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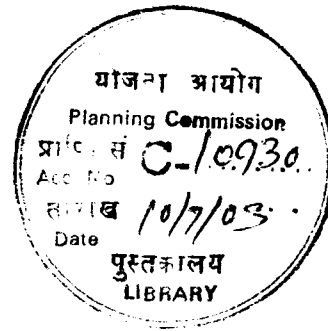


DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN

2003-2004

TEXT



GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH
FINANCE & PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Government of India

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**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04
TEXT**

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1. AN OVERVIEW OF CHHATTISGARH

1 Introduction :

1.1.1 The new State of Chhattisgarh, with Raipur as its capital, came into existence on 1st November, 2000 by separation of 16 districts of Chhattisgarh region from Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh situated in Central eastern part of India, shares its boundaries with six States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The total geographical area of State is 136.03 thousand sq. km.

1.1.2 Geographically the State is divided into three district land areas. In the north are the Satpura ranges, in the centre, the Chhattisgarh plains (known also as plains of river Mahanadi and its tributaries) and in the south the plateau of Bastar. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources. Land is fertile and water availability is reasonably sufficient with total average rainfall of 60 inches. Paddy is the main crop of the State. Due to abundance of production of paddy Chhattisgarh was earlier known as '*Rice Bowl Of India*.'

1.1.3 The State has at present, 16 districts, 93 tahsils and 146 community development blocks (including 85 Tribal development blocks). Chhattisgarh has three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the legacy from Madhya Pradesh. These institutions have defined powers and duties at all levels. At present the State has 16 District Panchayats, 146 Janpad Panchayats and 9139 Village Panchayats. In urban areas the State has 8 Municipal Corporations, 28 Municipal Councils and 40 Nagar Panchayats.

1.2 Population Characteristics –

1.2.1 According to the provisional figures of Census 2001, the State has a population of 207.96 lakh persons with 104.52 lakh males and 103.44 lakh females. Thus the sex ratio comes to 990 females per 1000 males, which is far above the national average of 933 and the neighbouring state of Madhya Pradesh 920. The estimated density of population is 154 persons per sq. km. It is far below the national average of 324 and 338 of the neighboring new state of Jharkhand but not very far from 196 of Madhya Pradesh. -

1.2.2 Another significant aspect of the population characteristics of the State is high concentration of tribal population. The percentage of tribal population to total population is 32.46 as against 8.08 percent for all India and 19.9 percent for Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population is 12.20 which is lower than the all India average of 16.5. The combined scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population of the State comes to 44.66 far above the percentage of the country as a whole 24.6.

1.2.3 The work participation rate in the State is around 42.10, which is higher than the all India average of 37.46. This is mainly due to female participation rate of 36.00 percent as against the all India average of 22.25 percent. Most of the tribal districts have a very high rate of female participation, As per the 2001 Census, the literacy rate in the State is 65.18% which is very close to the national average of 65.36 percent. The male and female literacy rate are 77.86% and 52.40% respectively. The male literacy is higher than the national average of 75.85 %.

1.2.4 The decadal growth rate of population (1991-2001) in Chhattisgarh at 18.06 percent was much lower than the national average of 21.38 percent. The rate of population growth in the decade 1981-1991 was 25.73 percent. As per Census 2001, the decline in the population growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 over the preceding decade (1981-91) is 7.67%. Thus Chhattisgarh stands second i.e. next to Andhra Pradesh (10.33 %) in the states registering significant decline in

population growth rate. The compound rate of population growth was 1.66 per annum during the decade 1991-2001 against the all average of 1.93.

1.2.5 The life expectancy in the State is 54 years (2001 census). The crude Birth and Death Rates are 26.9 per thousand and 96 per thousand respectively. The percentage of rural population is 79.92.

1.3 Natural Resources –

1.3.1 According to village papers Chhattisgarh has a total geographical area of 136.03 lakh hectares out of which net area sown in 2001-2002 was 48.28 lakh hectares constituting 35.49% of total geographical area. The total forest area is 60.99 hectares which constitutes 44.84 percent of total geographical area. Land use of remaining area is as follows: Fallow land 4.50 lakh hectares (4.0%); other uncultivated land (permanent pastures, grazing land and cultivable waste land) 11.97 lakh hectares (8.0%); and area not available for cultivation 10.29 hectares (8.0%). The State has yellow sandy soil that is suitable for cultivation of rice. The rivers of Chhattisgarh are its life line and most of the cities and villages are near these rivers. River Mahanadi and its tributaries provide water to 58.48% of the land area of the State.

1.3.2 Forest : Chhattisgarh has immense forest resources. The total forest area is 60.99 lakh hectares which is 44.84 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The State has 24.70 lakh hectares of reserved forests, 17.79 lakh hectares of protected forest and 18.50 lakh hectares unclassified forest area. About 40 percent of this forest area has economically important species such as teak, saal, bamboo, etc.

1.3.3 Under the Joint Forest Management Programme in the State, there are 2667 Forest Protection Committees, 2845 Village Forest Committees and 89 Eco-Development Committees. The State has three national parks (including one national park under Project Tiger) and ten sanctuaries.

1.3.4 Fisheries – About 1.48 lakh hectare average water area is available for fish culture out of which 56.54% water area is in the form of reservoirs and 43.46% area is in the form of village ponds and tanks. Besides 5373 Kms long Mahanadi, Indrawati, Hasdeo and Shivnath rivers flow in the State which support fish culture.

1.3.5 Water Resources : Two major rivers flowing through the State offer an availability of 41721 million cubic meter of water, about 75 percent of which can be harnessed. Besides, about 669 million cubic meter of ground water is also available, of which 50 percent can be utilised for irrigation purposes. The irrigation potential created in the State was about 14.11 lakh hectare by the end of the year 2002 which is 23% of total cropped area.

1.3.6 Minerals : The State is richly endowed with vast reserves of important minerals. Important among these are Gold, Dolomite, Bauxite, Granite, coal, iron ore, lime stone, tin ore etc. The State ranks first in the production of tin ore in the country.

1.3.7 The production of coal, iron ore and lime stone was 536.77 lakh ton, 180.81 lakh ton and 132.64 lakh ton respectively in 2000-2002. The revenue receipts in terms of royalty from minerals was Rs. 458.53 crore during 2000.

2. State Domestic Product :

2.1 The Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh at current prices increased from Rs. 21,900.06 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 26,074.23 crore in 2001-2002 registering an increase of 19.1 percent from the previous year. Similarly the Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices increased by 17.5 percent from Rs. 13,593.51 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 15,983.23 crore in 2001-02.

2.2 Per Capita Income : The net per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 10,580 in 2000-01 to Rs. 12,476 in 2001-02 registering an increase of 18.0 % and at constant (1993-94) prices from Rs. 6,567 to Rs. 7,647 during the same period with 16.5 % increase..

2.3 Sectoral Composition : The following table shows the sectoral composition of the Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh at current prices.

| S. No | Sector | Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1993-94 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 (P) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Primary Sector | 42.08 | 36.14 | 38.22 | 36.72 | 38.02 |
| 2. | Secondary Sector | 27.31 | 29.10 | 23.91 | 23.43 | 23.62 |
| 3. | Tertiary Sector | 30.61 | 34.76 | 37.87 | 39.85 | 38.36 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

(P) = Provisional

.Source : Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh 2002-03, DES, Chhattisgarh

3. Agriculture :

3.1 Although the contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total Net State Domestic Product showed a declining trend, agriculture remained the mainstay of the State's economy as is reflected by the fact that about 80 percent of work force still depends on agriculture in one way or another. Agriculture in the State is still traditional. It is mostly rainfed with impending factor of soil erosion.

3.2 In the year 2001-02 food grain production in the State was satisfactory. The production of paddy, wheat and all pulses stood at 51.32 , 0.99 and 5.22 lakh metric tons respectively. The production of sugarcane and all oil seeds in 2001-2002 was 11.0 and 150.00 thousand metric tons respectively.

4. Industry :

4.1 A major Public Sector Steel Plant is located at Bhilai in the State. In the year 2001-02, Bhilai Steel Plant produced 43.1 lakh metric ton hot metal, 41.3 lakh metric ton crude steel and 36.2 lakh metric ton saleable steel. Similarly in 2001-2002 the production of electrode quality wire and T.M.T. Bars was 74,300

metric ton and 84,300 metric ton respectively. . During the year 2001-2002, Joint sector company Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) another major Industry produced 68.3 thousand metric tons of aluminum. During the same period the production of property rod and rolled products was to the tune of 23.4 thousand 23.4 metric tons and 25.3 thousand metric ton respectively.

4.2 8 new major/medium industrial units were set-up with a capital investment of Rs. 155 crore providing employment to 900 persons during the year 2001-02. 2122 small & cottage industries with capital investment of Rs. 22.93 crore and employing 5,151 persons came into existence during the same period.

5. Infrastructure -

5.1 Power : In the year 2001-02 the total electricity produced in the State was 547.16 crore units of which the contribution of hydro power was 43.04 crore units. The total electricity sold during the same year stood at 537.38 crore units which was 98.2% of electricity generation.

5.2 In the year 2001-02 the total number of electricity consumers stood at 18.92 lakh, of which rural consumers were 11.51 lakh (67.27 percent) and urban consumers were 7.41 lakh (32.73 percent). The per-capita electricity consumption was 317 Kwh in 2001-02 registering an increase of 11.2 percent as compared to last year's consumption of 284.

5.3 The level of rural electrification by the end of November, 2002 was high with nearly 18,230 villages of the total of 19,720 inhabited villages being electrified. The total number of pump sets energised during this period was 72740. Similarly, the level of electrification of villages predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes and scheduled castes by the end of March 2000 was 86.10 percent and about 99.00 percent respectively.

5.4 As regards electrification of hamlets, the target fixed by the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000 was 500 against which 469 hamlets were

electrified. The level of electrification by the end of March, 2002 was 11.00 thousand hamlets.

5.5 10,221 new connections were given under single point connection during the year 2001-02. The beneficiaries were mainly people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the general category living below the poverty line.

5.6 In transmission network, against the target of installing 42.08 circuit km. high tension line and achieving 120 M.V.A. capacity in power sub-stations in 2001-2002, the achievement was 5.26 circuit km high tension line and 104 M.V.A. capacity respectively. The levels achieved by the end of March, 2002 was 4712.96 circuit km length and 4596.50 M.V.A. capacity respectively.

5.7 For the facility of consumers, the Electricity Board has prepared a Citizen's Charter, which will enable people to know about the various procedures. In the area of non-conventional sources of energy, 7.4 M.W. capacity bio-mass based power projects have been installed. In the year 2002, 377 solar cookers were sold and 5.80 thousand improved Chulahas were installed. For the implementation of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme, 22 Development Blocks were involved. A separate Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA) has been setup for the promotion of non-conventional sources of energy in the State. The programme undertaken by this Agency are generation of energy from solar, wind biogas and bio mass sources.

5.8 Roads : Roads are an important constituent of developmental infrastructure, in the State, particularly since rail facilities are inadequate. The total road length as on 31st Dec., 2002 was 35.1 thousand Km. out of which 24.2 thousand Km. was surfaced road (10.2 thousand Km. B.T. & 14.0 thousand Km. W.B.M. roads) and 10.9 thousand km. un-surfaced road. According to category-wise road length, there were 1.8 thousand km National highways 3.6 thousand km State highways, 2.1 thousand district roads and 27.6 thousand Km rural roads. The total road length per 100 sq. km. area was 26.21 Km. in 2000-02, much below the National average of 75.00 Km.

5.9 Registered Vehicles : The number of registered vehicles rose from 8.57 1 lakh in 2000-01 to 9.59 lakh in 2001-02 constituting a percentage increase of 11.9 percent. Two wheelers accounted for 82.60 percent of the total number of registered vehicles.

6. SOCIAL SERVICES :

6.1 Education : The literacy rate in the State is 65.18 percent which is close to the all India figure of 65.38 per cent according to 2001 Census, provisional data. It is less than Maharashtra (77.27%) but, higher than that of Andhra Pradesh (61.11%), Orrisa (63.61%), Jharkhand (54.13%), Uttar Pradesh (57.36%) and Madhya Pradesh (54.11%).

6.2 In accordance with the guidelines contained in National Education Policy-1986 and the revised work programme declared in 1992, the State Government has assigned top priority to universalisation of primary education by making educational facilities more accessible. Vocationalisation of Secondary education is another measure to link education with earning livelihood. Other policy decisions include opening of primary schools in villages with population 300 and above, starting education centers under Education Guarantee Scheme in villages having a population between 200 to 300 and opening non-formal Education centers in villages having a population less than 200.

6.3 As on Sept. 2002, the number of pre- primary/primary schools, middle, high and higher secondary schools was 31,634, 6621, 1161 and 1378 respectively with a total number of students strength 32.64 lakh, 10.61 lakh, 3.44 lakh and 2.26 lakh respectively. The enrolment percentage of girl students is 41.9 40.1, 38.1 and 36.2 respectively. To ensure people's participation in spread of primary education and decentralisation of education related administration, the management responsibilities have been given over to Zila/Janpad/Gram Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations/Municipalities in Urban areas with powers to

employ Siksha Karmi, undertake repair work of school buildings etc. Besides, rural/urban education committees have also been formed to look after specific problems of educational institutions.

