whole of the new Bhopal

there is only one girls college without a building of its own. There is no facility for higher education for boys in the Capital Project area. At the same time the population of Bhopal is increasing by 7.5% per annum. In order even to maintain the present level of education at the school stage, it is necessary to construct atleast 10 primary schools and 2 higher secondary schools, which would also function as middle schools. It would also be essential to have atleast one college at Bhopal. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.20 lakhs for the construction of a college, Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of 2 High Schools and Rs.7.50 lakhs for 10 Primary/Middle Schools.

(c) MEDICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - Medical facilities at Bhopal are inadequate. The lack of these facilities is felt all the more in the new Capital, where one sub-standard hospital and one up-graded dispensary serve the needs of a population in excess of 1 lakh, growing at 7.5% per annum. People have to travel more than 3 miles to get even First-Aid. The number of beds available in T.T. Nagar Hospital is so inadequate that people have to lie on the floor. The whole Capital has no maternity centre. The Fifth Plan, therefore, provides for an

outlay of Rs.10 lakhs on extension of the T.T.Nagar Hospital, Rs.5 lakhs on upgrading of the Rang Mahal Hospital, Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of a maternity centre and Rs.4 lakhs for the construction of 5 Out-Patients' dispensaries.

(d) JAIL - The present jail at Bhopal located in the Capital Complex has out-lived its utility. It is proposed to shift the jail elsewhere at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs.

(e) VIDHAN SABHA AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The Vidhan Sabha is to be located in the Capital Complex at the site of the present jail. The present building of the Vidhan Sabha is neither adequate for legislative business nor for the Secretariat of the Legislature. The project is estimated to cost Rs.100 lakhs and a provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Plan.

The accommodation for legislators at Bhopal is inadequate. Family quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.50 lakhs are proposed to be constructed, with an expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs in the Fifth Plan period.

The needs of departments building being constructed during the Fourth Plan period will not be enough to

house all the offices of the Government. At present Government are paying about Rs.14 lakhs per annum by way of rent. It is proposed to construct a third block for the heads of departments in the Fifth Plan period at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs.

(f) PARKS, ARBORICULTURE, PLAYGROUNDS, CULTURAL CENTRES ETC. -

The whole man needs shelter, food and clothing to survive and education, beauty, fine arts and music to live. As we are planning for living rather than surviving, the Fifth Plan attempts to provide Bhopal those minimum requirements of civilized living which distinguish civilized men from primitive tribals. It is <sup>well known that Bhopal has only the</sup> very rudiments of recreational facilities and none whatsoever of cultural facilities. The Fifth Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs on a stadium and neighbourhood play-grounds, Rs.20 lakhs on parks, zoological garden and botanical garden, and Rs.10 lakhs on afforestation. This outlay is modest when we consider that almost 20,000 acres of the hilly landscape around Bhopal need treatment. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is required for a library, Rs.15 lakhs for an Art Centre including a school of drama, dance and music, Rs.10 lakhs for community centres and Rs.15 lakhs for the second

stage of the Bharat Bhavan so that a museum of science, industry and technology could be added. This very modest outlay of Rs.50 lakhs should give Bhopal the beginning of the physical requirement of cultural activity in the hope that where facilities exist, the initiative to use them would awaken.

(g) MARKETS AND COMMERCIAL CENTRES - Bhopal has no whole-sale market, no properly developed retail market and no neighbourhood shopping centres. It is proposed to develop a major whole-sale and retail market at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs and neighbourhood shopping centres at an expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs. It is also intended to spend a sum of Rs.15 lakhs on the development of physical infrastructure in the commercial area.

(h) ROADS, FOOT PATHS AND SURFACE DRAINS -

The city of Bhopal has a communication pattern which creates bottle-necks at various points. It is to construct bye-pass roads and new roads for which the Plan provides a sum of Rs.50 lakhs. The Plan also provides for Rs.50 lakhs for road widening, Rs.10 lakhs for improvement of Private Sector roads, Rs.10 lakhs for raising of existing bridge and improving the

gradient of the road from Roshanpura to Ravindra Bhavan, Rs.10 lakhs for canalization of out-fall Nallas, Rs.50 lakhs for foot paths and surface drains and Rs.10 lakhs for improvement of streetlights. The total outlay on this account, therefore, will be Rs.190 lakhs.

(i) CIRCUIT HOUSE, IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES, ETC.

There is no Circuit House at Bhopal. As the existing Circuit House building has been found to be wholly unfit for this particular use, it is proposed to construct a 20 suites' Circuit House at a cost of Rs.6 lakhs. It is also proposed to spend Rs.10 lakhs during the Plan period to provide additional facilities in existing residential quarters to bring them on par with the new houses now being constructed.

(j) LAND ACQUISITION - The spatial dimensions of this city are increasing so fast that there is no land available for allotment for housing, both public and private. The result is the growth of jhuggles on every piece of open land. It is proposed to acquire 250 acres of land during the Fifth Plan period to provide for the expansion of Bhopal. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs has been set aside for this.

(k) URBAN RENEWAL - There is a feeling in old Bhopal that the new Capital is developing at the expense of the

old city. It is a fact that the super-imposition of the new Capital on Bhopal has increased the population of the old city (excluding the Capital Project) from 80,000 to 2.45 lakhs between January 1957 and January 1971. As the old city has remained spatially constant, the tremendous increase in population has brought unbearable pressure to bear on land use in the existing city. In order to open out the city, make it possible for vehicular transport to operate and to encourage the reconstruction of the most crowded localities by replacing single or double storied structures by suitable multi-stories structures, it is proposed to take up 9 major roads for widening and renewal of the structures thereon. It is planned to spend Rs. 144.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period on this project.

(1) WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE - Bhopal has a single source of water supply, the Upper Lake. The total rated capacity at FTL is 28 mgd, with present drawal being at 25 mgd. The maximum rated capacity is not the optimum, because it does not take into account lean years. The optimum drawal should not exceed 21 mgd. which means that the Lake is over extended. Firm requirements of 12 mgd. for HCL, 1 mgd for Union Carbide, 1 mgd for Straw Products, 3 mgd for



the Industrial Area, and 3 mgd for domestic supply exist. That means that at the present level of demand there is a firm requirement of 45 mgd of water. At the present projected growth rate the additional requirement will be 3.5 mgd per annum, giving a requirement of 100 mgd 15 to 20 years from today. The existing source is neither capable of further exploitation nor of expansion. If Bhopal is to survive the water famine which looms ahead. the development of an alternative, pollution free source of supply is essential. The Capital Project Administration, in conjunction with the Irrigation Department, has surveyed and approved the Parvati Project, which will carry water to the Capital from the Parvati River, 28 miles from Bhopal. This source has a firm capacity of providing 135 mgd of water for drinking as also adequate water to irrigate approximately 1 lakh acres of land. Stage I of this project will cost the Capital Project Rs.1000 lakhs, but the money has to be found, as without this investment Bhopal will be a dead city.

Apart from the source, in Bhopal we are facing 3 problems in the matter of water supply and drainage:-

- (1) The fast expanding population which brings extra load on existing systems.
- (2) The increasing spatial dimension of the city which leave peripheral areas unserved.
- (3) The initial haphazard planning wherein projections of expansion were not made.

The net result is that unless urgent steps are taken to improve the existing water supply and drainage system, the entire system will break down. The Fifth Plan makes a provision of Rs.100 lakhs for the necessary improvements in the existing water supply and drainage systems.

(m) UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE - Old Bhopal has no drainage system at all, with the result that a population of approximately 2.5 lakhs lives on top of its own filth. The danger of disease, the scourge of malaria, the nuisance of undisposed excreta, affect not only old Bhopal but the affluent sister towns of T.T.Nagar and H.E.L. The responsibility for the construction of the Bhopal underground drainage scheme at a cost of Rs.500 lakhs has been accepted by Government and necessary provision is being made in the Plan of the Public Health Engineering Department. Thus the Fifth Plan for the Capital Project calls for a total outlay of Rs.747.50 lakhs on carry over works; Rs.1281.50 lakhs on new works and Rs.1000 lakhs on the Parvati Project - total Rs.3029.00 lakhs.

(iv) Local Bodies Development

During the last ten years, the number of towns with a population of 5000 and above have increased from 203 to 243 . The 1971 Census figures indicate that in the last ten years the rate of growth of the urban population has been 46.8%. The growth rate in towns like Bhilai, Korba, Burhanpur and Bhopal has exceeded all expectations and their average rate of growth has been nearly 100 percent in the last ten years. Out of 243 urban areas in the State to-day, 194 have urban local bodies. Cases of 25 more are under consideration for setting up local bodies. In the next five years, all the 248 urban centres should be covered by urban local bodies. But the accelerated pace of urban growth in the State, in which the urban infrastructure is rudimentary, raises a number of problems.

No city in the State has a satisfactory water supply system. A number of towns do not have any water-supply at all. Under-ground drainage exists only in Gwalior, with a few other cities having partial under-ground system. Very few cities have even a satisfactory system of surface drainage. Only 30 towns have mechanical conveyance for the lifting of garbage.

The condition of roads is abominable. Hardly any town made any provision for expansion, with the result that slums have proliferated. Markets, recreational facilities, play grounds, proper street-lighting, fire-fighting arrangements, libraries, city centres etc. are virtually non-existent. Even the State capital does not have a fire-hydrant system. Under the enactments in force, the local body be it a Corporation, Municipal council or Notified Area Committee, is entrusted with the responsibility and duty to maintain civic amenities in urban areas. While the cost of services have increased with rapid urbanisation, the resources of the local bodies have not increased correspondingly.

Municipal finances are in a state of disarray. A number of reasons have been attributed for this sorry state of affairs. Sometimes Municipal Councils have been reluctant to exercise the powers of taxation vested in them. Some of the avenues available to them for taxation like tax on property have been taken over by the State Government. There is minimum financing of local bodies either by way of loans or grants. It is, therefore considered that if certain minimum facilities are to be

provided in the urban areas, a systematic stepping up of loan and grant assistance to the local bodies is called for. This is particularly necessary because there is almost no sharing of tax returns between the Government and the local bodies from such items as entertainment duty, sales tax etc. which increase as a direct result of rapid urbanisation. It is therefore proposed to provide greater financial assistance to the local bodies for items like surface drainage, roads, foot-paths, dwelling houses for municipal staff particularly the conservancy staff, public latrines and urinals, fire-fighting equipment, bus stands, slaughter houses, public library buildings, parks etc. in the Fifth Plan. It includes a specific provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for implementing the scheme regarding conversion of open type latrines into flush latrines so that the inhuman practice of manual handling of night soil is discontinued. If this scheme is eventually sponsored by the Government of India the amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will form the matching share of the State Government. Funds for water supply and drainage schemes are made available by the Public Health Engineering Department hence no provision for this purpose is being made in the plan of local bodies development.

Assessment of the Fourth Plan

As against a total outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs provided in the Fourth Plan, the expenditure is likely amount to Rs. 99.82 lakhs.

With the assistance provided by the State Government, the municipal councils have been able to make some progress in the matter of construction/improvement of roads, drains, public latrines, dwelling houses for municipal employees with preference to conservancy staff.

In the absence of any evaluation unit, it has not been possible to collect reliable information regarding the physical achievements under the different items for which loan/grants were released. It is therefore proposed to provide for a supervision and evaluation unit. It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Local Bodies by providing necessary technical staff to scrutinise the plans and estimates furnished by the local bodies with particular reference to their feasibility and correctness. The Directorate will provide guidance to smaller local bodies for preparing the development plans. In this context it may be mentioned that the Municipal

Council have not been in a position to provide qualified engineers for attending to construction work because of their unsatisfactory financial position. In order to encourage local bodies falling under categories A and B (i.e. those with income above Rs. 1 lakh) to engage qualified engineers, an annual grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per annum will be given to local bodies which agree to implement the scheme. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be made for this purpose. The scheme of grant-in-aid will be for 3 years on a tapering basis, decreasing by Rs. 1000/- per year.

To summarise, it is proposed to provide as follows in the Fifth Five Year Plan :-

Name of the scheme	Five year out-lay in lakhs of Rupees			
	Revenue expenditure.	Loan	Grant	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Financial assistance to local bodies for (a) surface drainage (b) dwelling houses for Municipal staff especially conservancy staff (c) office library building (d) roads, footpaths (e) public latrines and urinals (f) rapats and bunds (g) markets (h) parks (i) bus-stands (j) fire-fighting equipment and (k) conversion of open type latrines into flush latrines.	-	100.00	175.00	275.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. Strengthening of the Directorate of local bodies.	15.00	-	-	15.00
3. Incentive to local bodies to employ qualified Engineers.	-	-	10.00	10.00
Total	15.00	100.00	185.00	300.00



( V ) Welfare of Prisoners

For the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was provided for completing the extension works on Narsinghpur, Bhirid and Morena jails, constructing a jail building and staff quarters at Durg, setting up a printing press at the Central Jail, Jabalpur and upgrading the Jagdalpur jail.

The schemes proposed for the Fifth Plan are as under :-

Scheme Proposed outlay in lakhs.

Spillover:

(1) Construction of jail building and staff quarters at Durg. 21.50

New :-

(2) Constructions of 34 quarters at the District Jail, Bilaspur. 4.10

(3) Installation of pumping sets on wells in 34 jails. 4.00

(4) Fencing of jail lands (13) 6.35

(5) Installation of Flush type latrines in 18 jails. 5.23

Total 41.18

(VI) Metric System of Weights and Measures

The scheme of metric system and measures has been treated as a State Plan scheme in the Fourth Plan with a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the purchase of equipment, strengthening of staff and publicity. However, only Rs. 13.83 lakhs are likely to be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The programme for the Fifth Plan is as follows :-

Equipping of Laboratories:

The 130 precision, secondary standard and working standard laboratories, are not fully equipped, with the result enforcement work has suffered. To facilitate successful prosecution of offenders in the courts of law laboratories have to be equipped adequately. Accordingly it is proposed to purchase equipment like working standard balances, and tools etc. worth Rs. 10.52 lakhs.

Strengthening the administrative and enforcement machinery :

Additional staff is required for checking electric water and taxi meters and for the verification of equipment with the Railways and the Posts and Telegraph Department. A Prosecution and a Planning Cell will be created and the administrative machinery will be strengthened.

For this an outlay of Rs. 26.15 lakhs is proposed.

Transport :

The 13th All India Controllers' Conference has recommended that mobile vans should be provided for transporting balances, weights, capacity measures etc. Also, for surprise inspections and checks, 9 jeeps and a new station wagon are needed. Rs. 6.70 lakhs are required for this purpose.