6.4 Health : In line with the National Health Policy of health for all, the State has formulated strategies for development of health services. At present the State has 6 District Hospitals, 114 Community Health Centres, 512 Primary Health Centres, 17 Urban hospitals, 23 Urban Civil dispensaries, 37 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 3818 sub-centres. There are two Medical Colleges with attached hospitals. A Cancer hospital, one Ayurvedic college with attached hospital; 6 Ayurvedic hospitals; 633 Ayurvedic dispensaries; 6 Unani hospital and 51 Homeopathic dispensaries. Besides, national health programmes like Blindness Eradication, Family Welfare etc. are also being implemented. However, the State has yet to extend health facilities to all as is evident from the fact that the number of government hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population is 36 as against the all India figure of 97. In fact the health needs of the State has to be assessed in the context of its sparse population, coupled with predominance of tribal communities spread over the length and breadth of the State. The cost of delivery of health services, under these circumstances, is naturally very high.

6.5 Water Supply & Sanitation : The State has, at present, 54,818 habitations. By the end of March 2002, 49167 habitations have been fully covered in terms of drinking water supply while 5,651 settlements were partially covered and 1,982 settlements were uncovered. Under Rural Water Supply 672 piped water supply, 194 spot source schemes and 1.08 lakh hand pumps were functioning. Under the Rural sanitation programme, 3,600 latrines were constructed in 2001-02, out of which 3,300 latrines were meant for persons living below the poverty line.

6.6 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes : According to 1991 Census, the percentage of tribal population to total population was 32.46. To bring this population to the

main stream of development is one of the important challenges the state faces, Government of India has identified five tribes viz. Abujh Maria, Baiga, Pahari Korva, Birhor and Kamar as special backward tribes requiring specific assistance.

6.7 The Tribal Development Department of the State, at present, has 8548 junior primary/primary schools, 1916 Middle schools, 336 High schools and 293 Higher-secondary schools. The department is also running 1064 pre-matric hostels for pre middle level students, 76 Post- Matric hostels and 597 Ashram Schools, one Gurukul school, 11 sports complex, 3 girls educational complex and 5 model H.S. school.

6.8 The State has 18 major Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 9 Mada Pockets and 2 other minor projects to look after the area specific requirements of tribal communities including development of infrastructure facilities.

6.9 Scholarships are being provided under both State and Centrally sponsored schemes to those students who can not continue their studies due to poverty . In the year 2002-03, 5.12 lakh, 52 thousand and 325 students were provided State, post matric and merit scholarships.

6.10 Mid-Day Meal Programme : About 16.80 lakh children were covered under the programme in the year 2002-03.

6.11 Welfare of Scheduled Caste : Scheduled Caste communities constitute 12.20 percent of the total population of the State. In view of their low literacy levels, the State Government is implementing various schemes, such as distribution of scholarships, providing hostel and Ashram School facilities, free distribution of text books to the students of standards I and II and rehabilitation of persons engaged in unclean occupations etc, 3.14 lakh and 0.33 lakh students were given State scholarship and post-matric scholarships respectively and 0.02 lakh children belonging to families engaged in unclean occupations were given pre-matric

State scholarship and post-matric scholarships respectively and 0.02 lakh children belonging to families engaged in unclean occupations were given pre-matric scholarship. Under distribution of hostel stipends and ashram stipends 9.20 thousand students and 4.50 thousand students were benefited.

6.12 Women and Child Development : The basic objective of Women and Child Development Department is to achieve all-round development of women and children, coupled with improvement of social, economic and health status. In the State 152 ICDS projects (71 projects assisted by World Bank, 73 projects by Central Government and 8 projects by State Government) were functioning at the end of March, 2002.

6.13 The Grant-in-aid was provided to 15 miscellaneous N.G.Os, 52 women welfare organisations and 10 children welfare organisations for rehabilitating destitute children. Three Nari Niketans are in existence in Raipur, Dantewara and Durg districts, looking after the welfare of destitute women. In the area of non-formal education, there are two such centers (Balwadi Sah Sanskar Kendra) at Raipur and Bilaspur, imparting education to children between the age group of three to six years.

6.14 Local Bodies : Consequent upon the 73rd Constitutional amendment, the three tier of Panchayati Raj organisation came into existence since 25th January 1994. The State has 16 Zila Panchayats, 146 Janpad Panchayats and 9139 Gram Panchayats with the requisite proportion of reservations for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and women at all the three levels. With a view to making the Panchayati Raj System more effective, the Zila Panchayats have been identified as the main units of development while Janpad Panchayats the extended units and the Gram Panchayats as executive units. The Panchayats have been devolved with authority, to implement various welfare schemes. Similarly in urban areas 6 Municipal Corporation, 20 Municipal council and 42

Urban Panchyats were functioning consequent upon the 74th constitutional amendment.

6.15 Social Welfare : The main objectives of various social welfare programmes are to rehabilitate destitute children and persons and enable them to lead a respectable life in society. This is sought to be achieved through schemes like Social Security Pension, implementation of the provisions of *Kishor Nayayalaya Adhiniyam, 1986*, Welfare of Destitute, National Old Age Pension and National Family Assistance Scheme, etc.

7. PRIME MINISTER GRAMODAYA YOJNA (PMGY) : The Central Assistance of Rs. 34.35 crore was provided for 6 components of Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY) i.e. Universalisation of Primary Education (Rs. 5.15 crore), Primary Health (Rs. 5.15 crore), Safe drinking water (Rs. 5.15 crore), Housing assistance to shelterless poor (Rs. 5.15 crore), Nutrition to disadvantaged section (Rs 8.59 crore) and Rural Electrification (Rs. 5.15 crore). The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 34.35 crore. Central Assistance of Rs. 34.35 crore has been sanctioned for PMGY for the year 2003-04 also.

8. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAP) : The number of Externally Aided Projects being implemented were 15. The total expenditure incurred on these projects during the year 2003-04 was Rs. 92.26 crore. Out of 15 projects, 9 were sponsored by the World Bank. The expenditure incurred on these 9 projects during the year was Rs. 30.32 crore. Five projects were sponsored by other International agencies, namely Danida (2), EFAD(2) and JBIC (1). The total expenditure on these projects was Rs. 61.94 crore. One new project (project cost Rs. 5.00 crore) has been sanctioned by the UNDP for Concept Plan of new State.

9. FINANCING OF PLAN : A provision of Rs. 2847.22 crore has been provided in the State Budget.

2. TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07)

1. PERSPECTIVE

1.1 The Planning Commission has worked out State-wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth prospects for the Tenth Plan period under which the overall GSDP growth rate of Chhattisgarh rate of Chhattisgarh State as 6.10 percent with 3.00 percent in agriculture, 7.50 per cent in industry and 7.00 per cent in services. Though the growth target of 6.10 per cent appears to be reasonable however even this target will require high level of investment for which adequate resources will have to be mobilized by this backward new State. The State expects liberal transfer of resources to the State by the Central Govt.

1.2 The economy of the State is dependent on agriculture with 83% of total area sown being paddy, with a productivity which is approximately half the National average. The agriculture is dependent on the vagaries of nature. The agricultural production of the State was badly hit by the drought conditions in the year 2000-01 again due to failure of monsoon in the current year wide spread severe drought conditions prevailed in the State. Besides the disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in terms of per capita output have widened over the years. The growth in other sectors has also not been significant. Additional growth has to come from increased efficiency in existing assets, savings and, as already mentioned, higher levels of investments.

1.3 In order to achieve a growth rate of 6.10 % of G.S.D.P, the domestic savings has to grow at a much higher rate which is not feasible as the savings in the Govt. and public sector have turned negative, considerably eroding their ability to maintain the erstwhile share of public investment. Hence the private sector and the community has to bear a larger burden of economic growth. Further the confidence of investors has been shattered by certain recent events. The image of the financial sector has to be enhanced to achieve an improvement in the level of savings. Similarly, an environment has to be created to encourage people's involvement in the process of nation building rather than their depending on the Govt.

1.4 The Govt. of the Chhattisgarh has adopted sound fiscal practices since the beginning by keeping fiscal deficit less than one per cent of Net State Domestic Product and by containing establishment expenditure (non plan salary) at about 40 per cent of the total expenditure of the State.

1.5 Growing unemployment has been a major problem in recent years both in rural and urban areas. According to 2001 census data, the percentage of working force was 46.54 in the State. In order to address the concerns of equity, it is necessary not only to ensure that all adult persons, looking for work, are employed, but also to ensure that they are employed at levels of productivity and income which are necessary to afford them a decent life. The generation of gainful employment through increase in production, self-employment in economically viable activities and wage employment for poorer section of the community and to agricultural laborers has constantly lagged behind demand for work. This situation has created the demeaning problem of distress migration of labour force in search of work to other States during non-agricultural season every year.

1.6 Fulfilling the social and human aspirations of the people for meeting their essential requirements, raising income levels and the quality of life, as indicated above, also requires minimum necessities of life, viz. drinking water, health facilities, education, housing, connectivity to rural habitations, adequate nutrition and provision of essential commodities at fair prices through an efficient public distribution system.

1.7 Due to the 73rd & 74th amendment of the Constitution, the revitalisation of rural and urban local bodies, opens new vistas for delivery of essential services and people's participation. De-centralisation of power to these institutions has also taken place in recent years.

1.8 The policy for development of the ST/SC population which is 44.7 per cent (32.5 per cent tribal and 12.2 per cent scheduled castes) to take into account the fact that these communities are vulnerable not only because they are poor,

assetless and illiterate compared to the general population, but that their distinct vulnerability arises from their inability to negotiate and cope with the process of integration with the main stream, economically, socially and politically. This has created the problem of Naxalism in the tribal areas. Hence the compelling need for a comprehensive National Policy for empowering tribal population through their integrated development. Similarly, focussed attention on the socio-economic development is also essential for the development of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities.

2. State's Approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan -

2.1 Chhattisgarh Govt. has given top priority to agriculture with emphasis on increasing production and productivity and change in the cropping pattern to increase the area under cash/commercial crops, pulses, oilseeds and horticulture and linkages between agricultural research and education. The second priority area is irrigation which at present covers only one-fourth of the net area sown. The Government accorded the highest priority to complete incomplete major, medium and minor irrigation works earlier rather than their stipulated time.

2.2 Judicious exploitation of the States other natural resources, such as its vast mineral wealth and forest wealth for economic growth will be the third priority area. The vast mineral resources of the State are largely untapped. The large potential in the field for growth of mineral-based industry and power generation will be realised during the Plan. Similarly, the entire tribal economy will be sought to be changed through minor forest produce.

2.3 The other priority area is human development with emphasis on the provision of basic amenities viz. universalisation of primary education and provision of midday meals, primary health, safe drinking water, housing assistance to shelter less poor, nutrition for disadvantaged section of the population, connectivity to rural habitations, distribution of essential commodities through public distribution

system. Generating adequate employment opportunities for unemployed and removal of regional/social disparities are the other priorities to be addressed during the Xth Plan period. This requires large plan outlay under Rural Development, where in most of the scheme relating to generation of additional employment and alleviation of poverty are being implemented.

2.4 Agriculture and industrial development need support with developed infrastructure, particularly in the energy and transport sectors with a larger road/rail link. So energy and Road development are also placed in priority area. The State will require large plan outlay on energy and road development.

Table 1

STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03
SECTORWISE ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE
BY THE END OF 31ST MARCH 2003.

(Rupees in Crore)

| SI No | SECTOR | Annual Plan 2002-03 Approved Outlay | Annual Plan 2002-03 Anticipat. Expenditure upto 31.03.03 | Excess (+) Deficit (-) expenditure (4-3) = 5 | Percent (%) to Appoved outlay |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 136.97 | 130.18 | -6.79 | 95.0 |
| 2 | Rural Development | 185.11 | 177.65 | - 7.46 | 96.0 |
| 3 | Irrigation & Flood Control | 400.38 | 396.82 | -3.56 | 99.1 |
| 4 | Energy | 19.19 | 19.19 | - | 100.00 |
| 5 | Industries & Minerals | 34.20 | 30.19 | - 4.01 | 88.3 |
| 6 | Transport | 72.14 | 235.46 | +163.32 | 326.4 |
| 7 | Science, Technology & Ecology | 1.73 | 1.73 | -- | 100.0 |
| 8 | General Economic Services | 32.30 | 32.30 | -- | 100.0 |
| 9 | Social Services | 855.43 | 794.06 | - 61.37 | 92.8 |
| 10 | General Services | 37.00 | 48.69 | 11.69 | 131.6 |
| | Total : | 1774.45 | 1866.27 | 91.82 | 105.2 |

Note 1. Excess Expenditure on construction of Roads & Bridges.

Chhattisgarh State Plan : Annual Plan 2002-03
Approved Outlay & Anticipated Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Major & Minor Head | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | Annual Plan 2002-2003 | | Difference (4-3)=5 |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Approved Outlay | Anticipated Expenditure | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ECONOMIC SERVICES | | | | |
| 1 - 01 | Agriculture & Allied Activities | | | |
| 2401 | Crop Husbandry (Agriculture Production including Horticulture) | 4562.00 | 4562.00 | -- |
| | a. Agriculture Deptt. | 3953.00 | 3953.00 | -- |
| | b. Horticulture | 609.00 | 609.00 | -- |
| 2402 | Soil & Water Conservation | | | |
| | a. Agriculture Deptt. | 247.00 | 247.00 | -- |
| 2403 | Animal Husbandry | 1431.00 | 1431.00 | -- |
| 2404 | Dairy Development | - | | |
| 2405 | Fisheries | 246.00 | 246.00 | -- |
| 2406 | Forestry & Wild life | 5226.00 | 4572.50 | - 653.50 |
| 2408 | Food Storage and Warehousing(PDS) | - | - | |
| 2415 | Agriculture Research & Education | 456.00 | 456.00 | -- |
| 2425 | Co-operation | 1529.00 | 1503.59 | - 25.41 |
| | Drought Proofing | - | | |
| | Sub - Total - Agriculture | 13697.00 | 13018.09 | - 678.91 |
| 1-02 | Rural Development | | | |
| 2501 | Special Programme For Rural Development (SJGSY/IRDP) | 719.00 | 1154.75 | -435.75 |
| 2505 | Rural employment (EAS/JGSY) | 9084.00 | 8648.25 | 435.75 |
| 2506 | Land Reforms | 145.00 | 302.50 | 157.50 |
| 2515 | Other Rural Development Programme (CD/Panchayat) | 3243.00 | 3243.00 | - |
| 2515 | Panchayat | 5,320.00 | 4417.00 | - 903.00 |
| | Sub - Total -Rural Development | 18511.00 | 17,765.50 | - 745.50 |
| | | | | |
| 1.04 | Irrigation & Flood Control | | | |
| 2701 | Major & Medium Irrigation | 27495.00 | 27045.00 | - 450.00 |
| 2702 | Minor Irrigation | | | |
| | (i) Irrigation Department. | 11698.00 | 11728.00 | 30.00 |
| | (ii) Agriculture Department | | | |
| | (a) Construction of Wells | 291.00 | 291.00 | -- |
| | (b) MICRO/MINOR, Irrigation | 416.00 | 416.00 | -- |

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Major & Minor Head | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | Annual Plan 2002-2003 | | Difference (4-3)=5 |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Approved Outlay | Anticipated Expenditure | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2705 | Command Area Development. | 108.00 | 171.92 | 63.92 |
| 2711 | Flood Control | 30.00 | 30.00 | -- |
| | Sub Total - Irrigation | 40038.00 | 39681.92 | - 356.08 |
| 1.05 | Energy | | | |
| 2801 | Power (CSEB) (Chhattisgarh Electricity Board) | 1375.00 | 1375.00 | -- |
| 2802 | Non- conventional Sources of Energy | 544.00 | 544.00 | -- |
| | Sub- Total - Energy | 1919.00 | 1919.00 | -- |
| 1.06 | Industries & Minerals | | | |
| 2852 | Major & medium Industries (CI) | 1220.00 | 949.80 | - 270.20 |
| 2851.1 | Handloom | 319.00 | 319.00 | -- |
| 2851.2 | Khadi & Village Industries | 92.00 | 91.02 | - 0.98 |
| 2851.3 | Handicrafts | 19.00 | 8.40 | - 10.60 |
| 2851.4 | Sericulture | 1039.00 | 996.80 | - 42.20 |
| 2851.5 | Leather Development | 84.00 | - | - 84.00 |
| 2853 | Mining | 647.00 | 653.73 | - 6.73 |
| | Sub - Total - Industries & Min. | 3420.00 | 3018.75 | - 401.25 |
| 1.07 | Transport | | | |
| 3053 | Civil Aviation | 62.00 | 62.00 | -- |
| 3054 | Roads & Bridges | 7152.00 | 23483.69 | 16331.69 |
| | Sub Total- Transport | 7214.00 | 23545.69 | 16331.69 |
| 1.09 | Science, Technology & Ecology | | | |
| 3425 | Science & Technology | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.0 |
| 3435 | Ecology & Environment (Pollution Control Board) | 125.00 | 125.00 | -- |
| | Sub Total- S, T & Ecology | 173.00 | 173.00 | 0.0 |
| 1.10 | General Economic Services | | | |
| 3451 | State, Planning Board (MLA Fund) | 1820.00 | 1820.00 | -- |
| | b. PP Scheme | 800.00 | 800.00 | -- |
| 3452 | Tourism | 596.00 | 596.00 | -- |
| 3454 | Survey & Statistics | 14.00 | 13.91 | 0.09 |
| 3470 | Other General Economic Services | - | - | |
| | Sub Total- Gen Econo Services | 3230.00 | 3229.91 | 0.09 |
| | Social Services-General | | | |
| 2202 | School Education | | | |
| | (a) School Education (CPI) | 11161.00 | 11161.00 | -- |
| | (b) School Education (TWD) | 18616.00 | 18616.00 | -- |
| | (c) School Education (SCW) | 4236.00 | 4236.00 | -- |
| 2202.1 | Adult Education | 86.00 | 86.00 | -- |
| 2202.2 | Higher Education | 2681.00 | 2653.12 | - 27.88 |
| 2203 | Technical Education | 813.00 | 544.31 | - 268.69 |
| 2204 | Sports & Youth Welfare | 517.00 | 517.00 | -- |

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Major & Minor Head | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | Annual Plan 2002-2003 | | Difference (4-3)=5 |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Approved Outlay | Anticipated Expenditure | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2205 | Arts & Culture | 342.00 | 101.72 | - 240.28 |
| | Sub-Total Education | 38452.00 | 37915.15 | -536.85 |
| 2210 | Medical & Public Health | 6935.00 | 4187.05 | - 2747.95 |
| | 1. Health, Family Welfare & Food and Drug Control | 6528.00 | 3779.67 | - 2748.33 |
| | 2. Medical Education | 108.00 | 108.00 | -- |
| | 3. Indian System of Medicine | 225.00 | 225.38 | 0.38 |
| 2210.1 | ESI Corporation | 74.00 | 74.00 | -- |
| 2215 | Water Supply & Sanitation | 13530.00 | 13583.58 | 53.58 |
| 2216 | Housing and Urban development | 13801.00 | 11288.00 | - 2513.00 |
| | (a) Housing | 1533.00 | 615.00 | - 918.00 |
| | (b) Rental Housing | 200.00 | 200.00 | -- |
| | (c) Town & Country Planning | 159.00 | 159.00 | -- |
| | (d) Urban Project | 01.00 | 01.00 | -- |
| | (e) Urban Development & Welfare | 2684.00 | 2572.00 | - 112.00 |
| | (f) State Capital Project | 8213.00 | 6730.00 | - 1483.00 |
| 2216.1 | Rural Housing (IAY) | 1011.00 | 1011.00 | -- |
| 2220 | Information & Publicity | 50.00 | 50.00 | -- |
| 2225 | Welfare of SC/ST/OBC | 4195.00 | 4195.00 | |
| | (a) Welfare of SC | 1517.00 | 1517.00 | -- |
| 1218.34 | (b) Welfare of ST | 1438.00 | 1438.00 | -- |
| | (c) Welfare of OBC & Minority | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | -- |
| 2230 | Labour & Labour Welfare | 58.00 | 47.00 | - 11.00 |
| 2230.1 | Manpower Planning | | | |
| | (a) Craftsmen Training | 1100.00 | 757.62 | - 342.38 |
| | (b) Employment Services | 138.00 | 138.00 | - |
| 2235 | Social Welfare | 352.00 | 2425.42 | 2073.42 |
| 2235.1 | Women & Child Welfare | 1573.00 | 1508.00 | - 65.00 |
| 2236 | Nutrition | 5193.00 | 3145.00 | - 2048.00 |
| 2252 | Legal aid to Poor | 28.00 | 28.00 | - |
| 2252.1 | Infrastructural Facilities to Judiciary | 138.00 | 138.00 | - |
| | Sub Total - Social Services | 85543.00 | 79405.82 | - 6137.18 |
| 3 | General Services | | | |
| 2056 | Welfare of Prisoners | 192.00 | 70.00 | - 122.00 |
| 2058 | Stationery & Printings | 51.00 | 51.00 | - |
| 2059 | Public Works | 3457.00 | 4748.61 | 1291.61 |
| | Sub Total - General Services | 3700.00 | 4869.61 | 1169.61 |
| | Grand Total | 177,445.00 | 186,627.32 | 9,182.32 |

Table 2

STATE CORE ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04
Sector-wise Proposed Outlay

(Rupees in Crore)

| Sl No. | Sector | Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2003-04 | Percent to total outlay % |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 314.76 | 11.1 |
| 2 | Rural Development | 300.41 | 10.5 |
| 3 | Irrigation & Flood Control | 466.23 | 16.4 |
| 4 | Energy | 84.83 | 3.0 |
| 5 | Industries & Minerals | 51.36 | 1.8 |
| 6 | Transport | 358.08 | 12.6 |
| 7 | Science, Technology & Ecology | 1.98 | 0.1 |
| 8 | General Economic Services | 28.84 | 1.0 |
| 9 | Social Services | 1191.10 | 41.8 |
| 10 | General Services | 49.59 | 1.7 |
| | Total : | 2,847.22 | 100.0 |

ANNUAL PLAN - 2003-04 : PROPOSED OUTLAY

| Major & Minor Head | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | (Rs. in lakh) | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | | ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04 Proposed out lay | Out of which for PMGY under MMP |
| 1 - 01 | Agriculture & Allied Activities | | |
| 2401 | Crop Husbandry (Agriculture Production including horticulture) | 16,289.82 | |
| 2402 | Soil & Water Conservation | 339.77 | |
| 2403 | Animal Husbandry | 2,136.99 | |
| 2405 | Fisheries | 275.48 | |
| | Forestry & Wild Life | 7,663.53 | |
| 2415 | Agriculture Research & Education | 496.98 | |
| 2425 | Cooperation | 4007.54 | |
| | Sub - Total -1.01 | 31,476.45 | |
| 1-02 | Rural Development | | |
| 2501 | Special Programme For Rural Development (SJGSY/IRDP) | 4811.44 | |
| 2505 | Rural employment(EAS/JGSY) | 8750.00 | |
| 2506 | Land Reforms | 62.33 | |
| 2515 | Other Rural Development Programme (CD/Panchayat) | 16,417.69 | |
| | Sub - Total -1.02 | 30,041.46 | |
| 1.04 | Irrigation & Flood Control | | |
| 2701 | Major & Medium Irrigation | 21,152.07 | |
| 2702 | Minor Irrigation | 25,298.70 | |
| 2705 | Command Area Development. | 157.63 | |
| 2711 | Flood Control | 15.00 | |
| | Sub Total - 1.04 | 46,623.40 | |
| 1.05 | Energy | | |
| 2801 | Power (Chhattisgarh Electricity Board) | 8108.00 | 1,375.00 |
| 2802 | Non- conventional Sources of Energy | 375.00 | |
| | Sub- Total - 1.05 | 8,483.00 | 1,375.00 |
| 1.06 | Industries Minerals | | |
| 2852 | Major & medium Industries | 1700.80 | |
| 2851 | Village & Small Industries | 2628.77 | |
| 2853 | Minerals | 807.23 | |
| | Sub - Total - 1.06 | 5,136.80 | |
| 1.07 | Transport | | |
| 3053 | Civil Aviation | 110.00 | |
| 3054 | Roads & Bridges | 35,598.35 | |
| | Sub Total-1.07 | 35,808.35 | |

| Major & Minor | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04 | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Proposed out lay | Out of which for PMGY under MMP |
| Head | | | |
| 1.09 | Science, Technology & Ecology | | |
| 3425 | Science & Technology | 73.03 | |
| 3435 | Ecology & Environment (Pollution Control Board) | 125.00 | |
| | Sub Total-1.09 | 198.03 | |
| 1.10 | General Economic Services | | |
| 3451 | State, Planning Board (MLA Fund) | 1820.00 | |
| 3452 | Tourism | 1051.00 | |
| 3454 | Survey & Statistics | 13.90 | |
| 3470 | Other General Economic Services (Weights & Measure) | 2,884.90 | |
| | Sub Total-1.10 | | |
| 2 | Social Services-General | | |
| | General Education including School Education | 56,708.16 | 14920.00 |
| 2203 | Technical Education | 1,066.76 | |
| 2204 | Sports & Youth Welfare | 533.00 | |
| 2205 | Arts & Culture | 535.34 | |
| 2210 | Medical & Public Health | 10,076.59 | 3766.00 |
| 2215 | Water Supply & Sanitation | 13,120.75 | 2928.00 |
| 2216 | Housing and Urban development | | |
| | (a) Housing | 1,532.82 | 1,526.00 |
| | (b) Urban Development | 11,775.87 | |
| 2216.1 | Rural Housing (IAY) | 1,014.50 | |
| 2220 | Information & Publicity | 68.70 | |
| 2225 | Welfare of SC/ST/OBC | 9,687.62 | |
| 2230 | Labour & Labour Welfare | 75.46 | |
| 2230.1 | Manpower Planning | 1,294.40 | |
| 2235 | Social Welfare | 752.21 | |
| 2235.1 | Women & Child Welfare | 4,644.48 | |
| 2236 | Nutrition | 5,039.38 | 5,133.00 |
| | Other Social Services | 1,184.00 | |
| | Sub Total - 2 | 1,19,110.44 | |
| 3 | General Services | | |
| 2056 | Welfare of Prisoners | 192.94 | |
| 2059 | Public Works | 4,745.51 | |
| | Sub Total - 3 | 4,938.45 | |
| | Grand Total | 2,84,722.28 | 29648.00 |