Other schemes :

- (i) Air Conditioning of Precision Laboratory.
- (ii) Preparation of one News reel on Weights and Measures;
- (iii) Publicity and dress allowance to Inspectors.

For these items an outlay of Rs. 2.58 lakhs is proposed.

The entire programme will require an outlay of Rs. 45.95 lakhs.

(vii) Development of Printing Presses

The Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 45.00 lakhs against which Rs. 22.00 lakhs are likely to be utilised on purchase of printing machinery, construction of godowns, completion of construction of press building at Bhopal and extension of the press buildings at Indore and Rajnandgaon.

An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is proposed for taking up the following programmes during the Fifth Plan :-

Purchase of machinery

In order to meet the increasing workload it is necessary to install more printing machines under a phased programme for which a sum of Rs. 71.00 lakhs is required.

Establishment of an additional Press Unit

A new Press will be established to handle the work of the Vidhan Sabha, budget etc. and to share the workload of the Central Press. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is required for purchasing the necessary machinery.

Other Programmes

Construction of godowns for the Gwalior and Rewa Presses, additions and alterations to the Rajnandgaon, Indore and Bhopal press buildings and the Stationery Depot at Gwalior and the construction of buildings for the Stationery Depot and the additional Press Unit at Bhopal will also be taken up. This will require Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

(viii) ARCHAEOLOGY

Madhya Pradesh has a rich cultural heritage. The state is full of archaeological monuments, remains and sites. Monuments of national importance are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and the remaining, which make a vast number, are the property of the State Government. There was a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the development of archaeology and museums in the Fourth Plan and the scheme formed part of the Collegiate Education sector. During the Fourth Plan 3 new circle offices are likely to be opened in addition to the existing Directorate.

For the Fifth Plan, the following schemes are proposed:

(1) Improvement of existing museums and establishment of new ones:

(a) Improvement of existing museums.

The existing museums at Indore, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Raipur, Gwalior and Dhubela have either no proper buildings or the accommodation so far provided is inadequate and lacks proper security and management. It is, therefore, proposed to make necessary improvements to these museums by providing new buildings and

extending to existing ones and arranging galleries for display at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(b) Establishment of new museums.

It is proposed to establish a class 'A' museum at Rewa, class 'B' museums at Mandasaur, Durg, Maheshwar and Bilaspur and class 'C' museums at Gandharwapuri, Damoh Khargone, Ashapuri, Vidisha, Dhar, Narsinghour and Umaria. A provision of Rs. 23.20 lakhs has been made for necessary buildings, staff and equipment for the purpose.

(2) Re-organisation of the Directorate:

With a view to collecting and consolidating information about antiquities and items of archaeological interest, conserving monuments, documenting and collecting loose antiquities and undertaking cataloguing and excavating, it is necessary to reorganise and strengthen the Directorate.

During the Fourth Plan efforts were made to conserve certain important documents, but there still remain a large number of them which require proper conservation and preservation. This work will be carried out during the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to undertake exploration and excavation of ancient sites&remains as well as giving publicity to the results thereof by

bringing out publications. Besides, grants-in-aid will be given to Universities and archaeological associations for exploration and excavation work.

This programme will require a provision of Rs. 14.75 lakhs. Thus the total outlay will be of the order of Rs. 39.45 lakhs.

----

## Chapter IX

Outlay on Government Buildings

The Planning Commission has desired that provision for all buildings should be included in the Plan. This suggestion was based on the premise that while estimating resources no allowance was made for non-plan expenditure for financing inventories, the Plan provision must cover the needs of different sectors for both gross fixed capital formation and inventory accumulation. It was also suggested on the ground that all outlays which directly or indirectly went to finance Capital formation should be brought within the purview of the Plan. So far, buildings for Government offices and housing the employees were not included in the plans excepting the Capital Project which obviously does not include the requirements of Government accommodation in the Divisions, Districts and lower levels.

2. Considering the present levels of construction activity, it would be necessary to provide a sum of Rs. 20.00 crore for residential accommodation for Government employees in the Fifth Plan period. A similar amount would be required for police housing. Besides most of the office buildings in the districts and tahsils and of Police Stations and Courts are very old and overcrowded. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for atleast



that much accommodation in offices as would be conducive to efficiency. New buildings for housing the Police Stations would have to be constructed in tribal districts and those districts which have been suffering chronically by the dacoity menace.

3. The Taxation Departments like Sales Tax, Excise etc. have undergone considerable expansion in recent years. In the absence of the Government accommodation, the officers have to occupy private buildings owned by the traders etc. In order to ensure they do not compromise with the Government's interests, it is necessary to provide them Government housing on rental basis. It is also necessary to provide separate office buildings for their offices.

4. The minimum requirements of funds for providing housing in the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. 60 crore.

CHAPTER X  
INTRA-STATE IMBALANCES

In this chapter an attempt has been made to identify the backward areas in the State and analyse the nature and character of intra-state imbalances. The Planning Commission had, as one of the preliminary steps for the formulation of the Fourth Plan, recommended a set of 15 indicators to identify 'areas with high density of population, low levels of income, employment and living, etc. A similar set of indicators with slight additions has been used for the present study as given in annexure I. The method followed is also largely the same. District-wise information has been collected for all the indicators and the districts arranged in an order in which the most advanced district comes at the bottom of the list. Ranking method has been used to combine the values of all the indicators. Two deviations have been made in the methodology : one regarding the ranking of districts according to density of population and the other regarding the determination of the dividing line between the backward and the advanced districts. 'Density of population in the context of development has a 'mild' relationship and as such, the districts falling between density of population per sq.km.0-75 have been given rank 1, between 76-150 rank 2, between 151-225 rank 3 and those between

225-300 rank 4. For identifying the districts, the dividing line has been determined on the basis of the rank of the state average of all the indicators for the state as a whole rather than the median as was done earlier. Median, in the nature of things, divides a series into two equal parts by the number of items, thus determining backward districts on the basis of the number of districts alone. The use of median does not seem appropriate for a state like Madhya Pradesh which, as a whole, on the basis of per capita income of different states of the Indian Union, is the fifth most backward state. As such, the rank determined by the state average of the indicators has been taken as the dividing line and districts below this line have been termed as backward.

2. Till recently, the number of districts in this state was 43 but in October, 1972 and January, 1973, the new districts of Bhopal and Rajnandgaon have been created by bifurcating the districts of Sehore and Durg thus bringing the total number of districts in the State to 45. However, the statistical data used in the indicators are presently available for 43 districts only. The districts of Sehore and Rajnandgaon when separated from the highly industrialised areas of Bhopal (HELL) and Durg (Bhilai Steel Plant) would essentially bear the characteristics of a predominantly traditional agricultural and rural economy. These, accordingly, have been placed at the end

of the list of backward districts.

3. On the basis of the fore-going, 32 out of the 45 districts have been identified as backward (annexure II). There are four natural sub-regions within which the State falls which are indicated in the enclosed map. Excepting the contiguous block of four districts, namely, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Mandasaur in the Malwa sub-region, backwardness is mostly writ large on the face of the State. In the Bundelkhand sub-region, four out of the six, in Windhya ranges and plateaus, eight out of nine and in the massive block of nineteen districts falling in the Central M.P. plateau, thirteen are backward districts. Three-fourth of the area and two-third of the population of the State lie in the backward districts. Incidentally, the backward regions of Madhya Pradesh constitute one-tenth of the area and one-twentieth of the population of the country.

#### 4. Topography, Elevation and Climatic Conditions.

The natural sub-regions and divisions of the State have been described in details in an earlier chapter and not bear repetition here. However, distribution of rainfall among the natural sub-regions of the State is discussed here. Average rainfall in the State ranges from 668 mm to 1630 mm on an average.

In the Bundelkhand sub-region, the average rainfall is between 668 to 1075 mm the highest precipitation being in Chhatarpur and the lowest in Bhind. The two advanced districts of Gwalior and Datia have an average rainfall of 750 and 740 mm respectively.

In the eleven districts of Malwa sub-region, the highest rainfall is in Rajgarh district being 1101 mm and the lowest-816 mm-in Shivpuri both of which are backward districts. Among the advanced districts, Mandasaur has the minimum rainfall of 825 mm and Indore the maximum of 975 mm.

The Vindhya sub-region, as it is, has only one developed district of Bhopal with an annual average of 1245 mm. of rainfall. Among the backward districts, Raisen with a rainfall of 1330 mm has the maximum and Satna with 1100 mm, the minimum.

The Central Madhya Pradesh plateau sub-region has the highest rainfall in the State. Out of six developed districts in this region, maximum rainfall of 1632 mm is in Balaghat and minimum of 880 mm in Khandwa. Among the backward districts, the maximum rainfall is in Raigarh (1620 mm) and minimum in Khargone (832 mm). This sub-region also comprises the 'Chhatisgarh division' which is called the 'rice bowl of India'.

#### 4.1 Drought-prone Areas in the State

The drought-prone areas in the State can be grouped in

three categories on the basis of intensity of drought conditions. A-areas where scarcity occurs on an average in three years; B- areas where scarcity occurs once in six years; and, C- areas where scarcity occurs once in ten years. It is observed that on the whole, four of the developed and 16 of the backward districts are subject to scarcity conditions of one of these categories. In all, 64 tahsils in the State are prone to drought conditions. Of these 39 fall in category A. Further, in the following fifteen districts, there is no tahsil which does not fall in part or whole in one of these categories:-

- |    |             |     |          |
|----|-------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Durg        | 8.  | Sidhi    |
| 2. | Rajnandgaon | 9.  | Jhabua   |
| 3. | Betul       | 10. | Damoh    |
| 4. | Dhar        | 11. | Khargone |
| 5. | Bilaspur    | 12. | Seoni.   |
| 6. | Shahdol     | 13. | Raipur   |
| 7. | Chhindwara  | 14. | Mandla   |
|    |             | 15. | Surguja. |

##### 5. Level of Development of Natural Resources

The State of Madhya Pradesh is richly endowed. The annual run-off of the many big rivers and their large tributaries which rise in the State is estimated to be of the order of 159 million acre feet of water. The irrigation potential of the State has been roughly estimated to be about 40 per cent of the total cultivable area. The Central Water and Power Commission has estimated on the basis of a preliminary survey that the State has 4.05 million KW of

hydro-electric potential which may be still larger on detailed investigation. About one-third of the total area of the State is under forests. The forests of the State constitute about a fourth of the country's forest area and these are qualitatively rich too. Some of the best teak is grown here. The State is also endowed with rich and extensive deposits of minerals. It has been estimated that 44 percent of the country's bauxite reserves, 50 per cent of manganese reserves, 30 per cent of high grade iron ore reserves and 25 per cent of coal reserves occur in the State, besides a vast and varying amount of other minerals. Still, the State is yet to be fully surveyed and its full mineral potential identified.

The level of development attained in harnessing these resources has been extremely inadequate. With only 8.06 per cent of the net area being under irrigation it ranks lowest among the States of the Union. Out of the total of 457 development blocks in the State, 59 are without irrigation facilities and another 213 have an irrigated area below 1 per cent. Only an insignificant portion of the hydro-electric potential has been developed so far. The forests in the State are under-stocked to the extent of 40 per cent on an average with the result, the yield is low. Although above 40 percent of the country's area under teak is in this State yet the yield is about 11 percent only. Similar is the case with regard to mining. Mining activity is very inadequate in comparison to the vast mineral

resources of the State.

6. Pattern and Diversity of Economic activity

District-wise distribution of workers by industrial activity throws light on the pattern and diversity of economic activity in the various districts of the State. Characteristic of backwardness, agriculture engages an overwhelming proportion of workers in the State. Thus for the State as a whole, cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 79.4 per cent of the total working force. There are only six among the backward districts in the State viz., Sagar 64.6% Damoh 76.2%, Chhindwara 78.4%, Satna 78.9%, Dewas 79.1% and Narsinghpur 79.2% where the proportion of agricultural workers is marginally lower than that of the State. There are districts such as Sidhi and Mandla where nine out of ten workers are engaged in agriculture with the result that there is virtually no diversity in economic activity. In more than two-thirds of backward districts over 80% of the workers are engaged in agriculture.

As the State is much below the average level of development of the country, development is but a relative expression. For, in a number of districts labelled as advanced, such as Balaghat, Raipur Durg(including Rajnandgaon), the proportion of workers in agriculture is higher than the State average and more than four out of five



workers are engaged in this activity.

The above analysis forestalls the distribution of workers in other economic activities. 0.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in mining; 0.8 per cent in construction activity, 1.35 per cent in transport, storage and communications- there being a total of 7.6 per cent workers in all the 'services' put together. Workers in manufacturing activity (including both household and non-household) account for 6.7 per cent of the total workers of the State. There are barely fourteen districts wherein the percentage of workers in manufacturing is higher than the State average. These are:-

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hoshangabad (6.8)                   | 8. Damoh (11.1)                      |
| 2. Dewas (7.0)                         | 9. Sagar(11.3)                       |
| 3. Durg (4.0 including<br>Rajnandgaon) | 10. Sehore(including Bhopal<br>12.6) |
| 4. Ratlam (8.0)                        | 11. Ujjain(13.2)                     |
| 5. Balaghat (8.8)                      | 12. Gwalior (15.6)                   |
| 6. Satna (9)                           | 13. Jabalpur(16.6); and              |
| 7. Khandwa (9.4)                       | 14. Indore (21.7)                    |

Only Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Sehore (including Bhopal), Sagar and Damoh have more than one-tenth of their total workers in manufacturing. Indore is the sole exception where more than one out of five workers are engaged in this activity.

#### 7. Levels of Productivity

To get an idea of the levels of productivity in the State and among the districts of the State, district-wise gross value of agricultural output per hectare and per worker and gross output per worker in small scale industries (factories employing 5 to 9 workers and using power and 5 to 19 workers without power) and Annual survey of Industries-census factories (employing 50 or more workers with power and 100 or more workers without power) have been computed. The computations about small scale industries are based on a recent survey conducted by the State Directorate of Industries.

Value of gross output per hectare for the State as a whole works out to Rs.722. Most of the backward districts rank below the State average. There are only four among the backward districts viz., Raigarh (Rs.806), Tikamgarh (Rs.772), Bilaspur (Rs.1096) and Shajapur (Rs.775) which are above the State average. Among the advanced districts also there are five districts (Datia, Hoshangabad, Sehore including Bhopal, Khandwa and Jabalpur) which fall below the State average, the lowest among these being Datia (Rs.516)

Raipur has the highest value of gross output per hectare (Rs. 1391).