Table 3

ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03 & PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

(Rupees in Crore)

| Sl. No. | DEVELOPMENT HEAD | Annual Plan 2002--03 Approved Outlay | Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay | Increase/Decrease (4 - 3) | Percent (%) Increase /Decrease |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Agriculture and Allied Activities | 136.97 | 314.76 | 177.80 | 129.80 |
| 2 | Rural Development | 185.11 | 300.41 | 115.30 | 62.28 |
| 3 | Irrigation & Flood Control | 400.38 | 466.23 | 65.85 | 16.44 |
| 4 | Energy | 19.19 | 84.83 | 65.64 | 342.05 |
| 5 | Industry & Minerals | 34.20 | 51.36 | 17.17 | 50.20 |
| 6 | Transport | 72.14 | 358.08 | 285.94 | 396.37 |
| 7 | Science, Technology & Ecology | 1.73 | 1.98 | 0.25 | 14.45 |
| 8 | General Economic Services | 32.30 | 28.84 | - 3.46 | - 10.71 |
| 9 | Social Services | 855.43 | 1191.10 | 335.67 | 39.23 |
| 10 | Other Services | 37.00 | 49.59 | 12.59 | 34.02 |
| | Total | 1,774.45 | 2,847.22 | 1,072.77 | 60.45 |

III. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

I. AGRICULTURE :

1. Agriculture is the main stay of State's economy. About 80 percent of the working population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The total area available for cultivation is 48.28 lakh hectares which constitutes 35.5 % of total geographical area. Chhattisgarh is mainly a Kharif State with predominance of paddy crop. The vast area depends on rainfed agriculture. The intensity of cropping is 117%. In the initial stages of planning, farmers were motivated to bring the cultivated area from low value crops like kutki, kodo, to paddy. So paddy was being grown under various farming situations. The productivity in major part of sown area remained low leading to low level of agricultural production and farmers income. So efforts were being made to increase intensity of cropping and farm productivity by assuring the supply of adequate quantity of necessary inputs in time. Now farmers are being motivated to change the cropping pattern by transferring the cultivated area from coarse cereals and upland paddy to Pulses, oilseed and other more remunerative crops.

1.1. Objectives :

The Agriculture department has fixed the following goals and objectives for accelerating agriculture growth.:-

- Increasing the production and productivity of cereals, commercial, oilseed, and pulses including harmonising efforts to increase the double cropped area.
- Development of minor irrigation sources for increasing the area under irrigation and effective management of natural resources through Water Shed Management Programme.
- Development of Horticulture sector on area specific basis for increasing

production of fruits, vegetables spices, floriculture medicinal, aromatic plants etc.

- Development and strengthen of high yielding varieties seed under multiplication seed programs
- Encouragement to the farm mechanization.
- Make the extension services need based and more effective.
- Re-origination of extension strategies so as to improve the linkage between extension workers, farmers and research centers.
- Use of information technology for extension support and monitoring.

2. Annual Plan 2002-2003 : Achievements

2.1 The approved outlay for the annual plan 2002-03 was fixed at Rs. 5363.00 lakh. Entire amount is anticipated to be spent on plan schemes. The approved outlay for annual Plan of Crop Husbandry was Rs. 3,953.00 lakh. The budget provision was for the same amount. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3953 lakh. Agriculture extension programme was the major component of plan outlay with a provision of Rs. 1549.92 lakh. The Rajiv Kisan Mitan Programme of crop diversification launched by the State Govt in the year 2001 got good response from the farmers community. Under the diversification of cropping scheme additional area shifted to pulses and oil seed cultivation was 70,950 hectares and 41080 respectively. Sugarcane development scheme is being implemented in 3 districts, namely Bilaspur, Janjgir and Kawardha.

2.2 The physical achievements were as follows:

- 1) Incentive to farm yard manure through NADEP No. 979 (100 %)
- 2) Biogas No. 2875 (100 %)
- 3) Sugarcane development programme (Improved) Hect. 40 (100 %)
- 4) Surajdhara Yojna (Seed exchange programme) Qtl. 590 (100 %)
- 5) Annapurna Yojna (Seed exchnage programme Qtl. 750 (100 %)

The number of farmers insured under Crop Insurance scheme 5,35,152.

The anticipated physical achievements of other schemes are also 100 %.

3. ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04 Proposed Outlay 14,817.67 lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay of various development heads are as follows :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Crop Husbandry | 13,963.34 lakh |
| (2) Soil & Water Conservation | 339.77 lakh |
| (3) Agriculture Research & Education | 496.98 lakh |
| (4) Food Storage, warehousing & PDS | 17.58 lakh |
| Total : | 14,817.67 lakh |

3.2 The major physical targets of Crop Husbandry are as follows:

- 1) Incentive to farm yard manure through NADEP No. 1000
- 2) Biogas No. 3000
- 3) Sugarcane development programme (Improved) Hect. 50
- 4) Surajdhara Yojna (Seed exchange programme) Qtl. 600
- 5) Annapurna Yojna (Seed exchnage programme Qtl. 1000

Under Agriculture Engineering, the physical targets proposed for dozing and cultivation work are 4000 hectare and 2500 hectare respectively.

2. HORTICULTURE

1. Plan Objectives

An expansion in the horticulture base of the State is a necessity for our agriculture led economy. Chhattisgarh State is rich in diversity of biotic, abiotic as well as socio-economic conditions which promise the successful cultivation of many horticulture crops. Observing this colosus potentials, State Govt. has vowed to develop the State as a basket of fruits.

Horticulture development conforms the approach and strategy decided by Planning Commission, Govt. of India, for 10th Five Year Plan. Horticulture ensures growth, equity and sustainability as thought over in 10th Five Year Plan

being the core element of the agriculture development, as horticulture lead to the highest benefits, especially to the rural sector.

1.1. Departmental Activities

The Department of Horticulture works to develop the following branches:

1. Fruit Cultivation
2. Vegetable Cultivation
3. Floriculture
4. Medicinal & Aromatic plants,
5. Spices development

Observing the agro and micro-climatic conditions different pockets for different crops are decided to increase the area, production and productivity of different horticultural crops. Department extends the latest technology, scientific know-how, hi-tech information, planting material of superior quality and productivity and post harvest management advices to the growers.

2. Annual Plan 2002-2003 : Achievements

2.1 The approved outlay for annual plan 2002-03 is fixed at Rs. 609 lakh. The budgeted outlay was of same amount. Rs. 609 lakh is anticipated to be spent on the proposed schemes. The total area under horticulture was 1.39 lakh hectares at the end of March 2003.

2.2. The physical achievements of important schemes were (100%) as noted below : (Figures in bracket show percentage achievement)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1) Intensive Fruit Development programme | 108 hectares (100 %) |
| 2) Production of Banana | 1555 No of plants (100 %) |
| 3) Medicinal & Aromatic Plant | 1000 No. (100 %) |
| 4) Kitchen garden scheme | 67,000 No. (100 %) |
| 5) Floriculture program | 50 No. (100 %) |

The physical achievements of other schemes are also anticipated as 100 %.

3. ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 834.82 lakh

3.1 The proposed physical targets for the major schemes are as follows :

- 1) Intensive Fruit Development programme 150 hectare
- 2) Production of Banana 1600 No of plants
- 3) Medicinal & Aromatic Plant 1500 No.
- 4) Kitchen garden scheme 75,000 No.
- 5) Floriculture program 75 No.

3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Animal Husbandry occupies a prominent place in rural livelihood. It holds immense potentialities of additional source of employment and income to farming communities leading to increase in their standard of living. The strategies envisaged for Animal Husbandry sector are to increase veterinary health care, improve breeding facilities and provide employment opportunity to the rural people. The basic functions of Animal Husbandry Department are to carry out following programmes.

1. Opening of new dispensaries and up-gradation of existing dispensaries/hospitals for animal health care;
2. Improved breeding; conservation and preservation of indigenous breeds,
3. Sheep, goat and pig development programme
4. Fodder development programme

1.1 The department provides financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid for Dairy Development to *Raipur Dugdha Sangh (RDS)* which is the only body functioning in the area of dairy development. The prime objective of Raipur Dugdha Sangh is to increase per capita availability of milk on the one hand and to raise the living standard of milk producers on the other, by providing them suitable price of their milk and in time. RDS is collecting milk through its affiliated 314 dairy cooperative societies.

2. : Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievements

2.1 The approved outlay for the annual plan 2002-03 is of Rs. 1431.00 lakh. The Anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1431 lakh.

2.2 The physical achievements were as follows :

- 1) Distribution of poultry units under backyard poultry 2745 units (100 %)
2. Distribution of pig units (Pig trios on exchange basis) 225 units (100 %)
3. Distribution of Bucks on exchange basis 400 units (100 %)

2.3 Raipur Dugdha Sangha is collecting 16,738 kg. milk per day through its affiliated 314 milk cooperatives.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 2,136.99 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 2,136.99 lakh. The physical targets fixed are as follows

- 1) Distribution of poultry units under backyard poultry 5375 units
- 2) Distribution of pig units (Pig trios on exchange basis) 304 units
- 3). Distribution of Bucks on exchange basis 482 units

4. FISHERIES

1.1 Inland fisheries being a traditional occupation in the State has good potential for generating employment in the rural area . It has been estimated that 1.44 lakh. Hectare of water area is available in the State for fish culture. It includes 0.81 lakh. Hectare of 567 irrigation reservoirs and 0.63 lakh hectare of village ponds.

1.2 **Thrust Areas :-** A number of programmes/activities have been suggested to be taken up during the Tenth Plan. Of these some of the areas identified as thrust areas which need attention for the development of fishery sector in the State are as follows :-

- Production of fish seed
- Full Utilisation of Water Resources Under Fish Culture
- Reservoir Fisheries
- Reverine Fisheries

- Aquaculture Productivity\
- Accidental Insurance Scheme

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievements

2.1 The approved outlay was Rs. 246.00 lakh. The same amount was provided in the budget. The entire amount is likely to be spent on plan schemes.

2.2 Rs. 85.42 lakh was spent on fish seed production whereas Rs. 110.46 lakh was given as Grant-in aid Fish Farmers Development Agencies for development of fresh water aquaculture.

2.3 The estimated production of fish seed is 4045 lakh std. fry. and fish production is expected to be at 94,358 metric ton registering 100 % achievement by the end of the year.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 275.48 lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 275.48 lakh. The major physical targets are as follows :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Fish seed production | 4200 lakh stad. fry. |
| b) Fish production | 90,000 metric ton |

5 FOREST AND WILDLIFE

1.1 The State of Chhattisgarh has immense forest area of about 59.77 thousand sq km. consisting of 23.12. thousand sq. km reserved forest, 26.70 thousand sq. km protected forests and 9.95 thousand sq. km unclassified forest area which is 44 percent of the total geographical area of the State. .About 44 percent of such area grow economically important species like teak. saal, bamboo, tendu leaves etc. and 40% forest area is degraded forests. Forests are a prime source of non-tax revenue for the State. The dependence of tribal, marginal farmers and landless labourers on forests for employment, small timber, fuel, fodder and food is an acknowledged fact. However, large scale fuel wood removal and heavy grazing have caused denudation of forests affecting their renewability and production

capacity. It is also noteworthy that about 50 percent of the total village of the State are in the vicinity of the forest boundaries.

1.2 The deptt. is also implementing such project which are benefiting people living in forest villages or near the forest area. The activities of the forest department mainly relate to forest conservation, preservation, scientific management and development through various afforestation programmes. There are 425 forest villages in Chhattisgarh State and most of the inhabitant are still living below poverty line. The State is also rich in minor forest produce and medicinal plants. To conserve and develop medicinal plants schemes are taken up with the active involvement of local village forest committees

2 Annual Plan 2002-2003 : Achievements

.2.1 The approved outlay of the annual plan of 2002-2003 is Rs. 5226.00 lakh . A provision of Rs. 5,226.00 lakh made in the budget while the expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 4,572.50.

.2.2 The estimated The estimated production of forest products during the year 2002-03 is as follows : Major produce - Timber 53,600 cubic meter, Fuel wood 71,500 number, Bamboo 6000 notional ton. Minor Produce : Collection of Tendu leaves 17.20 lakh std. bags, Saal seed 138804 quintal, Harra 57,830 quintal.

2.3 The physical achievement of important schemes are anticipated as follows (% Achievement)

- 1) Rehabilitation of degraded forests : 25,000 hectares (93.4 %)
- 2) Fuel wood of fodder projects : 2,500 hectares (100.0 %)
- 3) Plantation in deserted forests : 10,300 hectares (100.0 %)
- 4) People projected Areas (PPA) : 9,000 hectare (100.0 %)
- 5) Medicinal Plantation through forest
village committees 22,600 hectare (100.0 %)

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 7,663.53 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 7,663.53 lakh. The physical targets fixed for the annual plan 2003-04 are as follows :

- 1) Rehabilitation of degraded forests : 75,000 hectares
- 2) Fuel wood of fodder projects : 3,000 hectares
- 3) Plantation in deserted forests : 32,000 hectares
- 4) People projected Areas (PPA) : 9,000 hectares .
- 5) Medicinal Plantation through forest village committees 23,000 hectare

3.2 In addition to financial support under normal, TSP and SCP schemes, the Department will utilise Rs. 20.00 crore from its Reserve Fund to meet the Plan scheme expenditure.