A comparative idea of gross value of output per worker in agriculture shows that against the State average of Rs. 1091 per worker, there are eleven among the backward districts which have value higher than this. These are :-

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Damoh (1102)   | 7. Dhar (1304)        |
| 2. Raigarh (1142) | 8. Raisen (1319)      |
| 3. Guna (1179)    | 9. Narsinghpur (1342) |
| 4. Vidisha (1209) | 10. Dewas (1357)      |
| 5. Bhind (1211)   | 11. Shajapur (1371)   |
| 6. Sagar (1236)   |                       |

There are, on the other hand, four among the advanced districts which have a value lower than the State average. These are Durg (991), Datia (1009), Balaghat (1052) and Jabalpur (1029).

The average value of gross output per worker for the State as a whole in the unorganised sector works out to Rs. 19,500. Ten among the backward districts, viz., Narsinghpur, Sagar, Shajapur, Morena, Betul, Bhind, Damoh, Rewa, Mandla and Raisen rank above the state average. On the other hand five of the advanced districts, viz. Balaghat, Bhopal, Khandwa, Jabalpur and Indore are above the State average. Similar in the case of organised industries, there are four among the backward districts (Shahdol, Vidisha, Damoh and Satna) which are above the State average (Rs. 35,387). There are nine among the developed districts which are below the State average.

## 8. Infra-structural facilities

A set of eight key indicators has been chosen to examine the nature and extent of the development of infra-structure in the various districts of the State. These are:-

- (1) net irrigated area in relation to the net area sown.
- (2) Electricity consumed.
- (3) number of offices of scheduled commercial banks:
- (4) total credit advanced by scheduled commercial banks
- (5) length of surfaced roads in relation to area:
- (6) number of hospitals and dispensaries in relation to population:
- (7) number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries, and
- (8) number of school-going children in the age group 6-11 years.

As has been pointed out earlier, 8.06 per cent of the total net area sown is irrigated. For the backward districts put together, the percentage of net area irrigated works out to 6.1, it is 12.2 for the advanced districts. Irrigation facilities for the State as a whole are extremely inadequate. Both amongst the advanced and the backward districts, there are just six districts wherein one-fifth or more of the net area sown is under irrigation. These are: Tikāmgarh, Chhatarpur, Morena, Balaghat, Raipur and Gwalior.

Consumption of power which is considered as the most important among the sinews of development, reveals a sharp contrast among the advanced and backward districts of the State. About three-fourths of the State's total consumption of power is attributed to the thirteen advanced districts though the State is generating power in excess of its present needs.

The total of branches of all commercial banks in the State as on 31st December, 1972 works out to 725. Of these, 321 were opened after bank nationalisation. District-wise distribution of bank branches is available for scheduled commercial banks only for June-end, 1972. According to this, advanced districts have altogether 353 branches and the backward districts 316. The distribution of credit advanced by these banks is, however, overwhelmingly large among the advanced districts. Out of the total outstanding credit of Rs. 95.28 crores, 85 per cent is in the advanced districts.

The State has about 6.8 km. of surfaced road length per 100 sq.km. of area. There is a total length of 39.7 thousand km. of surfaced roads, of which, 70 per cent lies in the backward districts and 30 per cent in the advanced districts.

There are about 3.4 government allopathic hospitals and dispensaries and 36.7 beds per lakh of population in the State. Of these, three-fifths of the hospitals and slightly less than half (44.6 per cent) of the beds are in backward districts.

There are 58.0 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 who are attending schools for the State as a whole. Among the backward districts, this percentage works out to 52.6 and among the developed districts to 67.6.

#### 9. Demographic characteristics

Four of the important demographic characteristics viz., growth rate, sex ratio, percentage of population in the age group 0-14 to total population and percentage of workers to total population do not show significant variation between advanced and backward districts. All the districts in respect of these characteristics are only marginally removed on either side of the state average. The growth rate for the State over the decade 1961-71 works out to 28.7 per cent. There are 941 females per one thousand males according to the 1971 census of population. The 0-14 age group constitutes 43.7 per cent of the total population. Workers form 36.7 per cent of the total population. The characteristics which present a contrast are regarding distribution of

urban population and scheduled castes and tribes. The percentage of urban population to total population for the State as a whole is 16.3. Whereas among the backward districts it works out to 10.1 only, it forms 27.2 per cent of the total population of the advanced districts. In contrast, two out of every five persons in the backward districts belong to scheduled castes and tribes as against one in the advanced districts. There are seven districts - all among the backward ones, in which more than half the population comprises scheduled castes and tribes. These districts are:-

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Surguja (60.6) | 5. Raigarh (57.6)     |
| 2. Bastar (71.4)  | 6. Jhabua (87.4), and |
| 3. Shahdol (54.3) | 7. Dhar (60.6)        |
| 4. Mandla (65.3)  |                       |

10. Level of Employment etc.

Detailed and comprehensive information on the level and pattern of employment, incidence of unemployment, etc. is not available by districts. As such, the data being collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training through its scheme of Employment Market Information has been used to get an idea of the level of employment in the State and the districts. The limitations of these data are too well known to be enumerated here. The total employment as on 31st March, 1972 for the State as a whole works out to 10.47 lakhs of which 56 per cent is in the developed districts and 44 per cent in backward districts.



11. District-wise plan Expenditure

The following table gives a synoptic idea of break-up of development expenditure from second plan onwards for backward and advanced districts:

Break-up of development expenditure

Districts	II Plan	III Plan	Annual Plan (outlay)	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total expenditure (Rs. crore)	50.64	182.38	76.90	23.05	30.10
Backward districts	(53.07)	(72.03)	(60.81)	(55.74)	(55.80)
Advanced districts	44.80 (46.93)	69.92 (27.70)	49.51 (39.19)	18.30 (44.26)	23.82 (44.20)
Total State	95.44 (100.00)	252.30 (100.00)	126.47 (100.00)	41.35 (100.00)	53.92 (100.00)
Per capita (Rupees)					
Backward districts	4.86	17.51	12.30	8.68	11.33
Advanced districts	7.77	12.12	14.33	12.12	15.78
State average	5.90	15.59	13.02	9.93	12.95

Figures in brackets are percentage to total state expenditure.

From the above table, it is observed that except during the third plan, development expenditure on the backward districts ranged between 53 to 61 per cent of the state expenditure. It is more than 70 per cent during the third plan which is mainly due to heavy expenditure in Bilaspur district only. In this district, third plan expenditure was of the order of 27 per cent of the total.

Per capita development expenditure in the backward districts has all along been lower than the state average except in the third plan.

## 12. Strategy of Development

Area development programmes would form the spearhead of strategy for the reduction of intra-state imbalances. These programmes aim at taking a comprehensive and coordinated view of the economic resources and development potential of the area and are thus helpful in framing an integrated programme for development over time. As an immediate expedient, the existing development potential capable of yielding quick results would be exploited but in the long run these programmes would be tailored to alleviate the poverty of the small and marginal farmers and the landless labour.

In the nature of things, agriculture would be accorded top priority. Rapid increase in agricultural production and productivity necessitates a package of inputs and services. Activities, subsidiary and ancillary, to agriculture like poultry farming, piggery cattle rearing and dairy farming etc. would be promoted so as to obtain optimum return from the resources both human and natural. This will tend to reduce the extent of under-employment and their employment in the rural sector.

The Fifth Plan of the state aims at bringing 23 per cent of the net cultivated area of the State under irrigation. A minimum of seven per cent of net cultivable area would be provided in each development block. This would be instrumental in the reduction of regional imbalances to some extent. In view of the fact that flow irrigation does not ensure adequate intensity in cropping, due stress is being laid on providing irrigation through ground water development and wells. The increase in intensity in cropping will not only raise production and productivity of land but also alleviate rural poverty amongst the marginal and small farmers and the landless labourers through generation of larger employment.

High priority has been accorded to rapid development of power generation in general. Special emphasis is being laid on electrification of rural and backward areas. By the end of the Fifth Plan, 40 per cent of the rural population in general and 30 per cent of the population in the backward areas would have been provided with this facility.

To diversify the predominantly agricultural economy of the backward areas, adequate measures are being contemplated to establish industrial units in these areas. A minimum of two large/medium scale industrial units would be established in each of the backward districts. There is a scheme of State participation or preference capital in new industrial enterprises in the dacoity infested and selected backward districts. The Regional Investment and Industrial Development Corporations will be established with the specific responsibility to promote balanced regional development. Besides, facilities and incentives would be provided for developing and intensifying traditional handicrafts and hand-loom, power looms, sericulture, etc.

A bottleneck in the development of backward areas in the State, particularly the tribal areas, has been the inadequate means of communications. Roads are essential both for bringing in raw materials and inputs and taking out agricultural produce and their

products to markets. Construction of roads, therefore, has been assigned a critical role by the State in the strategy for development of backward areas. It is proposed to construct nearly 14000 km. long roads which will connect all the villages with a population of one thousand and above. Besides, there are proposals to construct roads linking villages to mandis and railway stations and in backward and dacoity infested areas.

The State proposes to fulfil the constitutional commitment of universal and free primary education by the end of the Fifth Plan. For this purpose, a primary school would be available at a maximum walking distance of 1.5 km. More than 24,00 primary schools would be opened so as to cover cent per cent children in the age group of 6-11, 50 per cent of the population in the age group 11-14 would be provided facilities of middle school education. There would be a middle school within a walking distance of 5 kms.

Accent is being laid on extending health and medical facilities to the backward and tribal areas. A primary health centre at the rate of every 80,000 to 1,00,000 of population would be provided and in blocks with a population exceeding 1,20,000 an additional primary health centre would be established. 108 new primary health centres would be opened in order to have one such centre for every 775 sq. kms. 116 out of the existing

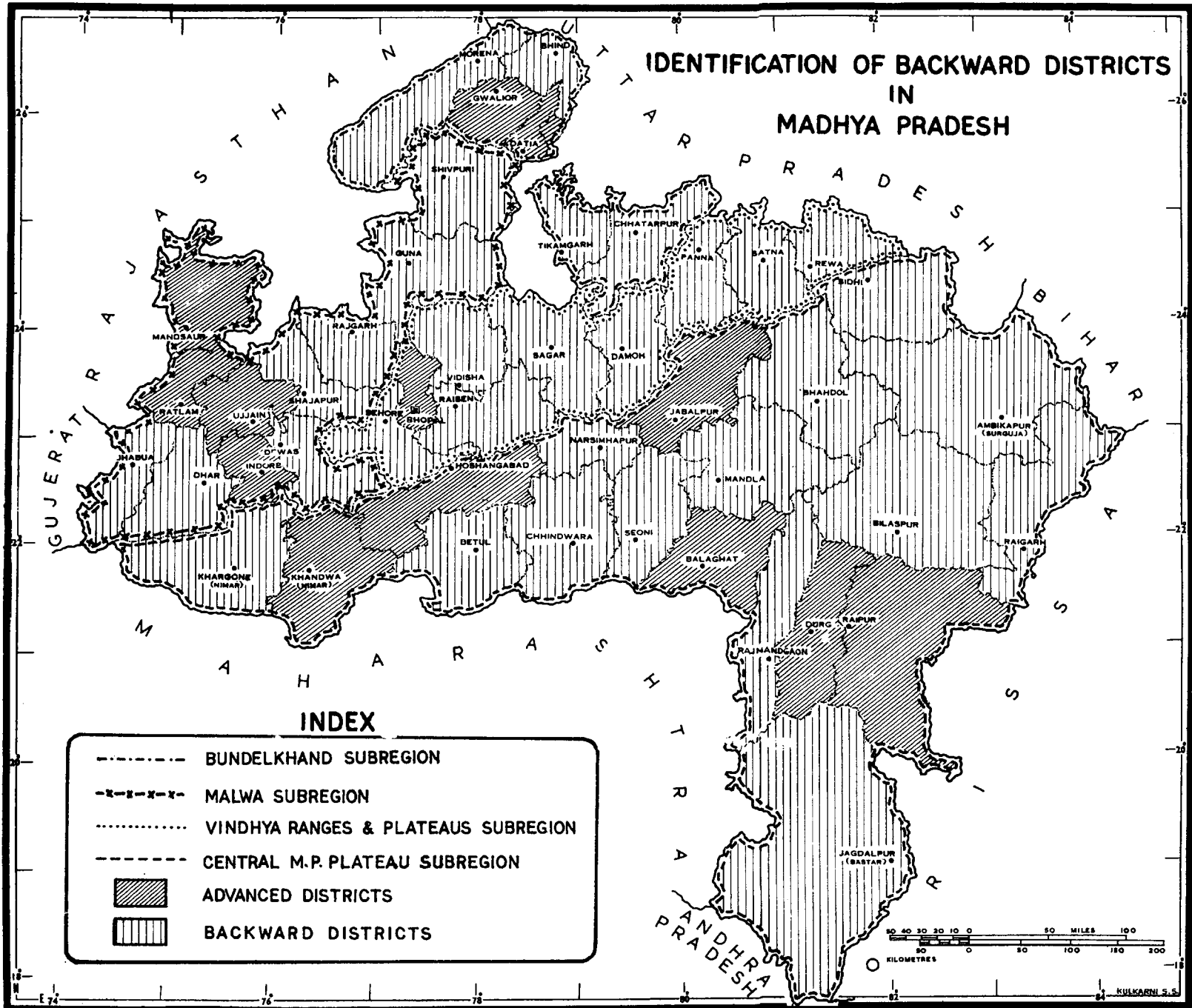
centres would be upgraded to 30 bedded hospitals. There would be a conscious effort to reduce the imbalance in the bed-population ratio among the backward and advanced areas.

Although a precise allocation of resources for implementing this strategy is not possible at this stage, the financial resources of the Tribal Welfare Department would be considerably supplemented by sectoral plans. Allocation of resources for backward areas would be accorded additional weightage in the sectoral plans. The State Government has taken a decision to the effect that the public expenditure in the backward and the advanced districts should be in the ratio of 60;40.



13. Administrative and institutional Arrangements etc.

The multi-pronged strategy laid down for reducing intra-state imbalances has necessitated a series of administrative and institutional arrangements for its effective implementation. District Planning Cells have been established in all the districts which would assist in proper co-ordination and periodic assessment of the progress of projects. District Planning Boards are proposed to be set up. These Boards consisting of the representatives <sup>of</sup> local people and their elected institutions and officials would be helpful in establishing a rapport between the administrative machinery and the public and affording the

# IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD DISTRICTS IN MADHYA PRADESH



## INDEX

- BUNDELKHAND SUBREGION
- x-x-x-x- MALWA SUBREGION
- ..... VINDHYA RANGES & PLATEAUS SUBREGION
- CENTRAL M.P. PLATEAU SUBREGION
-  ADVANCED DISTRICTS
-  BACKWARD DISTRICTS



administration the benefit of local knowledge.