3.3 The Department will continue to maintain 3 national parks and 11 sanctuaries.

6. CO-OPERATION

1 The State has 7 Distt. Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development (DCARD) Banks with 212 branches, 1336 Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies with 20.38 lakh members in the year 2002-03. There is a compact sugarcane growing area in the State and other crops like oil seeds, pulses are also under cultivation but there is no sugar mill or any big or medium agro-based industry in Chhattisgarh. Hence highest priority is being given to organization of cooperative sugar factories. Efforts have been made towards structural changes in the newly organized 5 DCARD Banks are registered as independent district level institutions necessary to provide necessary services to affiliated primary credit societies and farmers.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

.2.1 The approved outlay for the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 1529.00 lakh. Same amount was provided in the budget. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1503.59

2.2 Rs. 86.00 lakh was spent on implementation of 3 ICDP projects and Rs. 200.00 lakh was invested in Bhoramdev cooperative sugar mill, Kawardha. The Sugar mill commenced its commercial production with crushing of 1000 ton of sugarcane per day. Rs. 50.00 lakh was invested in share capital of Primary DCARDB. Most of the physical targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the year.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 4,007.54 lakh

3.1 Rs. 550.00 lakh is allocated to four ICDP projects under implementation in Durg, Jashpur, Bastar and Raigarh districts. Rs. 200.00 lakh has been kept for investment in cooperative sugar mills, viz. : Danteshwari Maiya Cooperative Sugar Mill, Balod and Bhoramdev Cooperative Sugar mill, Kawardha. Rs. 44.30 has been allocated to Agriculture Credit Stabilization. Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for share capital for Primary DCARDB. The provision for state share in construction of godowns has been made for Rs. 140.00 lakh.

IV. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The basic objective of Rural Development programmes is alleviation of poverty and unemployment through training and subsidy to rural unemployed youth and to provide employment to marginal farmers/ labourers to discourage migration from villages. With a view to achieve this basic objective, various programmes of Rural Development are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the support of Govt. of India at a ratio of 25: 75. (State - GOI). Under the decentralised planning process, Rural Development Programmes have assumed greater significance as their implementation have been transferred to the representative institutions.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 18,511.00 Lakh, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 17,765.50 lakh.

2.1 The outlay approved for the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 13,046 lakh.

The allocation under different category of schemes were as under :

| | |
|---|------------------|
| a) Special Programmes for Rural Development | Rs 719.00 lakh |
| b) Rural Employment (EAS/JGSY) SGRY | Rs. 9084.00 lakh |
| c) Other Rural Development Programme | Rs. 3243.00 lakh |

2.2 The physical achievements on various schemes are as follows :

DPAP 51080.83 hectares which constituted 140 % of target fixed.

IWDP 12348 hectare,

Sawarna Jyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) 27,000 beneficiaries
(100 % achievement),

SGRY 313.49 lakh man days.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 24,701.34 Lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 24,701.34 Lakh. The proposed outlay on major schemes of Rural Development are as under

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) | Rs. 8750.00 lakh |
| b) DPAP | Rs. 2086.61 lakh |
| c) Community Development | Rs. 9226.45 lakh |

3.2 The physical targets of important schemes are as follows :

- DPAP 30,002 hectare ;
- IWDP 20,965.8 hectares,
- SGSY 29,000 beneficiaries (No.)

2. PANCHAYAT

1 Consequent to the 73rd amendment of the Constitution, the Panchayat Raj Act has been amended for the formation of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's), to deal with socio-economic problems at grass-root level effectively. In Chhattisgarh State the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions viz, 16 district Panchayats 146 Janpad Panchayats and 9,139 Gram Panchayats are functioning.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1 The approved outlay for the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 5320 lakh (including Rs. 4200.00 lakh provided by the XI Finance Commission). The same amount was kept in the State budget. The expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 4,417.44 lakh.

2.2 The amount is spent mainly on construction and maintenance of local development works. Training was provided to 9139 Panchayat Karmis as proposed.

3 Annual plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 5, 277.79 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 5,277.79 lakh. The proposed targets for annual plan 2003-04 are as follows :

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) Strengthening of Secretarial assistance in Gram Panchayat institutions | 4570 |
| 2) Incentives to Gram Panchayat for collection of taxes Institutions | 4570 |
| 3) Establishment of audit cell | 17 Cells |
| 4) Training of beneficiaries | 40,000 beneficiaries |
| 5) Computerisation of data | 146 Janpad Panchayat |

3. LAND REFORMS :

1 Continuous and periodic up-dating of records of rights and other land reforms measures are aimed at safeguarding the interests of tillers of soil, as also to keep the holding viable and economic through consolidation of small and fragmented land-holdings. Activities relating to land reforms measures viz, updating of records of rights, distribution of surplus land acquired under Land Ceiling Act, National Crop Insurance Scheme etc, are essential to establish a just and orderly society. The GOI in Ministry of Rural Development have also placed special emphasis on implementation of land reform Programmes by introducing centrally sponsored scheme of construction of record rooms on 50:50 sharing pattern.

2 Annual plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1 The approved outlay was Rs. 145.00 lakh. The allocation in the budget was of Rs. 302.50 lakh. against which Rs. 302.50 lakh is likely to be spent on the proposed schemes.

2.2 National crop insurance scheme was continued in all the 16 districts of State for preparation of production report. The IIRS Dehradun continued aerial survey of land of Raigarh and Jashpur districts. Rs. 118.20 is likely to be spent on updating of land records.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 62.33 lakh

3.1 The physical targets of important schemes are as follows :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) Land development scheme | 84 hectares |
| 2) National Crop Insurance | 7670 experiments |
| 3) Aerial Survey | 2 districts |
| 4) Up-to-dating of land records | 20 no. of residential quarters and 8 record rooms. |

V. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

1. WATER RESOURCES

1.1 But for a few pockets, the State is very rich in water resources. The State has an estimated surface flow of 5260 crore cubic meters (at 75 per cent dependability) out of which 4172 crore cubic meters against the National average of 4000 cubic meters. The main rivers of the State are Mahanadi, Hasdeo, Shivnath, Indravati and Sabri which are rain-fed as these originate from mountains devoid of snow. The State has developed irrigation potential of 14.11 lakh hectares annually. As in March, 2002 there were 3 major, 29 medium and 1959 minor irrigation schemes being implemented in the state. The ultimate irrigation potential of the State surface water is assessed as 43 lakh hect. from major, medium & minor schemes. The Plan priorities for this sector has been decided as follows :-

- Completion of ongoing major, medium and minor irrigation projects making much more effective use of irrigation facilities both existing and newly created
- Restore and improve old irrigation projects/works for creation of additional employment opportunities for rural masses.

1.2 States Water Policy —

The State has enunciated its *water policy* on 1.11.2001. The objectives of the policy are as follows :

- Integrated development of water resources sustainable on environment,
- Water Resources Development in draught prone and rain shadow areas,
- Providing water for drinking, agriculture and industrial purposes on rationalized rates,
- Encouraging private participants in the development of water resources.

- Ensuring participation of beneficiaries in the development of water resources,

To achieve the above objective, the following action plan is proposed to be implemented: 1) Water Resources planning 2) Water Resources Development 3) Water Resources Management 4) Rationalisation of Water Rate 5) Water conservation.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1 The approved outlay was Rs. 39193 Lakh . The same amount was kept in the State budget. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 38,773 lakh during the year 2002-03. The expenditure included an expenditure of Rs. 11728 lakh spent on minor irrigation projects.

2.2 Two major projects and one medium project are sanctioned under AIBP in the State. The major projects include Hasdeo-Bango Project and Jonk Diversion Project and medium project include Shivnath Diversion Medium Project.

2.3 The physical achievements were as follows : (potential created)

| | | | % Achievement |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Major projects | 4 projects . | 57,500 hectare | (62.2 %) |
| b) Medium projects | 1 projects | 500 hectare | (100.0 %) |
| c) Minor projects | | 29,625 hectares | (74.3 %) |

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 44,871.77 Lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay on major & medium irrigation projects is Rs. 21152 lakh. The outlay on minor schemes of Water resources department is Rs. 23759 lakh.

3.2 The proposed physical targets are as follows : (potential to be created)

- a) Major project 4 projects . 44,000 hectare
- b) Medium projects 2 projects 3,000 hectare
- c) Minor projects 38,000 hectares

1.4.3 The provision for 632 lakh has been made for World Bank Assistance Hydrology Project. The Plan provision for Hasdeo Bango project and Ravishankar Sagar project is Rs. 11508 lakh and Rs. 4402 lakh respectively. Rs. 150 lakh is allocated towards completion of Seven medium size projects

2 MINOR/MICRO IRRIGATION BY AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The Agriculture Department is also implementing minor & Micro irrigation schemes. The anticipated expenditure under Annual Plan 2002-03 was as follows

- a) Construction of wells - anticipated expenditure 291 lakh
- b) Micro/Minor irrigation anticipated expenditure 416 lakh

Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 1580 lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 1580.00 lakh.

- a) Construction of wells 1140 lakh
- b) Micro/Minor irrigation 440 lakh

3. FLOOD CONTROL

1 The Water Resources Department is implementing Flood Control Schemes in the State.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh was allocated to the Department in the annual plan against which the same amount of was kept in the State budget. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 30.00 lakh on flood control during the year.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakh

Four Flood control schemes will be are being continued to be implemented viz., Ghutku Nawapara, Dhodra, Gogra-nawapara and Shankar nalla in the annual plan 2003-04.

4. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

1 The State Government has created two command Area Development Authorities (CADA) viz. (1) Mahanadi Ayacut Development Authority, and (2) Hasdeo Ayacut Development Authority with objective of increasing agricultural production in irrigated areas by following methods:

- ❖ Bridging the potential created and its utilisation
- ❖ Efficient management of irrigation, water, soil and various inputs.
- ❖ Scientific crop planning *Provision for expansion of marketing facilities

All the schemes are centrally sponsored schemes on funding pattern in the ratio of 50.50.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1 The approved plan outlay was Rs. 108.00 lakh and same amount was kept in the State budget. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 171.92.

2.2 The construction of field and water channels in Mahanadi and Hasdeo CADA area was 5700 hectares. The area under Participation in Irrigation management (PIM) is also expected to be 5700 hectares.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 157.63 lakh

4.3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 157.63 lakh. . Important physical targets are given as below :

- a) Construction of field and water channel : Area 6500 hectares,
- b) Participation in Irrigation Management Area 6500 hectares.

VI. ENERGY

The per capita consumption of power has emerged as one of the important indicators of economic development. Therefore uninterrupted and adequate power supply is considered a prerequisite for development. Not only industries but modern agriculture is also dependent on the power sector. The responsibilities of generation, transmission and distribution have been assigned to State Electricity Board. Non-Conventional Sources of energy has gained importance in recent years. In Chhattisgarh to tap and supply the power from Non-Conventional sources, an autonomous agency CREDA (Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency) has been set-up by the State Government.

I. CHHATTISGARH ELECTRICITY BOARD :

1.1. Chhattisgarh Electricity Board has been constituted by the Government of Chhattisgarh on 15 Nov., 2000 under Madhya Pradesh Re-organisation Act.2000 of Section-58 sub-section (4) as per power given in Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 (Section-5). The Board has started its work effectively on 1st Dec. 2000. The Chhattisgarh Electricity Board is operating mainly through 2 wings viz. Generation and transmission /distribution wing. The installed capacity of power generation is 1360.20 MW as on 31st March comprising of 1240.00 MW Thermal and 120.20 MW Hydel capacity. Out of total 19720 villages of the State, 18099 villages have been electrified. as on 31st March 2002.

1.2 Priority and Thrust Areas :

In first phase of transmission those areas have been selected for construction of new EHV sub-station and lines where the voltage problem is acute and is telling upon the revenue of the Board. Similarly, 33/11 KV sub-stations and 33/11 KV lines are being laid first in those areas where there is acute problem of load management i.e. where the lines and transformers are overloaded. As far as

generation is concerned, the programme for generation is being adopted to suit the load growth of the State as also thrust is to harness the natural sources available in the State. The department has proposed the various activities to be undertaken in thrust areas mainly on turn key basis combined with department efforts also.

The departmental policy to introduce reform in CSEB for the sake of optimisation of efficiency and to introduce energy audit scheme at all level for which 100% materialisation has been planned and is being executed. There has been thrust on making quality supply available to consumer in the State at reasonable price to encourage the industrialisation and increase in consumption of energy of exiting industries in the State.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

The approved outlay for the year 2002-03 was Rs. 1375.00 lakh. (including Rs. 586.00 lakh under PMGY). Rs. 1,375.00 lakh was provided the State budget as against which same amount was released and spent on the proposed schemes.

II.1.2 During the year electrification of 110 villages, 1000 Majra/Tola, energisation of 5,500 pump sets and 20,000 single light point connection was completed. The construction of 10 new 132 k.v. sub-stations and 303 km lines were completed in this year. Thus physical achievement was 100 % in most of cases and more than 100 %. Chhattisgarh Electricity Board has installed high precision electro-mechanical meters in the premises where consumption was above 200 units.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay : 8108.00 Lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 8,108 lakh. During the year electrification of 40 villages, 1000 Majra/Tola, energisation of 5500 pump sets and 20 thousand single light point connection is proposed to be completed. Besides construction of 5 nos. of 220/132 KV Sub-station and 297 km line is proposed.

were taken in the plan 2003-04 whereas the work have been taken during 2003-04. The installation of 6 shunt/series comp. capacitors are proposed to be completed.

2. NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA)

1.1 The Government of Chhattisgarh has constituted Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency in the State under Deptt. of Energy. CREDA is undertaking programmes relating to generation of solar, wind, biogas and biomass energy approved by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy, Govt. of India. The main activities of Regional offices are focused on solar water heating system, solar cookers, national programme of improved chulha and photovoltaic power packs.

1.2 There are about 1550 un-electrified villages in Chhattisgarh out of which 1250 cannot be electrified by conventional means. CREDA has prepared and submitted project for providing single point connection and drinking water facilities through Solar Photo-Voltaic technology. Thrust area of CREDA for 10th Five Year Plan will be electrification of un-electrified villages, development of small hydro sites with exploring their potential and implementation of family size biogas plants.

1.3 The departmental standard of CREDA as per norms fixed by MNES is quite high than other States, particularly adjoining and newly born States. MNES has enlisted Chhattisgarh in the list of best performance States which is being selected on the basis of the State which has achieved 100% target. The Incentive policy of Non-conventional Energy sources duly prepared by CREDA would attract entrepreneurs to set-up Non-congenital based power plant in the State.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1. A Plan provision of Rs. 544 lakh (including Rs. 112 Lakh under IREP of Rural development Deptt.) was made for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The same amount was kept in the State budget and the plan expenditure was also of the same

amount.

2.2. There was 100% achievement in the area of Bio gas, power sector, Solar heating system and energy conservation. The target of 3,000 number of Domestic Bio-gas achieved. The number of Cooker and Improved Chulha distributed were 1560 and 2000 respectively. Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) also the achievement was 100% .

3 Proposed Outlay Annual Plan : 2003-04 Rs. 375.00 lakh.

3.1. The proposed outlay is Rs. 375.00 lakh. The important physical targets proposed are as follows :

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Bio Gas Domestic | No. | 8000 |
| b) Bio-mass | No. of blocks | 8 |
| c) Battery operated Vehicle | No. | 1 Vehicle |
| d) Solar Cooker | No. | 1560 Solar cooker |
| e) Solar Water Heating System | No. | 1.00 lakh |
| f) Improved Chulha | No. | 2000 |

VII. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Accelerated economic development is dependent on carefully planned investment in the industrial sector. State has a number of advantages in the field of industrial development :

1. Natural resources abundant mineral reserves.
2. Availability of critical infrastructure – surplus power and opportunities in infrastructure provisioning.
3. Strategic Location : equal proximity to western southern and eastern markets.
4. Factors of production : Low cost of land, peaceful industrial work force.

. The Industrial policy announced by Chhattisgarh Govt. identifies four broad strategies for rapid and balanced industrial development.

1. Cluster based industrial development.
2. Good Governance and Excellent Infrastructure.
3. Improving competitiveness of SSI.
4. Directed incentives.

The policy aims at the long term sustainable growth of the Industrial sector rather than short term growth as also strengthening of indigenous entrepreneurial skills. For the specific purpose of developing strategic industry clusters, the State has identified some thrust sectors such as agro based and forest based industries, mineral based industries, traditional industries and sunrise industries. The State Government will rely more on the development of infrastructure rather than incentives. Under the new policy, subsidies will be provided for infrastructure support, Technology patent and for those providing employment to weaker section.

In Chhattisgarh, Commerce & Industries Department is responsible for development of Large, medium and modern small Industries.

1 COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

1 The important schemes of industrial development are as follows :Technology upgradation fund, Infra-structure support subsidy, Margin money loan to SC & ST entrepreneurs, Project preparation grant, Use of information technology, Human Resource Development Fund, Grant for Equity in different Industrial parks, Establishment of new industrial areas, Establishment of Vocational Training Council, etc.

2 Achievement : Annual Plan 2002-03

2.1 The anticipated expenditure for annual plan 2003-03 is **Rs. 949.80 lakh**. The amount was spent on providing Interest subsidy & state investment subsidy to industrial units set up in the State. Grant was provided to the organisation imparting entrepreneurship development training programmes.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 2261.80 lakh

.3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 2261.80 lakh. A plan provision of Rs. 1700.80 is made for Large and medium industries and Rs. 561.00 lakh for small industries. The amount will be spent mainly on development of infrastructure facilities in industrial area, Technology upgradation fund (Rs. 50.00 lakh), Establishment of Investment Promotion Board (Rs. 196.80 lakh) and Cluster based industries. Grant will be provided for establishment of Soft ware park at Bhilai, Agro-park at Jagdalpur and Food Park at Rajnandgaon.

2. RURAL INDUSTRIES:

Rural Industries represent the local culture and the life style of the rural people. For giving more focussed attention to the generation of employment opportunities and increasing the work efficiency of production centers in rural areas by ensuring timely supply of raw materials, Training to the field staff, qualitative improvement in the crafts and rehabilitation of the trained craftsmen,

the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Leather Development, Khadi & Village Industries are working in the State.

To develop a conducive environment for the development of the rural & village industries, emphasis has been laid on the following activities:

- Technology transfer, research & development.
- Advance training & study tours for traditional artisans.
- Basic training for rural employment.
- Market survey / intelligence
- Women participation as a part of family oriented programmes.
- Involvement of Village Panchayats/voluntary organisations /other institutions for intensive development.

2.1 SERICULTURE :

1. Sericulture is a gainful land use activity with agro-forestry base which occupies prominent place in rural industries. In Chhattisgarh State two types of sericulture activities are being implemented : (a) Tasar, (b) Mulberry

1.1 (a) Tasar : These are traditional activities. There are two types of tasar varieties : 1. Nature Grown 2. Reared variety.

1.1.1 Nature Grown Tasar : These are mostly restricted to Bastar Division where thick Sal forest exists. Tasar cocoons are found naturally in the sal forest. The total production of nature grown cocoons is about 5 crores per annum. On an average one beneficiary family gets Rs.1500 to 2000 per annum.

1.1.2 Reared Variety Tasar : In almost all the district of Bilaspur division part of Bastar and Raipur division the rearing of tasar silk worms is being done traditionally on Saja & Arjuna bushes in forest by the SC/ST beneficiaries. Present level of production of reared variety cocoon is around 150 Lakhs.

1.1.3 Externally Aided project :- With the help of Japanese Bank for International Co-operation an ambitious externally project has been taken up and is being implemented in the Bilaspur Division of the State covering entire districts of the Bilaspur, Korba, Janjgir, Raigarh, Jashpur, Surguja and Korea.

1.2 (b) Mulberry Sector :

Mulberry sericulture is a non-traditional activity for Chhattisgarh. Beginning was made during 1980 and 133 number of farms were established and plantation of mulberry was done departmentally. The leaves were utilised by the beneficiary and cocoons produced by beneficiaries are purchased by the deptt. Thus the beneficiaries could get Rs.8 to 10 thousand income per annum.

2 Annual Plan 2003-03 Achievement

2.1 A provision of Rs. 1039 lakh was made in the annual plan 2002-03. Same amount was kept in the State Budget. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 996.80.

2.2 The physical achievements were as follows :

1. Production of mulberry cocoons 47,000 kg.
2. Production of tasar cocoons 709 lakh kg providing employment to 40 thousand beneficiaries.

Thus physical achievements are 100 %.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay 1165.47 Lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 1165.47 lakh. Plan provisions on major schemes are :

- a) Tasar Development & Extension Program. Rs. 295 lakh
- b) Sericulture project funded by JBIC Japan Rs. 563 lakh

The important physical targets are noted as under :

- a) Tasar Cocoon Production Reared and Nature Grown 825 Lakh cocoons
- b) Mulberry Cocoon Production 70 thousand kg.
- c) Employment generated in Tasar & mulberry projects 1,00,000 man days

2.2 HANDICRAFTS:

1. Handicrafts form a part of State's rich cultural heritage. State Government has formed a cell under Khadi and Village Industries Board for development of handicrafts in Chhattisgarh State and implementing those schemes which were running by the M.P. Hastshilp and Hahathkargha Vikash Nigam Ltd. Handicraft cell is implementing the following schemes through Development cum-Collection centres at district/ regional level:

1. Grant in aid to Handicraft worker in training.
2. Grant in aid to Handicraft workers for tools and work-shed.
3. Rebate on sales of Handicrafts.
4. Reimbursement of interest subsidy for Handicraftsmen .
5. Financial Assistance to Handicraft society and cooperatives.

Exhibitions Fairs are also being organised at State/ National levels.

2 Annual Plan 2002-03: Achievement :

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 19.00 Lakh was approved in the Annual Plan 2002-03 of the State for Handicrafts against which Rs. 8.40 lakh is anticipated expenditure..

2.2 Training was provided to 750 craftsmen and financial assistance was provided to artisans societies and cooperatives..

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 149.45 Lakh

The amount will be utilised for training of artisans, tools & equipment facilities to artisans and interest subsidy to beneficiaries.

2.3 HANDLOOMS:

1. The activities of Directorate of Handlooms include development of handlooms, power-looms and industrial cooperatives. The strategy of development in the handloom sector comprises expansion of handloom industry, training of weavers and non-weavers for skill upgradation, improving the qualities and design

of handloom cloth, providing modernized handlooms and ensuring development of entrepreneurship in the weavers community.

1.1. The main objective of the handloom schemes is (1) to increase the income, livelihood and employment opportunities of the weavers & Weaving Entrepreneurs. (2) Creation of better facilities through supply of raw material design & marketing (3) .To develop moderate designing and development in the quality & production.

2. :Annual plan 2002-03 : Achievement

2.1 The Approved outlay of the Annual Plan was of Rs. 319 lakh.

2.2 The physical achievements of important schemes were as follows:

Achievement

| | | |
|--|----------------|--------|
| a) Handloom Training to | 670 weavers | 92.5 % |
| b) Production of Cloth | 200.91 m.mt. | 98.7 % |
| c) Employment generation | 45,000 persons | 68.2 % |
| d) Industrial Cooperatives - Employment generation | 7000 persons | 77.0 % |

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 363.82 lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 363.82 lakh The physical targets are fixed as under :

| | |
|--|----------------|
| a) Handloom Training to | 8,000 weavers |
| b) Production of Cloth | 228 m.mt. |
| c) Employment generation | 75,000 persons |
| d) Industrial Cooperatives - Employment generation | 10,100 persons |

2.4 KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

1. The main objective of the Khadi and Village Industries is to generate employment opportunities in rural areas through the development and sustained growth of khadi & village industries. Khadi & Village Industries Board is implementing schemes of K & V industries. The Board has 13 production units and 4 sales show room in the State.

2. Annual plan 2002-03: Achievement

2.1 A provision of Rs. 92 lakhs was made in the annual plan 2002-03. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 91.02 lakh. .

2.2 The anticipated physical achievement pertaining to all schemes namely training & marketing assistance, margin money scheme and production is 100 %.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 389.03 Lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 389.03 lakh. The amount will be utilised on margin money scheme, Training of workers, Marketing assistance to artisans, Bee-keeping training, and production of khadi in its 13 production centers.

3. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The State of Chhattisgarh is endowed with vast mineral resources, which pave the way for industrial development in the State. The important minerals, found in the State, are Limestone, Iron-ore, coal, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Bauxite, Granite, Tin-ore & Base metals etc. Chhattisgarh ranks 2nd among the mineral producing states of India. The new mineral policy of the State will be beneficial to the common man, profitable to the Government and development oriented for industrial sector.

1.1 The Department will continue the investigation work in detail for important minerals with collaboration of private sector particularly in some of the 8 probable blocks for diamond, 4 blocks for gold and 5 blocks for base metals during the Tenth plan period. Looking to the increasing demand for polished decorative dimensional Stones for buildings and edifices, demarcation/ proving of stones, useful for cutting/polishing has been proposed to be taken up in revenue land of Bastar, Mahasamund, Dantewara, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. In addition to this,

investigation work for iron-ore, tin-ore, corundum, quartzite, clay etc. has been proposed to be carried out in various regions of the state.

2 Annual plan 2002-2003 Achievement

2.1 The approved outlay of Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 647.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 653.73 lakh.

| | Achievement | |
|---|------------------|-------|
| 2.2 The physical achievements were as follows : | | |
| a) Geological Survey and Mapping of mineral exploration | 5000 sq. km | 100 % |
| b) Pitting & trenching in | 100 cubic meters | 100 % |
| c) Sampling | 18000 samples | 100 % |
| d) Drilling | 6000 meters | 100 % |

3 Annual Plan Proposed Outlay Rs. 807.23 lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 807.23 lakh.

3.1 The physical targets are proposed as under :

| | |
|---|------------------|
| a) Geological Survey and Mapping of mineral exploration | 5000 sq. km |
| b) Pitting & trenching in | 100 cubic meters |
| c) Drilling | 6000 meters |
| d) sampling | 18000 samples |

Rs. 30.00 lakh is kept for a laboratory to test the for Coal samples.