Janpad Panchayats have been established at the block level and the block development assistants have been designated as their chief executives. This would facilitate the process of planning from the grass-roots.

The Planning machinery in the State is being strengthened and oriented to the current needs. At the State head-quarters, greater emphasis is being laid on a rational and realistic approach towards assessment and allocation of resources and formulation of plan schemes. A regular system of monitoring of plan projects is being introduced.



ANNEXURE-1.List of Indicators Used

1. Density of population, per sq. km. 1971
2. Percentage of rural population to total population, 1971
3. Percentage of Scheduled tribes to total population, 1971
4. Percentage of Scheduled castes to total population, 1971
5. Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers, 1971
6. Per capita net area sown, 1970-71
7. Percentage of double cropped area to net area sown, 1970-71
8. Percentage of gross area irrigated to gross cropped area, 1970-71
9. Per capita gross value of agricultural output (rural population) 1970-71.
10. Percentage of No. of workers in registered factories to total workers, 1970.
11. Percentage of electrified villages to total villages (March, 1972)
12. No. of Government allopathic hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population, December, 1971.
13. No. of beds in Government allopathic hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population, December, 1971.
14. Length of surfaced roads per hundred sq.-km. of area, 1970-71
15. Railway kilometrage per 100 sq. kms. of area (as on 31-3-64)
16. Percentage of literacy, 1971.
17. Percentage of school going children to corresponding age-group 6-11, 1970-71.

## ANNEXURE II

IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD DISTRICTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

<u>Backward districts</u>	<u>Advanced districts</u>
1. Sidhi	1. Datia
2. Surguja	2. Balaghat
3. Bastar	3. Raipur
4. Panna	4. Hoshangabad
5. Shahdol	5. Durg
6. Mandla	6. Bhopal
7. Raisen	7. Khandwa
8. Vidisha	8. Jabalpur
9. Raigarh	9. Ujjain
10. Rewa	10. Mandasaur
11. Guna	11. Ratlam
12. Shivpuri	12. Gwalior
13. Tikamgarh	13. Indore.
14. Rajgarh	
15. Chhatarpur	
16. Jhabua	
17. Damoh	
18. Seoni	
19. Betul	
20. Bhind	
21. Bilaspur	
22. Satna	
23. Khargone	
24. Morena	
25. Unhindwara	
26. Shahajapur	
27. Dhar	
28. Devas	
29. Sagar	
30. Narsimhapur	
31. Sehore	
32. Rajnandgaon	

Programmes for Special Areas and Sections  
of the population.

Tribal Development Blocks

There are 126 Tribal Development Blocks in the State. These areas are so backward and the infrastructure so meagre, that even though some progress has been made, for want of adequate resources, the impact is negligible. Thus Bastar District with an area of 39,176 sq km. and a forest area of 22,300 sq.kms., comprising 13 per cent of the forest area of the State, population 15.16 lakhs of which 68.20 per cent is tribal, density of population, 39 per sq. km. villages 3382, net sown area 18.7 per cent, irrigation 1.9 per cent of cultivated area, roads 4.3 kms. per 100 sq. kms. and literacy 8 percent, according to the Pre-Investment Survey has a potential of 31.4 lakh cubic metres of wood and 3.2 lakh tons of bamboo per year or 10% of the country's requirement. For want of resources to build up the necessary infrastructure this potential cannot be exploited.

The tribal population is 83.9 lakhs (1971)

constituting 20.14 per cent of the population of the State. Extension work is not only difficult but want of the most ordinary amenities deter Extension Workers, who look upon a posting to a tribal area as a punishment. The size of the area and the low density of the population, in the absence of an infrastructure raises the unit cost of social overheads so that the same money brings less of service facilities in the tribal areas than in the more advanced parts of the State.

The magnitude of the problem admits of no short term measures. The massive effort necessary is beyond the resources of the State and calls for special consideration by the Centre.

#### Drought Prone Areas.

Four districts of the State have been declared drought prone. Funds for these four districts have been permitted to be used in parts of two other districts. With these six districts there are three others chronically drought prone and fifteen others, parts of which are drought prone. Rs. 8 crore have been provided and will be expended in the six districts

by 1974 mainly on water schemes for irrigation and nistar as a protection against the vagaries of the Monsoon

It is necessary that the scheme is continued and extended to cover all nine drought prone districts. If this is not done a large area of the State will forever remain a liability as the spread of normal inputs is negligible.

#### Dry areas projects

The irrigated area in the State is mainly for one crop and is a small part of the cultivated area. Agriculture in the State is rainfed and Dry Farming. In these circumstances it is necessary to evolve agronomic practices where crop-moisture relationship could be most beneficial. Two areas have been taken up in this State. The Scheme is not only good but is also necessary and should be extended to more areas and continued in the Fifth Plan.

#### Small and Marginal Farmers-Development Agencies

There are three S.F.D.A. and two M.F.A.L. in the State. This is a scheme in the right direction and all the projects are doing exceptionally well. The requisite is a strong credit basis. The Commercial Banks are reluctantly coming in and till this ~~mix~~ credit assumes

reasonable proportions, cooperative credit has been built up. A constraint is the non-availability of credit on a long term basis for milch cattle and poultry to make a small and marginal farmer viable.

Two projects on more or less similar lines have been started in the tribal area and are doing well.

On the percentage of small holdings this State is entitled to many more projects than so far allotted. It is expected that this will be rectified in the Fifth Plan.

#### Industrially Backward Areas.

The Planning Commission Working Group on the Identification of Backward Areas has rated this State sixth lowest in industrial Backwardness in the country. 34 of the 45 districts have been identified as industrially backward as the per capita income is 25 percent of the all-India average; the density of population is higher in relation to utilisation of productive resources; low factory employment; low level of utilisation of natural resources and fragmentary development of infrastructure. The number of developed towns is small and inspite of incentives and facilities offered by the State, the private sector has not been attracted to set up industries. The necessary infrastructure, mainly communications is necessary.

Chapter XIIPlan Implementation.(a) Fiscal and institutional measures for plan implementation.

The main occupation of the people of this State is agriculture. Of the 36.7 per cent is engaged in agriculture. About 75 per cent of the holdings are under 10 acres, 55 per cent below 5 acres and 37.5 per cent below 2.5 acres. There are only one per cent of the holdings which are above 60 acres. The State is surplus in food grains but about 74 per cent of the population is living in conditions below the poverty line. The percentage in the rural area is 77.7. The bulk of the population of this State, therefore, lacks the purchasing power to buy the necessary food.

It is not only necessary to step up production but also to see that it is spread out more evenly. The area under irrigation is small and the only way this important input to increase production can be exploited is by large scale minor irrigation, particularly well irrigation so as to bring irrigation to small farmers. Irrigation by wells only has an immediate effect, because the intensity of cropping under it is the highest.

Commercial banks are very reluctantly coming into the field of agricultural finance and so far their contribution is negligible. By the end of the Fourth Plan cooperative credit will have covered 44 per cent of the agricultural holdings. Most of these are not small holdings. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is hoped that cooperative credit would extend to 66 per cent of the agricultural holdings and that a fair proportion of this will be small holdings. A large number of holdings will still be without the necessary credit.

Irrigated area being negligible, agriculture in the State is mainly rain fed and dry farming. Optimum utilisation of water and moisture is necessary along with a practical package of dry farming practices. The cultivation of pulses, with the application of chemical fertilisers, has a potential and it is being exploited.

The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Acts have been passed. About 50,000 acres of land would be available for allotment to landless agricultural labour and small farmers. In addition some area excised from forests, as not fit for silviculture, will also be available for similar allotment.



The State has more than 11 per cent of the agricultural holdings in the country under 3 hectares but in the Fourth Plan only 5 of the 83 projects for small and marginal farmers have been allotted to this State. This State has a claim for a larger number of such projects not only on the number of the small holdings in the State but also on the successful implementation of projects at present being implemented. A restraint in the implementation of these projects is the non-availability of long term credit for milch cattle and poultry units to make marginal farmers viable.

With the emphasis on agriculture and allied activities and irrigation and power, this State expects to increase the incomes of the rural population so as to create a demand for goods and services which will give adequate employment to the urban population and thus help in some way to raise the standard of living of the people of this State.

(b) Monitoring set-up in the State.

There is no monitoring unit in the State nor is there very much of an evaluation unit. It is proposed to set-up a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit under a

Director or Additional Director who will be an Economist. The directorate will function under the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics. Data collected by the Monitoring Section will also be available to the Evaluation Section. The proposed set up is :-

Director, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Joint Director  
Evaluation  
(State level unit)

Joint Director  
Monitoring  
(State level unit)

Headquarters  
Task force

Divisional Unit  
District Unit

Monitoring

State Level Unit.

Joint Director	1
Deputy Director	3
Statistical Assistants	6
Computers	6

Evaluation.

State Level Unit.

Joint Director	1
Dy. Directors	3
Assistant Directors	8
Statistical Assistants	16
Investigators	24
Computers	8
Typists	8

Ministerial staff for State level Monitoring and Evaluation Units.

Superintendent	1
UDC I	2
UDC II	4
Stenographers	7
Typists	6
Daftari	1
Artists	2
Draftsman	1
Duplicator attendant	1
Peons	16

Evaluation Headquarters Task force.

Assistant Directors	2
Statistical Assistants	4
Investigators	8
Computers	6

Monitoring.

Divisional Unit.

Deputy Director	1
Statistical Assistants	3
UDC.I	1
Stenographer	1
Typist	1
Computer	1
Peons	3

There are nine divisions.

District Unit.

Assistant Director	1
Statistical Assistants (according to size of district)	2 or 3
Typists	2
Computer	1
Artist	1

Necessary equipment for the Headquarters will  
include -

Electric Typewriter	1
Electric Duplicator	1
Xerox Machine	1
Computing machines	10

There are 45 districts.

(c) Operational Planning, Administrative Reorganisation,  
Appraisal and Monitoring.

The importance of this section of the  
Administration has been accepted. An independent Department  
of Planning, Economics and Statistics has been constituted  
and is being organised. In addition, the State Planning  
Board has been formed.

The Planning Department will comprise the following divisions:-

Perspective Planning

Plan Formulation

Administration

Evaluation

Monitoring

The first three would comprise the Secretariat Planning Department with its Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and ministerial staff, along with a complement of technical experts in Agriculture and Engineering, while Evaluation and Monitoring divisions will be constituted into a separate directorate which will function under the over all charge of the Secretary. Detailed proposals have already been sent to the Planning Commission for approval.

With Planning down to the Block level, the Monitoring Unit will function from the District to the Divisional and State level. The Statistical Organisation will feed the Evaluation Unit as well. The District Unit will comprise an Assistant Director, two or three Statistical Assistants according to the size of the District, two typists, one computer and one artist.

The Divisional Unit will have a Deputy Director, three Statistical Assistants, one U.D.C., one typist, one computer, one Stenographer and three peons.

At the State level there will be a Joint Director, three Deputy Directors, six Statistical Assistants and six computers.

For Evaluation at the State level there will be a Joint Director, three Deputy Directors, eight Assistant Directors, sixteen Statistical Assistants, twenty-four Investigators, eight computers and eight typists.

A Headquarters Evaluation Task Force shall comprise two Assistant Directors, four Statistical Assistants, eight Investigators and six computers.

The Ministerial staff for the State Level Monitoring and Evaluation Units shall be one Superintendent, two UDCs I, 4 UDCs II, seven Stenographers, six typists, one Daftari, sixteen peons, two Artists, one Draftsman and one +Duplicator Attendant.

The necessary equipment to include an electric typewriter, an electric duplicator and a xerox machine.

It is hoped with this set up to establish Planning Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation on a sound basis in the State.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Madhya Pradesh and contributes 49.2 per cent of its gross domestic product. 79 per cent of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. But 75% of the holdings are below 10 acres which constitute only 29% of the area of holding. 77.7 per cent of the rural people are living in conditions below the poverty line. The State is industrially backward. Out of 45 districts, as many as 36 have been identified as industrially backward underlining the low level of industrial activity in the State. Irrigation facilities are very meagre. The percentage of irrigated to cultivated area being 8 as against the national average of 23 in 1971, the agricultural economy, therefore, basically depends on the monsoons. The intensity of cropping is 112, thereby showing that it is predominantly dependent on a single crop.

2. The normal rainfall varies from 24 inches to 64 inches (610 mm to 1626 mm) and is usually sufficient for the crops grown in the various regions of the State, provided it is timely and well distributed. Recent experience has revealed that almost every year one, or more regions of the State



suffer from inadequacy/erratic distribution of rainfall and the consequent scarcity conditions. The behavioural characteristics of rainfall stretching over half a century were studied in depth by the Water Rate Committee appointed by the State Government in 1959 and it was found that the irregularity of monsoon with regard to late commencement, early cessation and prolonged breaks during the rainy season were clear and pronounced. In a period of fifty years, late commencement of monsoon occurred in 16, its early cessation was witnessed in between 20 to 30 and the recurrence of prolonged breaks in between 20 to 27 years in the different regions of the State.

3. It is important to mention here that the State, comprising the Central highlands of Vindhya and Satpura ranges as it does, has a variegated and undulating topography. These physical features, combined with erratic and uncertain rainfall result in frequent failure of crops and no part of this State is free from scarcity and famine. Historical records indicate the occurrence of famines in this part of the country at different intervals since 1771. During the present century, famines and scarcities have taken place in 1901, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1961 - 1918, 1920-21, 1927-29, 1930 - 31, 1933 - 1935, 1936 - 1937, 1938 - 1939, 1940 - 1943, 1948 - 1949, 1952- 1953, 1957 - 1958, 1958 - 59,

1962 - 1963 and 1963 - 1964.

4. Rains in the year 1963 were good for the Kharif crops, but due to scanty rain in the later months, and in some places due to hail storms the 1963 - 64 rabi crop was adversely affected in a few districts. Relief works had accordingly to be started during 1964 - 65 in seven districts namely Jabalpur, Sagar, Seoni, Sidhi, Satna, Mandla and Damoh.

5. The 1964 monsoon was good for the Kharif crops. Winter rains were not satisfactory and thus there was a shrinkage in the area under the rabi crops. The Rabi crop was also unsatisfactory and resulted in failure. Relief works were opened in 1964 - 65 in districts of Mandla and Damoh which are most susceptible to scarcity and distress because there the soil is less retentive of moisture.