VIII. TRANSPORT

1. CIVIL AVIATION :

1. Civil Aviation Department is constituted to arrange for the maintenance of State Govt. air craft air strips and to make available Government air craft for VIP flights. The priority of the department is as follows :-

- a. Upgrade and extend existing air strips under the control of State Govt. and to construct new air strips.
- b. Promote facilities of aviation and training in the State.

2 : Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements

The Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 62.00 lakh and the same amount was provided in the State Budget. The entire amount is anticipated to be spent on the schemes undertaken by the Department. 100 % physical achievement is anticipated.

3 PROPOSED OUTLAY : Annual Plan 2003-04 Rs. 110.00 lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 110.00 lakh. The amount will be spent on construction of Hanger at Mana Air port, Raipur (Rs. 50.00 lakh) and construction of Helipads in districts & renovation of Chakrabhata air strip (Rs. 30.00 lakh).

2. ROADS & BRIDGES

1. The economic growth of a State depends upon the availability of good infrastructural facilities. Other sectors of the economy can grow only when there is well-developed national/state high ways and other district/village roads for moving goods with speed, economy and efficiency. Chhattisgarh is surrounded by six States. Therefore traffic from all these States passes through the state, which brings to bear heavy pressure in its road network. At the end of the financial year 2002 the

total length of the road constructed /maintained by PWD was 35.1 thousand Km, out of which 24.2 thousand km was pucca road (including 10.1 thousand km. B.T. and 14.1 thousand km WBM roads) and 10.9 thousand km was kacha road. The length of different categories of roads was : National highway 1.83 thousand Km., State highway 3.61 thousand Km., District roads 2.12 thousand Km. and Village roads 27.52 thousand Km.

1.1 The State has road density 24.5 sq. km per 100 Sq. Km. while the National average is 75.00 sq. km. During the year 2002-03 renovation of about 330 km. WBM road and about 400 km. BT road has been completed since Rail communication is quite poor in the State hence the expansion of road length is absolutely necessary to link remote tribal pockets and scheduled caste dominated areas for industrialisation and rural development.

2. : Annual plan 2002-03 Achievements

The approved outlay for the annual plan 2001-02 was Rs. 7,152.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 23,483.69 lakh. The Public Works Department anticipates to achieve 100 % targets by completing construction of 15 number of major bridges, 21 number of minor bridges and construction of 811 km road length.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay : Rs. 35,698.35 lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 35,698.35 lakh. In addition to completing the on going schemes of construction of roads and bridges, the department has proposed an ambitious plan of construction of two North South corridor roads and four East West corridor roads in the State. These roads are :

- 1- Ramanujganj -Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur- Konta Road 922 KM
- 2- Mariagunda - Kawardha - Manendragarh - Janakpur Road 774 KM
- 3- Manpur - Kanker- Sihawa - Devbhog Road 219 KM

4. Manendragarh - Ambikapur - Kunkuri - Raikera Road 115 KM
5. Pandaria - Mungeli - Bilaspur - Suhela Road 274 KM,
6. Kotmi - Katghora - Dharamjaigarh - Lavakera Road 302 KM

3.2 A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is made in the annual plan for construction of 10 Railway Over/Under bridges.

3.3 Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojna (CM Road Scheme) :- Construction of 66 number of bridges and 234 number of rural roads will be taken up with NABARD funding. Four works of road construction of third phase, 5 road construction work of fourth phase and one road work of fifth phase is targeted to be completed during the year. Similarly, Construction work of 3 bridges of third phase, 1 bridge of fourth phase, 12 bridges of fifth phase and 5 bridges of sixth phase are targeted to be completed during the year.

3.4 Four lane construction work of Raipur -Durg Road with private investment under BOT will be taken up.

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. The Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of Chhattisgarh had constituted *Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology* on 19 January, 2001 under the Society Registration Act, 1973. The Council is working as autonomous registered society with the following aims and objectives :

- To identify the areas where science & technology input is required for the progress of the state in development sectors. (with special reference in SC/ST and weaker section of the society).
- To optimise sustainable development of the State through science & technology.
- To contribute towards development of science and technological capabilities in the State.
- To ensure better utilization of the resources of the State.
- To promote modernization of the State through inputs of Science & Technology.

The Department of Science & Technology provides Grant-in-aid to the Council to implement the schemes of the department.

2. : Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements

The Approved outlay was Rs. 48.00. The same amount was allotted in the state budget. The entire amount is expected to be spent by 31st March 2003. The amount is spent on (1) Strengthening of the Council (2) Research and Development activities and (3) Popularization of Science activities.

3. Annual Plan : 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 73.03 lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 73.03 lakh. During the plan in addition to continuing all ongoing schemes, a new scheme "Establishment of National Natural Resource Information System (NNRIS)" is proposed with an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakh.

2. ENVIRONMENT

1. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) has been constituted by Chhattisgarh Government on 25th July 2001. The CECB has taken over the activities and offices of erstwhile M.P. Pollution Control Board working in Chhattisgarh. The Board is entrusted with primary responsibility of implementation of three Basic Environment act. Viz. 1) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, and 3) Environment Protection Act 1986.

1.1 Thus the activities of the CECB are categorized in the following schemes. Control of Pollution; Prevention of time specific pollution at site of Mela, Monitoring of Water and Air Noise & Vehicular Pollution; Research and Development and strengthening of the organisation.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievements

The approved annual plan outlay was Rs. 125.00 lakh. The same amount was provided in the State budget and the same amount is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03. All the proposed targets pertaining to control of pollution and monitoring of pollution are expected to be achieved by the end of the year. The monitoring of pollution included monitoring of Industrial Effluent, Water Bodies, Others water quality, Industrial Emissions, Ambient Air quality, Vehicle Emissions and Noise level.

3. PROPOSED OUTLAY : Annual Plan 2003-04 Rs. 125.00 lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 125.00 lakh. The amount is allocated on : 1) Strengthening of the organization Rs. 30.00 lakh, 2) Control Pollution Rs. 30.00 lakh; and 3) Monitoring of Pollution Rs. 55.00 lakh.

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT FUND

I. The State Govt. had commenced the MLAs-Local Area Development Scheme since 29th July, 1994 on the lines of the MPs local Area Development Scheme launched by GOI. The State Govt. has replaced this scheme by a new scheme called " Chhattisgarh Asthaniya Vikas Nidhi Yojna (Chhattisgarh Local Development Scheme)" from the year 2002-03. Under this scheme, the proposals received from public, MLA and other bodies are being sent to officer-in-charge in Mantralaya and after approval from Cabinet the schemes is sent to respective collectors for onward action on their part.

2. - Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements

The Approved outlay for Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 2620 lakh .The same amount was kept in the State budget and anticipated to be spent by the end of the year. The anticipated expenditure was Rs. 2620 lakh.

3. Proposed Outlay : Annual Plan 2003-04 Rs. 1820.00 lakh

An amount of Rs. 1820.00 lakh is proposed under Annual Plan 2003-04 for MLA Isthaniya Vikas Nidhi (Chhattisgarh Local Area Development Scheme).

2. SURVEY & STATISTICS

1. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is nodal agency for collection, compilation, analysis and interpretation of Primary and Secondary data both at State level and District level and also creating a reliable data base for planners and Administrators.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements :

An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan 2002-03. The same amount was kept in the State Budget against which expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 13.91 lakh. The amount was spent on three schemes, namely (1) Effective implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (2) Strengthening of District Statistical Machinery and (3) Training programme of statistical personal.

3. Proposed Outlay : Annual Plan 2003-04

An outlay of Rs. 13.90 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04. The amount will be spent on three continuing schemes as envisaged in the year 2001-02.

3. TOURISM

1. Chhattisgarh, situated in the heart of India, is endowed with rich cultural heritage and attractive natural diversity. The state is abundant with ancient monuments, rare wildlife, exquisitely carved temples, Buddhist sites, palaces, water falls, caves and hill plateaus. Most of these sites are untouched and unexplored and offer a unique and alternate experience to tourists compared to traditional destinations which have become overcrowded.

1.1 Tourism has very important linkages with other sectors including industry, trade transportation, hospitality, etc. The Govt. of Chhattisgarh recognises these vital linkages as well as the importance of tourism for creating large-scale employment and for promoting social integration. In order to position the state as a unique multi-attraction tourism destination, the following potential areas for development has been identified :

1. Eco-Tourism 2. Culture, Heritage and Village Tourism 3. Adventure Tourism 4. Pilgrim Tourism and 5. Business cum Entertainment Tourism.

1.2 In order to improve tourist perception and project the State as a unique and desirable State to visit, the Govt. would implement a marketing strategy in collaboration with industry stakeholders and local population.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements :

A provision of Rs. 596 lakh was made for Tourism development in the State Plan 2002-2003. The State Govt. had provided same amount in the budget. as proposed. The amount was spent on development of tourism centres, publicity and promotion camps and Grant-in-aid to local bodies.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay : Rs. 1,051.00 lakh

3.1 The proposed plan outlay is. Rs. 1051 lakh. The amount is allocated on the following schemes :

1) Development of tourism centres 2) Development of tourist circuits
3) Publicity and promotion, 4) Youth and adventure Tourism 5) Fair and festivals
6) Development of health centres; and 7) 15% investment subsidy on tourism projects

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. SCHOOL EDUCATION:

1. The National Education Policy, 1986 and its revised Action Plan 1992 gives priority to Universalisation of Elementary Education by making educational facilities more accessible and higher enrollment of girls in the schools. The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is yet another measure to link the education with earning livelihood and qualitative improvement in education. Other policy decision included is opening of primary schools in villages with population 300 and above. The villages having population between 200 to 300 are being covered by Junior Primary Schools under Education Guarantee Scheme. The non formal education centers are being opened in villages having population less than 200. To ascertain public participation in spread of primary education and decentralisation of education related administration, the management responsibility have been deployed to Zila/Janpad/Gram Panchyats in rural areas and Municipal teachers, undertake repair work of school buildings etc. Besides Rural/Urban Education Committees have also been formed to look after specific problem of educational institutions. These efforts have borne fruit in Chhattisgarh State which is evident from the fact that the effective literacy rate which was 42.91 percent in 1991 census has moved up to 65.18 percent in 2001 census which is very close to national average of 65.38 percent. The male and female literacy rate has now gone up to 77.86 percent and 52.45 percent respectively in 2001 census.

1.1 The State has introduced English language as compulsory language right from Class-I. Free Computer education is provided to girls students under Indira Suchna Shakti programme. Time bound enrolment drive ' Padhbo Badhbo School Jabo'. has resulted in achieving 100 % enrolment in primary schools of all districts except Dantewada a Naxal affected district.

1.2 In Chhattisgarh State , School education schemes are being implemented by School Education (Public Instruction) and Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Welfare Departments.

1.3. School Education Deptt.

The School Education Department is responsible for school education from pre-primary level to Higher Secondary level (excepting Tribal sub-plan areas) in the State. Under Universalisation of education programme, the Deptt. is running 31019 primary schools including 5720 Education Guarantee Centres through Rajeev Gandhi Education Mission. The Department is running 6868 middle schools, 1194 High School and 1384 Higher Secondary Schools.

1.4 Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribe & OBC Welfare Department

The Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribe & OBC Welfare Deptt. of the Chhattisgarh State, at present has 8.15 thousand Junior Primary Schools./ Primary Schools, 1.89 thousand middle schools and 315 High School, 289 H.S. Schools, 6 Model H.S. Schools, 3 girl education complex, one Gurukul School And 11 Sports Complex. Regarding hostels, facilities the Department is running 1064 pre-metric, 76 post metric and 597 Ashram Schools

2. Achievements : Annual Plan 2003-03

2.1 The Approved outlay for school education was fixed at Rs. 34013 lakh in the Annual Plan 2002-03. The Plan and budget provision for School Education Deptt. was Rs. 11,161 lakh while the plan provision of Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribe welfare department was Rs. 22,852 lakh.

2.2 The Anticipated achievements (by 31st march 2003) of important schemes of School Education are as follows :

| <u>School Education Deptt.</u> | <u>Achievement</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|--------------------------|----------|
| a) Mid-day Meal Program | 16.96 lakh students | 100 .0 |
| b) Indira Suchna Shakti Yojna | 1.11 lakh girls students | 85.4 |
| c) Uniform to girl students | 2.22 lakh students | 91.0 |
| d) Free Text books to Primary students | 9450 students | 90.0 |
| e) Integrated education for disabled child | 1601 students | 96.0 |

Tribal & Sch. Caste Development Deptt.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|
| a) Mid-day meal Program. | 11.57 lakh students | 100.0 |
| b) Incentive Schemes for Tribal girls education | 42,300 students | 100.0 |
| c) Post Matric & State Scholarship to S.T. students | 26,050 students | 100.0 |
| d) Uniform to Sc & ST Girl students | 48,500 students | 100.0 |
| f) Post matric & State Scholarship to SC students | 30,000 students | 100.0 |
| g) Ashram Scholarship to SC students | 8,100 students | 100.0 |
| h) Post Matric & State scholarships to OBC students | 73,000 students | 100.0 |

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 51,667.18 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay for the schemes of Schools Education Deptt. and Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribe & OBC Welfare Department is Rs. 14,992.22 lakh and Rs. 36,674.96 lakh respectively.