6. The failure of 1965 kharif crops caused grave anxiety amongst the agriculturists and agricultural unemployment rose sharply. This led to frantic demands for relief works from all corners of the State and in response works had to be started. Even when the distress due to the weak 'Kharif' season was having its effect, the inadequate rainfall in September and October shattered the hopes of a good rabi crop. The tempo of relief works increased in order to keep pace with the demand

for work for sustenance. Relief works were, therefore, started in as many as 31 out of 43 districts during 1965-66.

7. The crop failure of 1965-66 was unfortunately followed by a worse one in 1966-67. During this season rains failed all over India. Both Kharif and Rabi out-turns were much below normal and even worse than those of the previous years. The result was that during 1966-67 relief works had to be started in as many as 38 districts out of 43 districts of the State. The cumulative effect of the previous years had the effect of greatly increasing the agricultural unemployment and reducing the staying power of the rural population. Therefore, relief works had to be continued till the end of November, 1967 when the prospect of good kharif crops of that season was well within sight. Normally, the attendance at the relief works comes to a decline after the onset of the monsoon. However, in the year 1967 the attendance in the relief works tapered off gradually after the people were certain of good kharif crop.

8. The scarcity of 1965-66 to 1967-68 was the severest in the present century and was comparable in its severity to the great famine of the series of 1896 - 1900. The immensity of the whole operations would be evident from the fact that at the peak period during this scarcity as many as 12.50 lakh people were in receipt

of relief on a single day.

9. During the aforesaid period the State Government spent the following amounts for relieving distress :-

(In Rupees)

Year	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Miscellaneous	Total
1964-65	33,15,805	1,774	4,612	33,22,191
1965-66	3,09,20,067	16,72,301	11,98,817	3,37,91,185
1966-67	18,37,91,807	1,99,97,125	36,52,523	20,74,41,455
1967-68	16,68,12,093	1,79,53,083	9,78,500	18,55,43,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,46,39,772</b>	<b>3,96,24,283</b>	<b>58,34,452</b>	<b>43,00,98,507</b>

10. During the year 1971-72, the Kharif crops, specially paddy were widely affected by Gall-fly in the districts of Chhattisgarh. The tract predominantly affected by this pest was in Raipur, Durg and Raigarh districts. The crops were badly affected in 548 villages and the average out-turn was below six annas. This necessitated the opening of scarcity works in the affected areas of these districts and during the financial year 1971-72, the State Government spent an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs for providing relief to the needy people. These relief works had to be continued during the current financial year 1972-73, till the harvest of the kharif crops. The works were, therefore, continued till the end of November, 1972 and an amount of Rs. 28.24 lakhs has been spent during the current financial year. Thus

an expenditure of Rs. 59.24 lakh had to be incurred on scarcity works during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972-73 on account of the scarcity conditions that prevailed in some/<sup>parts</sup>ofthe State in the year 1971-72.

11. On account of erratic monsoon in the year 1972-73 scarcity conditions prevailed over a vast area of the State. There was marked damage to crops in 25 districts. The affected population was 92,67,834 and it was estimated that work would have to be provided to 7,66,958 persons daily. Relief works which were started in October, 1972 are still continuing and are expected to last till the end of September, 1973. The following expenditure has been incurred on scarcity works during this period.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>
1972-73	Rs. 3.27 crore
1973-74 (till 30-6-73)	Rs. 3.93 crore

12. It has been found that sizeable parts of several districts suffer from chronic scarcities. A survey was accordingly undertaken for identifying areas, which suffered from acute scarcity.

13. Repeated famines and scarcities have put a severe strain on the finances of this State and have impaired its agricultural economy. It is, therefore, very necessary that attention is

Paid to those areas which are prone to acute drought conditions and long term measures are initiated to lessen the rigours of the calamity.

14. The Government of India had decided to undertake Rural Works Programmes in the four chronically drought affected districts of Sidhi, Betul, Dhar and Jabua with a view to mitigating the scarcity conditions therein. This programme was subsequently extended to some parts of Shahdol district also. Funds upto Rs. 2 crore for each district were to be made available during the remaining years of the current Plan but allocations for this year have been considerably reduced with the result that the progress of existing works will be adversely affected

15. The State Government have taken a policy decision to discontinue the starting of test relief works, namely metal breaking for assessing the need for opening relief centres. The Collectors are now authorised to initiate relief works where the conditions warrant such a course. Stress is, however, being laid on those works which, besides providing employment will create permanent assets and help increase food production and at the same time mitigate severity of future scarcity. Following priorities have been prescribed for selection of relief works :-

- (i) All works for storage (including temporary bunding of nallas) and supply of drinking water ;
- (ii) Completion of such nistari and irrigation tanks as are already in progress ;
- (iii) Construction of pick-up-weirs at sites which have a catchment area upto about 1000 acres or about one and a half square miles.  
iii.a) Reclamation of Government fallow land fit for cultivation, including that excised from the Forests;
- (iv) Afforestation and soil conservation works ;
- (v) Contour bunding and digging of irrigation wells ;
- (vi) Repairs to Government irrigation works and construction of new minor irrigation works included in the Plan ;
- (vii) Construction of new nistari tanks and repairs of usable tanks ;
- (viii) Construction of new roads included in the Plan and completion of incomplete works in scarcity areas; and
- (ix) Construction of other roads not included in the Plan.

16. Though the priorities have been clearly laid down it has not been found feasible to adhere to them during the time of emergency for the following reasons :-

- (a) There are not many surveyed minor/micro minor irrigation schemes in the chronic scarcity areas
- (b) Soil conservation and afforestation schemes have not been planned in advance ;
- (c) It is not practical to shift/transport people enmasse to areas where major irrigation projects are in progress;
- (d) Works of lower priority such as road are required to be undertaken as they are the only means available for providing employment to the needy people in the affected areas.

17. State Government, however, issues instructions to District Collectors for preparing inter sectoral perspective plan for scarcity areas in consultation with irrigation and other departments. In addition Irrigation Department has been asked to prepare a shelf of maximum number of minor/micro minor irrigation schemes which could be implemented in times of scarcity.



Statement showing chronically drought affected areas  
in Madhya Pradesh.

S.No.	District	Name of Tahsil	Category A Revenue Insp- ector Circles where scarcity occurs on an average once in three years	Category B Rev. Inspector Circles where scarcity occurs say once in six years.	Category C Rev. Inspector Circles where soarcity occurs once in ten years.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jhabua	Jhabua	Jhabua both RIC	-	-
2.	Dhar	1.Dhar	-	-	1.Circle No.2 Tirla & Circle No.3 Nalchha.
		2.Badnawar	-	-	2.Scarcity condition prevailined in the Pc. No.3, 35, 2 and 1 for the first time in the year 1965.
		3.Sardarpur	1(Circle No.2 Sardarpur) No.25 to 30 villages 64	1(Circle PC Barmandal) PC.No.1,2,4, 5,6,12,13,14, 23,24,villages 35	Circle No.Barman- dal PC No.1,3,7,8, 9,10,11,15,16,20, 21,22 villages 48.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	4.Kukshi		Circle No.1 Bag & No.3 Dahi	Circle No.2 Kukshi	Circle No.4 Nisarpur
	5.Manawar		Circle No.2 Manawar	-	-
	6.Tappa (Dharpuri)		Circle No.3 (Bakener) Circle No.4 (Dharpuri)	-	-
3. Dewas	1.Bagli		R.I.Circle No.1 10838 Hectares RI Circle No.2 14821 Hectares RI Circle No.3 9035 Hectares	RI Circle No.1 13943 Hectares RI Circle No.2 16880 hectares RI Circle No.3 22195 hectares	RI Circle No.1 19924 hectares RI Circle No.2 20114 hectares RI Circle No.3 23618 hectares
	2.Khategaon		-	RI Circle No.1 19160 hectares RI Circle No.2 6037 hectares	-
	3.Dewas		-	-	-
	4.Sonkatch		-	-	-
	5.Kannod		-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ratlam	-	-	-	-
5.	Indore	-	-	-	-
6.	Mandsaur	-	-	-	-
7.	Ujjain	1.Khachrod	-	6 RI Circle 162 villages	-
		2.Ujjain	-	3 RI Circle 155 villages	-
		3.Tarana	-	1 RI Circle 46 villages	-
8.	W. Nimar (Khargone)	-	-	-	-
9.	E.Nimar (Khandwa)	1.Khandwa	The whole of Khandwa tahsil	-	-
		2.Harsood	The whole of Harsood Tahsil	-	-
10.	Datia	1.Datia	-	-	Following Patwari Halka of RI Circle Unac 1.Hatlab 2.Ba duwan 3.Nayakheda 4 Parakheda 5.Makrari 6.Sation 7.Lakhanpur 8.Basai 9.Johariya 10.Kamrari

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Shahdol	1. Sohagpur	Whole of Sohagpur Tahsil		-	-
	2. Begharia	Whole of Beohari Tahsil		-	-
	3. Bandhogarh	Whole of Bandhogarh Tahsil		-	-
	4. Pushprajgarh	1. Khamraudh RI Circle 2. Girari RI Circle		1. Dhamehari 2. Bhojrari	- -
12. Sidhi	1. Gopad Banas	1. Majhauri 2. Madwas 3. Part of Gird		1. Amilya 2. Deogawan 3. Ghurhat 4. Semaria 5. Hanumangarh 6. Part of Gird	1. Rampur 2. Tala 3. Kusmi
	2. Deosar	-		1. Gird 2. Ujjaini 3. Dudhnaniyan 4. Dhauhani	1. Ghoghra 2. Dharouli
	3. Singrauli	Whole of Singrauli Tahsil		-	-
13. Tikamgarh	Jatara	Mohangarh		Mohangarh	-
14. Shajapur	Shajapur	-		RIC No.4 only	-
15. Betul	-	-		The whole of Betul Distt.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Jabalpur	1. Patan	RI Circle Shahpura	RI Circle (1) Piparia	RI Circle Kundan Patan	
	2. Jabalpur	-	-do-(2) Katangi	RI Circle (1) Kundan	
	3. Katni	-	Whole of Katni tahsil	-do-(2) Bargi	
	4. Sihora	RI Circle(1) Majooli RI Circle (2) Bahoriband RI Circle(3) Majhgawan	RI Circle (1) Umaria Pan RI Circle(2) Sleemenabad	RI Circle(1) Umaria Pan RI Circle (2) Sleemenabad	
17. Sagar	-	-	-	-	
18. Damoh	1. Damoh	1. Tendukheda	-	-	
	2.	2. Tejgarh	-	-	
		3. Jabera	-	-	
		4. Damoh-2	-	-	
	2. Hatta	1. Eatehpur	-	-	
		2. Batiagarh	-	-	
		3. Patera	-	-	
19. Chhindwara	1. Chhindw- ara	1. Tamia RIC 2. Damna RIC	1. Damua RIC 2. Parasia RIC 3. Saori RIC	1. Chhindwara No.1 RIC 2. Chhindwara No.2 RIC 3. B	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.Sausar	-	1.Bichhua RIC	1. Pandhurna RIC 2. Pipla Narayanwar RIC	
	3.Amarwara	1.Harrai RIC 2.Surlakhapa RIC	1.Amarwara RIC	1. Chand RIC 2. Chaurai RIC	
20.Seoni	Seoni	-	-	All RICs i.e. Seoni Tahsil.	
21.Mandla	1.Mandla	Whole of Mandla Tahsil	-	-	
	2.Dindori	Shahpur Dindori	Bajag Samanpur	-	
	3.Niwas	Whole of Niwas Tahsil	-	-	
22.Bilaspur	1.Bilaspur	1.Ghutkoo-II  2.Katghora 3.Mungeli	1.Bilaspur 2.Gaurella 3.Marwahi 4.Patharia  Tanakhar Patharia	1.Ghutkoo 2.Kota 3.Balha  4.Pali 1.Korba 2.Pasan 3.Tankhan/ Pandarai Kunda	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4. Janjgir	-	-	-
		5. Sakti	-	-	1. Sakti 2. Jaijaipur 3. Chandrapur
23. Sarguja		1. Baratpur	Bhagwanpur RI Circle	-	-
		2. Manendragarh	-	-	Entire Manendragarh
		3. Surajpur	-	-	Pratappur RI Circle
24. Raipur		1. Raipur	-	-	1. Dharsiwa 2. Abhanpur 3. Arang 4. Tila
		2. Balodabazar	-	-	1. Balodabazar 2. Pallari 3. Kasdol 4. Bilaigarh 5. Bhatapara 6. Singa
		3. Dhamtari	-	-	1. Dhamtari 2. Magarlod 3. Sihawa 4. Kurud
		4. Mahasamund	-	-	1. Mahasamund 2. Saraipali 3. Basna 4. Pithora 5. Baghara

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5. Gariaband	-	-	1. Garaiband 2. Deobhog 3. Chhura 4. Fingeshwar
25. Durg	1. Balod	1. Manpur 2. Mohla 3. Khertha	-	-	Whole of Balod Tahsil
	2. Durg	1. Dhamdha	-	-	-
	3. Bemtara	1. Nawagarh Deokar	-	-	-
	4. Rajnandgaon	1. Chhurai 2. Khujji	-	-	Whole of Rajnandgaon Tahsil
	5. Kawardha	-	1. Sahaspurlohar 2. Badla	-	Whole of Kawardha Tahsil
	6. Khairagarh Pandadah	-	-	-	Whole of Khairagarh tahsil





State - Madhya Pradesh.

## DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

ANNEXURE II

## Outlay and Expenditure Summary

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Statement I

S.No.	Head/ Sub-Head	Fourth Plan				Fifth Plan outlay proposed			Annual Plan for 1974-75.		
		Approved fourth Plan outlay.	Approved Outlay for 1973-74.	Anticipated expenditure 1973-74	Anti-cipated Expenditure during the fourth plan	Total Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange.	Total	Capital Outlay	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agricultural Education and Research.	207.00	40.00	40.00	155.34	500.00	-	=	100.00	-	-
2.	Agricultural Production	1574.00	457.93	457.93	1501.11	4501.50	2034.39	-	976.01	490.13	-
3.	Small farmers and Agricultural labourers.	82.00	23.00	23.00	55.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Land Reforms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Minor Irrigation	4140.00	1289.80	1289.80	4347.30	12594.00	12258.50	-	2305.84	2267.50	-
6.	Soil Conservation	1500.00	366.00	366.00	1791.26	4100.00	198.90	-	579.00	56.62	-
7.	Area Development Programme.	50.00	21.87	21.87	49.88	200.00	25.00	-	27.00	5.00	-
8.	Animal Husbandry	600.00	167.18	167.18	474.61	1440.00	545.80	63.45	216.34	157.02	3.00
9.	Dairying and Milk Supply	250.00	70.07	70.07	217.69	510.00	440.00	25.00	80.00	72.00	-
10.	Forests	950.00	249.50	249.50	350.00	2275.00	250.00	-	419.00	45.00	-
11.	Fisheries	170.00	55.36	55.00	170.00	510.00	225.00	5.00	100.00	40.00	1.00
12.	Warehousing, Marketing and Storage	80.00	47.79	47.79	95.75	142.50	89.00	-	28.85	21.00	-
I. Total Agricultural Production Programmes.		9603.00	2788.50	2788.14	9808.73	27473.00	16066.59	93.45	4832.04	3154.27	4.00
Cooperation		1500.00	475.10	475.10	2015.09	6000.00	4177.93	-	1259.54	919.51	-
Community Development		1515.00	250.01	249.76	1037.22	2878.40	994.10	-	843.57	282.62	-
Panchayats		100.00	27.68	27.68	113.93	437.90	-	-	590.08	-	-
II. Total Community Development & Panchayats.		3115.00	752.79	752.54	3166.24	9316.30	5172.03	-	2202.19	1202.13	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Irrigation		8600.00	3112.64	3112.64	8596.42	27000.00	27000.00	-	5068.00	5068.00	-
Flood Control		50.00	14.00	14.00	57.76	50.00	50.00	-	10.00	10.00	-
Inland Navigation		-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	5.00	5.00	-
Power		7800.00	3171.00	3171.00	12712.82	32200.00	31330.00	870.00	6032.00	5607.00	425.00
III- Irrigation & Power		16450.00	6297.64	6297.64	21357.00	59275.00	58405.00	870.00	11115.00	10690.00	425.00
Large and Medium Industries		667.00	230.23	230.23	757.00	2100.00	1710.00	-	470.00	350.00	-
Village & small Industries		663.00	180.77	180.77	506.00	2250.00	1430.00	-	437.80	275.80	-
Mineral Development		200.00	42.15	42.15	118.58	423.05	-	-	81.17	-	-
IV- Industry & Mining.		1530.00	453.15	453.15	1381.58	4773.05	3140.00	-	988.97	625.80	-
Roads		3000.00	1000.65	1000.65	3545.74	8800.00	8800.00	-	1400.00	1400.00	-
Road Transport		300.00	88.00	88.00	296.00	1350.00	1350.00	-	180.00	180.00	-
Ports and Harbours		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism		70.00	26.60	26.60	69.66	228.25	102.05	-	61.75	20.70	-
V- Transport & Communications		3370.00	1115.25	1115.25	3911.40	10378.25	10252.05	-	1641.75	1600.70	-
General Education		2325.00	1019.97	1020.72	2497.30	7133.69	781.96	-	966.83	156.74	-
Technical Education		275.00	70.00	70.00	255.51	800.00	545.00	130.00	140.00	104.50	25.00
Health		1160.00	379.43	379.43	1067.13	2216.00	1103.00	-	331.45	301.00	-
Family Planning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Programmes		-	-	-	-	84.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
Water Supply		1900.00	690.00	690.00	2205.10	4295.00	-	-	1054.80	1054.80	-
Housing		900.00	267.35	267.35	1003.25	2250.00	2250.00	-	344.50	344.50	-
Urban Department		125.00	47.24	47.24	104.55	1050.00	950.00	-	160.00	160.00	-
Welfare of backward Classes		1600.00	612.25	612.25	1587.22	4150.00	405.00	-	646.15	93.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Social Welfare		100.00	22.38	22.38	69.75	300.00	61.00	-	34.81	8.00	-
Labour & Labour Welfare		150.00	38.76	38.76	105.19	366.02	201.30	-	47.98	29.00	-
VI. Social Services		6535.00	3147.38	3148.13	8895.33	22644.71	6297.26	130.00	3731.52	2251.54	25.00
Statistics		8.97	2.42	2.42	4.22	442.04	48.07	-	97.52	29.40	-
Information & Publicity		45.00	13.62	13.62	40.37	97.46	10.75	-	19.59	-	-
State Capital Projects		700.00	250.00	250.00	754.65	3029.00	3029.00	-	418.00	418.00	-
Special & Backward Areas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evaluation Machinery		1.03	0.58	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welfare of Prisons		27.00	4.00	4.00	6.68	41.18	41.18	-	4.50	4.50	-
Local Bodies Development		50.00	25.05	25.06	99.52	300.00	-	-	60.00	-	-
Development of Printing Presses.		45.00	16.95	16.95	22.00	135.00	112.50	103.00	25.00	5.00	20.00
Metric System of Weights & Measures.		20.00	3.00	3.00	13.83	46.00	16.97	-	16.44	11.76	-
Total-Miscellaneous		897.00	315.62	315.62	941.57	4090.68	3258.47	103.00	641.05	468.66	20.00
Other Building & Employees Housing.		-	-	-	-	6000.00	-	-	-	-	-
State Planning Board.		-	3.37	3.37	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ( I to VII)		43500.00	14873.70	14873.84	40465.22	143950.99	102591.40	1196.45	25152.52	19993.10	474.00
Amount provided for Schemes of Revenue Deptt.		-	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Provided for Special Employment Programme.		-	244.00	244.00	488.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		43500.00	15142.70	15142.84	40978.22	143950.99	102591.40	1196.45	25152.52	19993.10	474.00

State :-M.P.

788

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLANANNEXURE II  
Statement IIoutlays for Backward Areas

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-head	Name of Backward region.	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan Outlay
			Outlay	Likely Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture & Allied Programmes (Agriculture)		1230.00	812.10	4745.00
(i)	Cooperation		349.33	349.33	1511.74
(ii)	Fisheries		56.54	48.90	200.00
(iii)	Forests		474.50	474.50	1300.00
(iv)	Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Milk supply.		231.31	162.80	478.40
			<u>2341.68</u>	<u>1847.53</u>	<u>8235.14</u>
2.	Medium Irrigation & Flood Control		4876.59	4876.59	2580.00
3.	Power (Excluding major generation & Trunk transmission & distribution.		2941.80	2941.80	6035.00
4.	Industry & Minerals		76.30	100.10	225.50
5.	Transport & Communication		538.65	627.97	2328.75
6.	Education including Technical Education.		475.00	475.00	1430.00
7.	<u>Other Social Services:</u>				
(i)	Health	--	562.48	444.34	1248.00
(ii)	Housing	--	--	100.00	559.50
(iii)	Water Supply	--	802.60	675.47	679.18
(iv)	Urban Development	--	--	--	137.97
(v)	Social Welfare	--	60.72	60.00	246.00
(vi)	Labour and Labour Welfare	--	49.68	37.13	120.90
	Total : Social Services.	--	<u>1475.48</u>	<u>1516.94</u>	<u>2991.55</u>
8.	Miscellaneous (Total)	--	8.75	8.03	14.66
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>			<u>12734.25</u>	<u>12393.96</u>	<u>23840.60</u>

STATE :

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLANANNEXURE IIPrograms wise outlay & Expenditure.STATEMENT-III.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved Outlay	Approved Outlay for 1973-74	Likely expenditure. 1973-74.	Likely Expenditure. during Fourth Plan	Fifth plan Total Outlay.	Annual Plan 1974-75. Outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>1. <u>Agricultural Programme</u></b>							
1) <u>Agricultural Education and Research.</u>							
	1) Agricultural Education	207.00	40.00	40.00	155.34	500.00	100.00
	2) Agricultural Research						
	<b>Total (1) &amp; (2)</b>	<b>207.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>155.34</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>11) <u>Agriculture</u></b>							
	(1) Extension, Training & Farmers Education.	36.40	10.08	10.08	26.45	64.30	12.86
	(2) Improved Seed Programme	244.65	53.83	53.83	178.35	452.00	97.15
	(3) Manures & Fertilizers	140.00	29.43	29.43	85.41	147.50	30.88
	(4) Plant Protection.	69.00	19.63	19.63	71.30	169.00	28.31
	(5) Agricultural Implements & Machinery including Agro Industries Corporation.	112.00	5.00	5.00	81.43	20.00	4.19
	(6) Agricultural Statistics	288.00	76.99	76.99	279.12	633.00	103.85
	(7) H.V.P., I.A.D.P. Multiple Cropping and other intensive cultivation programme.	96.90	46.76	46.76	71.76	222.50	21.90
	(8) Land Development.	250.00	67.95	67.95	350.90	1430.00	439.65
	(9) A. Consolidation of holdings	152.00	39.50	39.50	154.00	380.00	52.00
	B. Colonisation	30.00	8.00	8.00	25.99	--	--
	(10) Others	155.05	108.76	108.76	202.39	983.20	185.22
	<b>Total ( 1 to 10)</b>	<b>1781.00</b>	<b>505.93</b>	<b>505.93</b>	<b>1682.44</b>	<b>5001.50</b>	<b>1076.01</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
(iii) Minor Irrigation		4140.00	1289.80	1289.80	4347.30	12594.00	2305.84
(iv) Soil Conservation		1500.00	366.00	366.00	1791.26	4100.00	579.00
(v) Area Development		50.00	21.87	21.87	49.88	200.00	27.00
(vi) Animal Husbandry		600.00	167.18	167.18	474.61	1440.00	216.34
(vii) Dairying & Milk Supply		250.00	70.07	70.07	217.69	510.00	80.00
(viii) Forests		950.00	249.50	249.50	950.00	2975.00	419.00
(ix) Fisheries		170.00	55.36	55.36	170.00	510.00	100.00
(x) Ware-housing & Storage		44.30	23.00	23.00	57.00	62.50	15.00
(xi) Marketing		35.70	24.79	24.79	38.75	80.00	13.85
(xii) Small farmers & Agricultural Labour.		82.00	15.00	15.00	29.80	--	--
(xiii) <u>Cooperation</u>							
1. Agricultural credit		963.00	323.32	323.32	1408.91	3850.00	811.73
2. Marketing		152.53	36.09	36.09	145.84	513.35	139.65
3. Processing other than Sugar factories & large processing units.		92.65	34.27	34.27	143.41	252.48	61.21
4. Cooperative Sugar factories		14.50	5.00	5.00	69.50	120.00	--
5. Cooperative farming		18.47	16.72	16.72	37.23	612.30	119.77
6. Urban Consumer Coops		29.89	14.14	14.14	21.10	50.00	12.94
7. Coop. Store		97.85	22.57	22.57	94.61	241.43	48.28
8. Additional Deptt. Staff		50.00	5.09	5.09	10.63	181.12	30.23
9. Others.		80.61	17.90	17.90	83.86	179.32	35.73
Total ( 1 to 9 )		1500.00	475.10	475.10	2015.09	6000.00	1259.54
(xiv) Community Development		1515.00	250.01	249.76	1037.22	2878.40	843.57
(xv) Panchayats		100.00	27.68	27.68	113.93	437.90	99.08
Total (1) to (xv)		12718.00	3541.29	3541.04	12974.97	36789.30	7034.23

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>II. <u>Irrigation &amp; Power.</u></b>							
<b>(i) Irrigation.</b>							
<b>I(A) <u>Continuing Projects.</u></b>							
<b>(A) <u>Major Projects.</u></b>							
1. Chambal		505.00	103.52	103.52	451.00	440.00	100.00
2. Tawa		2460.00	797.74	797.74	2562.00	3200.00	800.00
3. Barna		820.00	163.59	163.59	633.00	500.00	200.00
4. Hasdeo Barrage		65.00	1.00	1.00	65.00	--	--
5. Bargi		500.00	152.57	152.57	408.00	5000.00	1000.00
6. Ban Sagar		250.00	79.85	79.85	190.00	1000.00	200.00
7. Bodhghat		204.50	73.89	73.89	204.50	--	--
8. Hasdeo R.B.C.		820.00	164.86	164.86	625.00	260.00	150.00
9. Mahanadi Rer.		250.00	616.70	616.70	616.50	2000.00	400.00
10. Hasdeo Bango		300.00	--	--	--	2000.00	100.00
11. Upper Wainganga		200.00	50.71	50.71	75.00	1600.00	300.00
Deduct outlays to be made available from Power Sector.	(-)	604.50	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>5770.00</b>	<b>2204.43</b>	<b>2204.43</b>	<b>5830.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>3250.00</b>
<b>I. (B) <u>Medium Projects.</u></b>		<b>23300.00</b>	<b>803.64</b>	<b>803.64</b>	<b>2330.00</b>	<b>2585.00</b>	<b>563.00</b>
<b>Total Continuing (A &amp; B)</b>		<b>8100.00</b>	<b>3008.07</b>	<b>3008.07</b>	<b>8160.00</b>	<b>18585.00</b>	<b>3813.00</b>
<b>II. <u>New Projects.</u></b>							
<b>(A) <u>Major Projects.</u></b>							
1. Narmada Sagar.		--	--	--	--	1000.00	100.00
2. Upper Tapti		--	--	--	--	1000.00	100.00
3. Rajghat		--	--	--	--	1000.00	100.00
4. Bawanthedi		--	--	--	--	500.00	50.00
5. Ken		--	--	--	--	100.00	25.00
6. Parwati		--	--	--	--	1000.00	200.00
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4600.00</b>	<b>575.00</b>



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>(B) Medium Projects.</b>		--	--	--	--	3015.00	500.00
Total new ( A & B )		--	--	--	--	1615.00	1075.00
3.	Investigation & Research	500.00	104.57	104.57	470.00	800.00	180.00
Grand Total (1+2+3.)		8600.00	3112.64	3112.64	8630.00	27000.00	5068.00
<b>II. Power.</b>							
1.	Generation	2840.00	1746.00	1746.00	3828.72	21400.00	4000.00
2.	Transmission & Distribution	2810.00	1140.00	1140.00	3926.41	8600.00	1725.00
3.	Rural Electrification	2100.00	260.00	260.00	4899.00	2000.00	267.00
4.	Investigations.	50.00	25.00	25.00	58.69	200.00	40.00
Total Power.		7800.00	3171.00	3171.00	12712.82	32200.00	6032.00
<b>III. Industry &amp; Mining.</b>							
<b>(1) Large &amp; Medium Industries</b>							
1.	State Industrial Projects	100.00	10.00	10.00	60.00	215.00	45.00
2.	Industrial Areas	130.00	176.91	176.91	383.00	300.00	65.00
3.	Industrial Development Corporation.	300.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	1150.00	230.00
4.	State Finance Corporation.	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Research, Demonstration. & Pilot Projects.	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Others.	137.00	32.32	32.32	234.00	435.00	130.00
Total ( 1 to 6 )		667.00	230.23	230.23	757.00	2100.00	470.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>(ii) Village &amp; Small Industries.</b>							
1. Handloom Industry		85.85	33.25	33.25	94.00	100.00	20.00
2. Power Looms		81.70	14.06	14.06	38.00	200.00	40.00
3. Small Scale Industries		230.56	42.03	42.03	152.00	1530.00	300.00
4. Industrial Estates-							
a) Rural (*)		8.50	1.49	1.49	2.50	8.25	1.60
b) Semi-Urban		16.00	20.52	20.52	50.00	43.32	15.70
c) Urban (*)		175.50	32.97	32.97	79.50	78.43	12.00
(*) No. of Schemes for Govt. built-Estates, Development sites and privately assisted may be indicated in brackets.							
5. Handicrafts		24.89	5.88	5.88	26.00	80.00	12.00
6. Sericulture		40.00	30.57	30.57	64.00	120.00	18.00
7. Coir Industry		--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Khadi & Village Industries		--	--	--	--	60.00	12.00
9. Others.		--	--	--	--	50.00	10.00
(Functional Industrial Estates)							
Total (1 to 9)		663.00	180.77	180.77	506.00	2250.00	437.80
iii) Mineral Development		200.00	42.15	42.15	118.58	423.05	81.17
Total (1 to III)		1530.00	453.15	453.15	1381.58	4723.05	978.97
<b>IV (i) Roads</b>							
Spillover		2000.00	354.95	354.95	2464.13	4098.00	670.33
New		1000.00	645.70	645.70	1081.61	4702.00	729.67
Total		3000.00	1000.65	1000.65	3545.74	8800.00	1400.00
of which							
a) Rural Roads		900.00	255.20	255.20	915.30	3150.00	500.00
b) Others.		2100.00	745.45	745.45	2630.44	5650.00	900.00
		3000.00	1000.65	1000.65	3545.74	8800.00	1400.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2. <u>Road Transport.</u>		300.00	88.00	88.00	296.00	1350.00	180.00
3. <u>Ports &amp; Harbours</u>		--	--	--	--	--	--
4. <u>Tourism</u>		70.00	26.60	26.60	69.66	228.25	61.75
<b>Total (1 to 4)</b>		<b>3370.00</b>	<b>1115.25</b>	<b>1115.25</b>	<b>3911.40</b>	<b>10378.25</b>	<b>1641.75</b>

V. (i) General Education.

1. <u>Elementary Education</u>	1125.00	515.70	515.70	1002.73	3000.04	603.53
2. <u>Secondary Education</u>	575.00	324.55	324.55	872.76	2003.59	96.05
3. <u>University Education</u>	525.00	155.12	160.12	532.00	1815.00	200.00
4. <u>Teachers Training</u>		Included in elementary education.				
a) <u>Elementary</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--
b) <u>Secondary</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. <u>Social Education</u>	45.00	11.34	11.34	40.51	122.01	25.72
6. <u>Other Educational Programmes</u>	40.00	10.26	10.26	34.73	118.45	29.78
7. <u>Cultural Programmes</u>						
1) <u>District Gazetteers</u>	15.00	3.00	3.75	14.57	20.75	3.75
(*) 1i) <u>Archaeology</u>	--	--	--	--	39.00	8.00
<b>Total (1 to 7)</b>	<b>2325.00</b>	<b>1019.97</b>	<b>1020.72</b>	<b>2497.30</b>	<b>7133.69</b>	<b>966.83</b>

(\*) During fourth five year plan Archaeology was included under Collegiate Education.

1i) <u>Technical Education.</u>	275.00	70.00	70.00	255.51	800.00	140.00
<b>Total (i and ii)</b>	<b>2600.00</b>	<b>1089.97</b>	<b>1090.72</b>	<b>2752.81</b>	<b>7933.69</b>	<b>1106.83</b>

VI. Health.

1. <u>Medical Education.</u>	314.50	75.18	75.18	331.64	571.00	134.00
2. <u>Training Programmes</u>	44.00	11.17	11.17	16.51	34.00	3.45
3. <u>Hospitals &amp; Dispensaries</u>	410.00	149.61	149.61	404.86	1076.00	170.00
4. <u>Primary Health Centres</u>	75.00	29.66	29.66	59.23	--	--
5. <u>Indigenous System of Medicines</u>	125.50	52.10	52.10	90.27	500.00	19.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
6.	Other Programmes including Nutrition.	191.00	61.46	61.46	193.56	35.00	5.00
Total ( 1 to 6 )		1160.00	379.43	379.43	1096.07	2216.00	331.45
<b>VII. <u>Water Supply and sanitation.</u></b>							
1. <u>Urban.</u>							
a)	Water Supply	1000.00	383.50	383.50	1152.18	1865.00	516.00
b)	Sewerage & Drainage	50.00	1.00	1.00	1.39	510.00	102.00
2. <u>Rural.</u>							
a)	Piped Water Supply	850.00	305.50	305.50	1051.53	1920.00	1184.00
b)	Wells & Hand Pumps						
Total ( 1 & 2 )		1900.00	690.00	690.00	2205.10	4295.00	1802.00
<b>VIII. <u>Housing.</u></b>							
1.	Subsidised Industrial Housing	163.00	50.40	50.00	173.20	370.00	362.50
2.	Low Income Group Housing	467.00	125.85	125.85	393.39	1080.00	162.00
3.	Village Housing Projects	19.00	9.50	9.50	33.22	50.00	7.50
4.	Plantation Labour Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
5. Slum Clearance		8.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	20.00	3.00
6. Others		243.00	80.00	80.00	397.10	830.00	109.50
Total (1 to 6)		900.00	267.35	267.35	1003.25	2250.00	344.50

IX. Town Planning & Urban Development.

1. Town Planning )							
2. Urban Development )		125.00	47.24	47.24	104.88	1050.00	160.00
Total (1 & 2)		125.00	47.24	47.24	104.88	1050.00	160.00

X. Welfare of Backward Classes.

1. Scheduled Tribes.

a) Education	829.65	247.02	247.02	781.63	1374.00	199.15
b) Economic uplift	105.47	74.10	74.40	157.43	1045.00	168.00
c) Housing Health & other Schemes	114.88	131.62	131.62	186.68	265.00	44.00

2. Scheduled Castes.

a) Education	328.02	81.38	81.38	252.58	653.00	70.60
b) Economic uplift	116.85	44.88	44.88	107.53	503.00	104.80
c) Housing, Health and other schemes.	105.13	32.95	32.95	101.40	310.00	235.00

3. Other Backward classes.

a) Education )						
b) Economic uplift )						
c) Housing, Health & other schemes. )						
Total (1 to 3)	1600.00	612.25	612.25	1587.22	4150.00	646.15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>XI. Social Welfare.</u>								
1. Child welfare			8.19	3.76	3.76	7.12	94.40	9.57
2. Women welfare			16.95	5.22	5.22	21.09	48.50	8.58
3. Social Defence			17.74	4.36	4.36	8.64	30.00	3.54
4. Welfare of physically and mentally handicapped.			26.37	4.43	4.43	17.06	71.10	7.09
5. Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisation.			9.51	2.70	2.70	12.31	30.00	4.45
6. Training and Administration			1.14	0.28	0.28	0.39	10.00	0.58
7. Others.			20.10	1.63	1.63	3.14	16.00	1.00
Total (1 to 7)			100.00	22.38	22.38	69.75	300.00	34.81
<u>XII. Craftsman Training and Labour welfare.</u>								
			150.00	38.76	38.76	105.19	366.02	47.98
<u>XIII. Information &amp; publicity</u>								
			45.00	13.62	13.62	40.37	97.46	19.59
<u>XIV. Evaluation</u>								
			1.03	0.58	0.58	-	-	-
<u>XV. Statistics</u>								
			8.97	3.00	3.00	4.22	442.04	97.52
<u>XVI. Backward Areas</u>								
			-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>XVII. Hill areas</u>								
			-	-	-	-	-	-

...

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements.

State- Madhya Pradesh

Sr. No.	I t e m	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan	Likely achievement	Level Expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets.	
			Level	Target			Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	<u>Agriculture &amp; Irrigation</u>							
	1. Area under forests	(Thousand hectares)						
	(i) Area under quick growing species	"	4.7	30.00	19.80	4.00	40.00	4.00 (Plantation)
	(ii) Area under economic Plantation for industrial and commercial uses.	"	3.4	20.00	22.40	6.00	60.00	6.00 (Actual Plantation)
	(iii) Area under fuel Plantations	"	--	1.00	--	--	--	--
	(iv) Others	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total area under forests	"	14,343	14,343	14,343	--	--	--
2.	Area under orchards	"	47	59	53	53	153	63
3.	Net cropped area	"	18,074	18,474	18,474	18,673	19,424	18724
4.	Gross cropped area	"	19,212	20,374	20,574	20,874	22,074	20874
5.	<u>Irrigated Area</u>							
	Source-wise Area Irrigated	"						
	(a) Canals (i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
	(b) Government Tubewells (i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
	(c) Private Tubewells & Pumpsets (i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
	(d) Masonary wells (i) Net	"	454	419	419	873	1268	250
	(ii) Gross	"	454	419	419	873	1268	250

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	(e) Bhandars, Tanks,	(Thousand Hectares)						
	Bandis (i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
	(f) Others (i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
	(g) Total Area Irrigated	"						
	(i) Net	"						
	(ii) Gross	"						
6.	<u>Area Under Minor Irrigation</u>							
	(a) New Area (Potential added	000' (Hectares)	904.15	487.12	487.12	1296.00	1768.47	301.15
	(b) Departation on existing works							
	(c) Total potential available	-do-	353.15	428.34	428.34	428.34	636.76	480.97
	(d) Utilisation (i) Net	-do-						
	(ii) Gross	-do-	203.60	297.16	297.16	297.16	536.03	353.85
7.	<u>Area under Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</u>							
	(a) Potential	-do-	796.52	882.98	882.98	882.98	2187.18	1081.42
	(b) Utilisation (i) Net	-do-						
	(ii) Gross	-do-	543.01	768.41	768.41	768.41	1250.38	800.06
8.	<u>Foodgrain</u>							
	(i) <u>Kharif</u>							
	(a) Total area	-do-	10657	11200	11200	11200	11600	11280
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	744	1133	1133	1133	2233	1233
	(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	6095	8000	6900	6900	8800	7200
	(ii) <u>Rabi</u>							
	(a) Total area	000' (hectares)	5944	6460	6460	6460	6760	6520
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	418	732	732	732	1832	832
	(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	3365	4900	5200	5200	7000	5500
	<u>Foodgrains (Total)</u>	000' (hectares)						
	(a) Total area	-do-	16601	16655	17655	17660	18360	17700
	(b) Irrigated area	000' (hectares)	1162	1263	1263	1263	4065	2065
	(c) Production	000' (tonnes)	9460	9779	12100	12100	158000	12700
9.	<u>Area under commercial crops</u>							
	(including tea & tobacco crop-wise)							
	1. <u>COTTON</u>							
	(a) Total	000' (hectares)	688	720	720	720	729	725
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	5	15	15	15	45	20
	(c) Production	000' (bales)	492	590	590	590	885	620



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
<b>2. OIL SEED</b>									
(a)	Total area	000* (hectares)	1838	1910	1910	1910	1927	1915	
(b)	Irrigated area	-do-	7	27	27	27	70	45	
(c)	Production	000* (tonnes)	573	650	650	650	947	695	
<b>3. SUGARCANE</b>									
(a)	Total area	000* (hectares)	56	72	56	56	90	73	
(b)	Irrigated area	-do-	51	72	56	56	80	73	
(c)	Production	000* (tonnes)	180	200	150	150	224	164	
10.	<u>Area under High-Yielding Varieties</u>		000* (hectares)						
	Wheat	-do-	81	526	650	650	1150	725	
	Paddy	-do-	121	645	645	645	1400	795	
	Jawar	-do-	25	140	156	156	300	167	
	Bajra	-do-	8	40	28	28	40	30	
	Maize	-do-	20	89	35	35	50	35	
	Others	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	-do-	255	1440	1514	1514	2940	1752	
11.	<u>Area under improved varieties</u>								
	Crop/ Area								
	(i)			N.		A.			
	(ii)								
	etc.								
12.	<u>High Yielding varieties seed distributed</u>		000* (tonnes)						
	Crop/ Quantity								
	(i) Wheat	-do-	0.25	11.2	13.00	13.00	23.00	14.15	
	(ii) Paddy	-do-	0.44	4.8	5.16	5.16	11.00	6.36	
	(iii) Jawar	-do-	0.06	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.50	
	(iv) Bajra	-do-	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	
	(v) Maize	-do-	0.05	2.1	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.10	
	Total		0.82	20.2	18.80	18.80	35.31	21.15	
13.	<u>Improved varieties seed distributed</u>		-do-						
	Crop/ Quantity								
	(i)			N.		A.			
	(ii)								
	etc.								
14.	<u>Fertilizers consumed</u>		-do-						
	Nitrogenous (As N)		21	120	140	140	300	178	
	Phosphatic (As P2-O5)		9	50	85	85	210	97	
	Potassic (K2 O)		2	20	19	19	80	35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	<u>Area under Green Manure</u>	000' (hectares)	127	200	200	200	240	195
16.	<u>Urban Compost distributed</u>	000' (tonnes)	123	300	200	200	300	200
17.	<u>Area covered by plant protection.</u>	000' (hectares)	1026	5280	5280	5280	7540	5240
	(i) Food crops							
	(ii) Commercial crops							
	(iii) Horticulture							
	Total							
18.	<u>Soil conservation on Agriculture land</u>	900' (hectares)	234	900	900	987	496	76
19.	<u>Soil Conservation in catchment areas of River valley Projects</u>	000' (hectares)	-	116	126	128	211	64
20.	<u>Area Consolidated</u>	000' (hectares)						
21.	<u>No. of Regulated Markets</u>	(Nos)	5	195	272	272	25	5
22.	<u>Storage Capacity available</u>							
	(i) For fertilizers							
	(ii) For foodgrains							
	(iii) For others							
	Total			22	78	78	100	24
23.	<u>Agriculture implements distributed through Agro-Industries Corporation.</u>	(Nos)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(i) Bumpsets		-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Power Tillers		-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Tractors		-	-	2774	2774	-	-
24.	<u>Animal Husbandry</u>	(Nos)						
	(i) Veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries		530/333	10/110	15/137	535/1170	150/375	30/75
	(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Blocks		2	3	3	5	8	-
	(iii) Artificial Insemination Centres		36	-	-	15(21 expended)	-	-
	(iv) Stockmen Centres							
	(v) Area under fodder crops	000' (hectares)						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Key Village Blocks								
(a) Establishment	(Nos)	-	3	12	12	30	2	
(b) Expanded	(Nos)	-	4	15	15	-	-	
26. Cattle Breeding Farms Established "			7	-	1	3	3	-
27. Sheep & Wool Extension Centres "			12	4	4	16	20	4
28. Sheep breeding farms established "			3	Expansion	Expansion	3	1	-
29. Sheep Shearing Grading & Marketing	(Nos)	-	1	1	1	1	Expansion	Expansion
30. Production of Animal Production	(Tonnes)							
(a) Milk/Milk Products		1556	1662	1662	1662	21000	1742	
(b) Meat		55009	59108	59108	59108	66000	59200	
(c) Wool		500	631.25	631.25	631.25	727.20	645.25	
31. No. of Government Poultry Farms Established	(Nos)	11	Expansion	Expansion	11	--	--	
32. No. of Poultry Cooperatives	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	
33. No. of Poultry Farms trained	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(i) Short-term course	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(ii) Long-term course	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	
34. Intensive Egg and poultry Production cum-marketing centres	"	5	--	--	5	8	--	
<u>Fisheries</u>								
35. Mechanisation of Boats	(No.)	-	-	--	--	--	--	
36. Trawlers procured	(No.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	
37. Cold Storages for storing fish	(Nos)	2	3	3	3	3	3	
38. Cooperative Marketing	(Quantity)	--	--	1500	1500	3000	1700	
39. Landing & Birthing facilities provided in harbours	(Nos)	-	--	--	--	--	--	
(a) Major ports								
(b) Minor ports								
40. Loans advanced to Fishermen's Cooperatives	(Rs. crores)	0.0012	0.0030	9.0200	0.0080	0.0700	0.0100	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41.	Fingerlings distributed	(Million)	15	30	25	25	80	30
42.	No. of Fish-seed farms established	(No.)	50	16	16	61	7	-
43.	Fish Production	000' (tonnes)	7.6	10.0	9.0	9.0	13.0	9.5
	(i) Inland							
	(ii) Marine							
	Total.							
<b>II. Cooperation</b>								
<b>(i) Primary Cooperative Societies (Agriculture Credit)</b>								
	Number	(No.)	10076	9673	9673	9673	9673	9673
	Membership	Lakhs	19.58	30.00	28.00	28.00	42.00	32.00
	Share capital of members	(₹.Crores)	10.20	12.50	18.00	18.00	50.00	24.00
	Deposits of members	(₹.Crores)	3.29	6.50	5.00	5.00	12.00	6.00
<b>(ii) Agriculture Credit</b>								
<b>(a) Short &amp; Medium term advances (₹.Crores)</b>								
	during the year		40.36	70.00	70.00	70.00	200.00	90.00
	Amount outstanding at the end of the year		62.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	110.00
<b>(b) Long term advances during the year</b>								
	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	-do-	4.32	45.00	34.53	34.53	100.00	10.00
<b>(iii) Primary Marketing Societies (Nos.)</b>								
	Business handled during the year	(₹.in lakhs)	238	15	14	252	64	15
			1372.00	4000.00	3500.00	3500.00	8000.00	4500.00
<b>(iv) Processing Societies</b>								
<b>(a) Rice Mills (Nos.)</b>								
	Business handled	(₹.lakhs)	92	2	2	94	20	5
			912.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	2500.00	1600.00
<b>(b) Sugar factories (Nos.)</b>								
	Production	(₹.lakhs)	1(E)	1	-	1(E)	2	-
			-	297.90	5.76	5.76	452.88	-
<b>(c) Cotton ginning and pressing (Nos.)</b>								
	Business handled	(₹.lakhs)	9	6	6	15	12	3
			133.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1000.00	500.00
<b>III POWER</b>								
<b>(i) Installed capacity (000 MW)</b>								
			713.5 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	757.5 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	757.5 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	757.5 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	1060 <sup>Ⓢ</sup> (Prog.)	- <sup>Ⓢ</sup> (Prog.)
<b>(ii) Electricity generated (000 MW)</b>								
			1982.67	14448	14791	3703	27760(1817.5)	2650(797.5)
<b>(iii) Electricity sold (000 MW)</b>								
			1570.69	10956	10827	2741	22590	2962
<b>IV Rural Electrification</b>								
<b>1. *Villages electrified (Nos.)</b>								
			2754 in all	6500	8050	750	(i)6948(above 500 population)	926 Under mini-Needs Programme
							4900(below 500 population)	332 (under general LIS
							10000	
							(ii) 2500	

\*Should correspond to Census villages

219 towns (as on 31.3.69)

(ii) 2500

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(b) Pump sets energised by electricity	(Nos.)	31469 (as on 31.3.69)	10,000	125200	20500	(i) 200000	26665'	(under minimum need)
(c) Tubewells energised by electricity	** (Nos.)					(ii) 50000	6600	(under general LIS)
						<u>250000</u>	<u>33325</u>	

- ©) Does not include M.P.'s share from Rihand & Matatila in U.P.  
 \*) Corresponds to 1961 Census Villages.  
 \*\*) (i) Targets for open wells & Tubewells were combined.  
 (ii) Figures are for the No. of pumps for which lines constructed.  
 No. of pumps actually energised will be a little less.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>IV. TRANSPORT</b>								
<b>1. Roads</b>								
1. <u>State Highways</u> (KM)								
a)	Surfaced	9160	160.0	158.0	9318.0	)	-	-
b)	Unsurfaced	760	-	(-)10.0	750.0	)	-	-
c)	Total	9920	160.0	148.0	10068.0	)	-	-
2. <u>Major District Roads</u> (KMs)								
a)	Surfaced	10899	300.0	375.0	11274.0	)		
b)	Unsurfaced	1657	-	(-)37.0	1620.0	)		
c)	Total	12556	300.0	338.0	12894.0	)		
3. <u>Other District Roads</u> (KMs)								
a)	Surfaced	5816	4291.0	3289.0	9105.0	)		
b)	Unsurfaced	7500	386.0	537.0	8039.0	)		
c)	Total	13316	4677.0	3826.0	17142.0	)	5000.0 KMs.	785.0 KMs.
4. <u>Village Roads</u> (KMs)								
a)	Surfaced					)		
b)	Unsurfaced					)		
c)	Total					)		
5. <u>Total Roads</u> (KMs)								
a)	Surfaced	25875	4751.0	3822.0	29697.0	)		
b)	Unsurfaced	9917	386.0	490.0	10407.0	)		
c)	Total	35792	5137.0	4312.0	40104.0	)	7775.0	
6. Villages not connected by (Nos.) roads								
		53390	-	50375.0	50375.0	)		
7. Vehicles owned by State Transport Undertaking/ Corporation.								
a)	Trucks	(Nos.) 1708	1956	1956	1956	)	2956	2156
b)	Buses					)		
c)	Taxis					)		
d)	Others					)		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>V. GENERAL EDUCATION</b>								
<u>Enrolment</u>								
(i) Classes I-V as percentage of population in age-group 6-11 %								
a)	Boys	76.94	90.00	88.50	88.50			
b)	Girls	31.15	46.12	40.70	40.70	100.00		75.00
c)	<u>Total</u>	54.60	68.50	65.20	65.20			
(ii) Classes VI-VIII as percentage of population in age-group 11-14 %								
a)	Boys	34.34	38.76	36.96	39.96			
b)	Girls	13.30	14.30	16.59	16.59	50.00		30.00
c)	<u>Total</u>	24.20	26.50	27.74	27.74			
(iii) Classes IX-XI as percentage of population in age-group 14-17 %								
a)	Boys	20.10	22.74	22.74	22.74	4.93 lakhs		4.42 lakhs
b)	Girls	5.30	8.65	8.65	8.65			
c)	<u>Total</u>	14.00	16.15	16.15	16.15			
(iv) Output of matriculates/No. Higher Secondary per 10,000 of population.								
a)	Boys	-	880	208	208	-		-
b)	Girls	-	286	64	64	-		-
c)	<u>Total</u>	45	1166	272	272	-		-
(v)	University/Collegiate Enrolment. Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	No.	57000	150000	150000	150000	300000	175000
<u>Teachers</u>								
Percentage trained in								
i) Elementary Schools %								
ii) Secondary Schools								
		87.32	82.84	82.84	82.84	100		-
		46.15	80.50	80.50	80.50	100		-
<u>Technical Education</u>								
1) <u>Engineering Colleges</u>								
a)	No. of institutions	No.	9 (2)	9	9	9	9 (3)	9 (1)

Note:- Figures shown in brackets indicate the position regarding the part time degree/ diploma courses.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
b)	Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	Nos.	1130 (75)	1130 (75)	1130 (90)	1130 (90)	1530 (120)	60 (30)
c)	Outturn	Nos.	1448 (6)	6000	6000	1000	5000 (350)	1000 (60)
(11)	<u>Polytechnics</u>							
a)	No. of institutions	Nos.	23	23	23	23	23(6)	-
b)	Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	2422(480)	2422(480)	2472(480)	2472(480)	3000(600)	120
c)	Outturn	Nos.	1584(180)	6500	5000	1000	6500(1500)	1200(200)
VI	<u>H e a l t h</u>							
(i)	<u>Hospitals/Dispensaries</u>	Nos.						
(a)	Urban		164	-	5	169	30	5
(b)	Rural		380	30	109	489	170	20
(ii)	<u>B e d s</u>							
(a)	Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	Nos.	11616	2500	959	12575	1500	600
(b)	Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries including upgraded P.H.Cs.	Nos.	3600	338	132	3732	5500	135
(iii)	<u>Primary Health Centres</u>							
(a)	Main centres	No.	429	33	22	451	119	6
(b)	Sub-centres	No.	2318	1722	582	2900	1264	500
(iv)	<u>Training of Nurses</u>							
	Institutes	No.	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Annual intake	No.	220	846	846	846	846	846
	Annual outturn	No.	230	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
(v)	<u>Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Mid-Wives</u>							
	Institutes	No.	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Annual intake	No.	485	1235	1235	1235	1235	1235
	Annual outturn	No.	334	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
(vi)	<u>Control of diseases</u>							
	T.B.Clinics	No.	20	23	20	40	To come under centrally sponsored programme.	
	Leprosy Control Units	No.	2	-	1 New	3	-do-	
	V.D.Clinics	"	5	28	2	7	-do-	
	Filaria Units	"	3	Unit 8	5	8	-do-	
	S.E.T.Centres	"	40 Clinics	3	3	3	-do-	
(vii)	<u>Maternity &amp; Child Welfare Centres</u>		-	140 Separate Schemes	-	-		



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>(viii) Medical Education</b>								
	Medical Colleges	Nos.	6	6	6	6	3 New	Existing 6 Medical Colleges will continue.
	Annual admission	Nos.	750	750	750	750	Existing	Colleges.
	Annual outturn	Nos.	676	3500	3500	3500		
<b>VII Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</b>								
<b>(a) Urban</b>								
<b>Corporation Towns</b>								
(i)	Augmentation of protected water supply	(Million gallons)	51.10	17.50	17.50	68.60		
(ii)	Population covered	Millions	1.46	2.30	1.14	2.00	1.94	-
<b>Other Towns (Piped Water Supply)</b>								
(i)	Towns covered	Nos.	66	47	29	95	67	19
(ii)	Population covered	Millions	2.63	0.73	0.57	3.20	0.81	0.17
<b>(b) Rural</b>								
<b>Piped Water Supply</b>								
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.	232	200	68	300	120	24
(ii)	Population covered	Millions	0.46	0.24	0.145	0.605	0.35	0.07
<b>Simple Wells</b>								
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.						
(ii)	Population covered	Millions						
<b>Urban Sewerage</b>								
(i)	Augmentation/Provision of sewerage schemes	Nos.	-	-	-	-	4	-
(ii)	Population covered	Millions	-	-	-	-	1.73	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>VIII. Housing</b>		<b>No. of tenements</b>						
(i)	Industrial	-do-	638	2282	2966	2966	4375	656
(ii)	Slum clearance	-do-	-	240	110	110	500	75
(iii)	Low Income Group Housing	-do-	638	1100	1234	1234	8650	1297
(iv)	Village Housing							
(a)	No. of villages			-	-	-	-	-
(b)	No. of houses completed		430	633	1282	1282	1250	188
(v)	Land acquisition and Development	Area developed (hectares)	-	143	47	46.5	324	50
(vi)	Plantation Labour Housing	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. Training of Craftsman Institutions</b>		<b>Nos.</b>						
(a)	Existing		20	7308	2008	2008	1000	472
(b)	New		10	-	-	-	3000	900
<u>Intake</u>	}	Existing	11,996	39,179	25,572	6464	38,292	7448
<u>Outturn</u>			8,455	20,303	17,279	7290	36,624	8196
<u>Intake</u>	}	New	-	-	-	-	9,588	900
<u>Outturn</u>			-	-	-	-	6,588	-
<b>X Backward Classes</b>								
(i)	T.D. Blocks	Nos.	126	-	-	-	Maintenance of these T.D. Blocks	
(ii)	Training staff by categories	Nos.	-	-	-	-	75 proposed	15
(iii)	Post-matric scholarships	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) <u>General courses</u>								
(i)	Scheduled Tribes	Nos.	3192	7000	4500	4500	4742	4725
(ii)	Scheduled Castes	Nos.	7745	13000	9000	9000	12625	9630
b) <u>Technical and Professional Courses</u>								
(i)	Scheduled Tribes	Nos.	Not separately available, included under item 'a' above					
(ii)	Scheduled Castes							
(iii)	No. of girls hostels	Nos.	37	40	40	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>XI. Village &amp; Small Industries</b>								
	Industrial Estates	Nos.	19	64	50	40	30	10
<b>XII. Information &amp; Publicity</b>								
A.(i)	Number of districts having publicity offices/information offices	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43	43
(ii)	Number of districts without publicity offices	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.(iii)	Number of field publicity units	Nos.	2	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Number of Taluks/ Sub-Divisions covered by field publicity units	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Number of Taluks/ Sub-Divisions not covered by field publicity units	Nos.	45	-	-	-	-	-