3.2 The allocation on primary and secondary school education is Rs. 17802.61 lakh and Rs. 17,752.94 lakh respectively.

3.3 The physical targets are proposed as under :

| a) School Education Deptt. | Targets |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) Mid-day Meal Program | 16.96 lakh students |
| b) Indira Suchna Shakti Yojna | 1.30 lakh girls students |
| c) Uniform to girl students | 2.25 lakh students |
| d) Free Text books to Primary students | 11,550 students |
| e) Integrated education for disabled child | 1,652 students |

b) Tribal & Sch. Caste Development Deptt. :

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| a) Mid-day meal Program. | 11.58 lakh students |
| b) Incentive Schemes for Tribal girls education | 45,000 students |
| c) Post Matric & State Scholarship to S.T. students | 30,000 students |
| d) Uniform to Sc & ST Girl students | 50,000 students |
| f) Post matric & State Scholarship to SC ştudents | 30,000 students |
| g) Ashram Scholarship to SC students | 8,200 students |
| h) Post Matric & State scholarships to OBC students | 75,000 students |

2. ADULT EDUCATION :

1. In the State of Chhattisgarh the eradication of illiteracy among the age-group 15-35 years is the main task under Adult Education scheme. Since the literacy is a pre-requisite for the human resources and hence it is essential for the State to reduce the extent of illiteracy specially among the adults to enable their meaningful participation in the development process. To eradicate the illiteracy among the adult, the National Literacy Mission was constituted in the year 1990 with the objective to start its mission on voluntary & campaign basis. Earlier under TLC/PLC the functional literacy centres were formed under chairmanship of the District Collector. District literacy committees were also formed. Now the total literacy campaign has been converted into a new form as *Padhbo Padhabo Andolan*. It is now developed as public programme rather than Govt. programme by decreasing the distance between Govt. and community through Panchayati Raj Institutions & school complexes. To increase the responsibility, duties and rights of Panchayats, efforts are being made to select the teachers (Guruji) of their own choice. 100 % literacy in all the districts is proposed in Tenth Five Year Plan.

2. Annual plan 2002-03 : Achievements :

The approved outlay and budget provision for Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 86.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure is also Rs. 86.00 lakh. Continuing Education centres have been opened in the villages of Durg district.

3. Annual plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 226.50 lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 226.50 lakh. The amount will be spent for implementation of Post literacy program in 7 districts and continuing education program in 5 districts.

3. HIGHER EDUCATION (Non-Technical) :

1. The main objectives of higher education are to promote, diversify and improve instruction delivery system to bring about qualitative change in the higher education in the State. The Department of Higher Education has adopted strategy to provide essential basic minimum facilities of equipment, furniture, buildings, books and journals to libraries in an effective and planned way, using minimum capital investment and through involvement of public participation. Expansion of education in remote & troublesome areas would be mainly through distance education by Open University courses of correspondence. The State will also take steps to provide vocationalisation of courses for self-employment generation. As on 1st Nov.2002, 116 college (40 colleges in tribal areas) were functioning with 84.41 thousand students, out of which the girls students were 31.10 thousand.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievements

2.1 A provision of Rs. 2681.00 lakh was made in the Annual Plan 2002-03. The anticipated expenditure by 31st march 2003 is Rs. 2653.12 lakh.

2.2 Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1469.51 lakh was given to Government colleges which constituted 54.8 % of annual plan expenditure. Rs. 508.05 lakh was provided as Development Grant to the Universities Raipur, Bilaspur and Khairagarh. Financial Assistance was provided to Bhoj open University and Indira Kala University Khairagarh is Rs. 25.25 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh respectively.

2.3 During the year permission was given to 9 Universities and 25 colleges in private sector.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 4,814.48 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 4,814.48 lakh. Development Grant of Rs. 2298.00 lakh to Universities constitutes the major component (51.8 %) of plan outlay. Salaries and allowances of College Staff is second major component (Rs. 1463.70 lakh i.e. 30.4 % of outlay) of plan outlay. Rs. 393.24 lakh is proposed to be provided for construction of college buildings. In the Plan Rs. 100.00 is provided for Stationery to SC. and ST students of colleges.

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. The State of Chhattisgarh has presently 12 Engineering Colleges (3 Autonomous, 7 Private and 2 Self-financing) and 10 Polytechnic colleges (including 3 Women Polytechnics) with a total intake capacity of 3335 and 1495 students respectively. The courses being run include Information Technology, Electronics & Telecommunication, Computer Science, apart from conventional courses of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy. Apart from this, a number of Post Graduate Courses are also being run in various areas Viz., Energy, Water resources, Computer Technology, etc.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievements :

2.1 The approved outlay and budgeted outlay was Rs. 813.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 544.31 lakh.

2.2 As proposed in the Annual Plan 2002-03, Equipments were purchased for newly launched courses and staff was appointed to teach these courses in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Financial assistance was provided to autonomous colleges and strengthening of new polytechnics and existing Women Polytechnics.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 1,066.76 lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 1066.76 lakh. In addition to continuing schemes, the proposed outlay includes following new schemes :

- 1) Purchase of equipments for On-line Counseling of students seeking admissions in Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics... Rs. 41.30 lakh
- 2) Purchase of equipments for Electronics & Tele-communication laboratories in the Engg. Colleges of Raipur, Jagdalpur and Bilaspur. Rs. 127.20 lakh
- 3) Purchase of equipments of newly launched course of MCA in Raipur Engineering Colleges. Rs. 30.00 lakh.
- 4) Purchase of laboratory equipments for 3 Polytechnics. Rs. 25.00 lakh

5. SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

1. The State Government has set up Directorate for Sports and Youth Welfare with the aim of encouraging outstanding sports persons, voluntary agencies, developing play grounds, stadium, swimming pools, training of coaches and sport centres.

1.1. The Sports and Youth Welfare Department has formulated its sports policy to ensure the effective implementation of the various schemes run by the Govt. for the overall development of sports and sports persons in the state.

2. Annual Plan 2002-2003 Achievement :

2.1 The Provision of Rs. 517 lakh was made in the Annual Plan 2002-2003. The anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2003 was also Rs. 517.00 lakh.

2.2 The anticipated achievement of physical targets by the end of March 2003 is 100 %. The Women sports meet and Rural sports meet were organised in all 16 districts as proposed. Incentives were given to players for improvement of performance. Other schemes implemented during the plan period were : Purchase of sports goods to District Coaching Centres, National Sports Talent Search Meet, and Grant to Yuva Sandhi.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 533.00 Lakh.

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 533.00 lakh. Sports event are proposed in all 16 districts of Chhattisgarh. Major physical plan targets are proposed as under :

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|
| a) Coaching to Players | 16 centres | 5,000 players |
| b) Rural sports meet | 16 meets | 6,400 participants |
| c) Women Sports Meet | 16 meets | 4,800 participants |
| d) Sports Talent search Meet | 16 Meets | 2,000 players |
| e) Incentive to Players | 16 districts | 2,400 players |
| f) Grant to Yuva Sandhi | 16 districts | 4,000 players |
| g) Purchase of sports goods for Distt. Coaching Centres | 16 centres. | |

6. ART AND CULTURE

- 1. The Department of Culture in Chhattisgarh has two sub-sectors :**
 - A. Languages, Culture & Gazetteers.**
 - B. Archaeology, Museums and Archives.**

1.1 LANGUAGE, CULTURE & GAZETTEERS -

Activities under this sector aims at to provide assistance and grants for organisation of jayanti, samaroh, utsav & festivals and participation in scheduled fairs & festival outside the State. The Deptt. is providing grants/assistance to various Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutions.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES:

Activities under Archaeology and Museum sector include Archaeological Survey of the State, excavation and preservation of protected monuments establishment and maintenance of museums for display of collected works. In the State archives documents of historical importance are preserved.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

2.1 The Approved outlay of the Plan was Rs. 342.00 Lakh. The total anticipated expenditure is Rs. 101.72 lakh. The anticipated expenditure on Archaeology & Museum, Publication and promotion of languages and Gazetteer was , Rs. 92.05 lakh. Rs. 5.67 lakh and Rs. 4.00 lakh respectively..

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 535.34 Lakh

3.1 The major component of total Proposed Plan outlay are as under :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Archeology & Museum | Rs. 281.27 lakh |
| 2) Archives | Rs. 7.50 lakh |
| 3) Languages & Culture | Rs. 234.78 lakh |
| 4) Gazetteer & Statistical Memorial | Rs. 11.79 lakh |

7 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

1. In line with the National Health Policy of "Health for all" the State of Chhattisgarh has formulated strategies for development of health services. The thrust in the Tenth Five Year is on expanding the availability of basic health services to the community and in enhancing the efficiency of these services. The number of government hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population is 33 in the State as against the all India figure of 97. The major handicap in extending medical and health care to the people of this State are large distances and poor network of communications coupled with predominance of SC/ST communities, spread over length and breadth of the State. The cost of delivery of health services in these circumstances are very high.

1.1 The Public Health and Family Welfare program in the State covers three segments :

- (A) Health Services (Including Food and Drug Control)
- (B) Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy
- (C) Medical Education

1.2 Health Services (Including Food and Drug Control)

At present the State has 6 district hospitals, 2 leprosy hospital, one leprosy home, one T.B. hospital, 6 district T.B. centres, 114 community health centres, 513 primary health centres, 3818 sub-health centres, 17 Urban civil hospitals and 39 Rural/Urban family welfare centres. Besides, national health programmes like blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria eradication, and family welfare programmes are also being implemented.

1.3 Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy

The Directorate of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy is looking after one Ayurvedic College with attached Ayurvedic Hospital, 6 Ayurvedic Hospitals, one Homeopathic Hospital, 633 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 6 Unani Hospitals, one Ayurvedic Pharmacy and 51 Homeopathic dispensaries. The State

has been declared a "Herbal State" so the State's Ayurvedic Pharmacy is being upgraded and strengthened by opening of a Drug Testing Laboratory.

1.4 Medical Education

The Directorate of Medical Education is looking after one Medical College with 100 seats, one hospital with 700 beds and one cancer hospital with 23 beds attached with medical college. To prepare a trained and skilled force of medical personnel three years Practitioners in Alternate Medicine Course has been started in the State. Two new Medical colleges and one Dental College are opened and started imparting medical education. The Para Medical education is being imparted in the Medical College at Raipur and in all the District Hospital in the State.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievements :

2.1 The Approved outlay of Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 6935 lakhs. The expenditure by the end of March 2003 is anticipated at Rs. 4187.05 lakh. The expenditure on Health Services, ISM & Homeopathy and Medical education is anticipated at Rs. 37779.67 lakh, Rs. 225.38 lakh and Rs. 108 lakh respectively. The major expenditure (Rs. 2,251 lakh) was on strengthening of the basic minimum health services. Rs. 1165 lakh was spent on Prevention & Control of communicable diseases. Rs. 352 lakh was provided for urban health services to 110 Allopathy hospitals and dispensaries. Under medical education, Rs. 38 lakh was provided scholarship to 460 SC & 430 ST students. 100 % target of test of Food and Drug Sample achieved. Two new Ayurvedic and one Homeopathy dispensaries were opened during the plan period.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 9,965.05 Lakh

3.1 The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 9,965.05 lakh The proposed outlay covers provisions of Rs. 4763.00 lakh for providing basic minimum

medical services, Rs. 1437 lakh for Urban Health services, Allopathy hospitals and dispensaries and Rs. 1212 lakh provision for prevention & Control of communicable diseases. Rs. 153.62 lakh is proposed for purchase of equipments for Tele-medicine at Raipur, Bilaspur, Marwahi and Jagdalpur. Four Primary Health Centres and three Sub-primary health centres are proposed to be opened.

3.2 The proposed allocation to Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy is Rs. 281.80 lakh. The amount will be spent mainly on strengthening the Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries with provisions of medicines.

3.3 The proposed outlay on medical education is Rs. 128 lakh. Grant to Medical Colleges (Rs. 50 lakh) and Scholarships to SC & ST students (Rs. 55 lakh) are major components of Medical education outlay.

8 EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SERVICES (ESIS)

1. The main objective of Employees State Insurance (ESI) Services is to provide protection against loss of wages due to disability in work on account of sickness maternity, disablement to the Insured persons and their family members covered under E.S.I. act. At present State has 10 ESI dispensaries. Since there is not even a single Indoor Hospital under ESI services in Chattisgarh hence there is a proposal to open a 10 bedded diagnostic centre/emergency centre at Raipur.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement :

The approved outlay for ESI services was Rs. 74.00 Lakh. The anticipated expenditure is also Rs. 74.00 lakh. The amount is spent on strengthening the existing dispensaries and opening of two dispensaries.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 111.54 lakh

The proposed and budgeted outlay is Rs. 111.54 lakh. The amount will be spent on strengthening of dispensaries and purchase of equipment and medicines.

9. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

1. The Public Health Engineering department is mainly responsible for providing whole some, safe and potable drinking water in the rural, urban and industrial areas. Simultaneously drainage, sewerage and sanitation programmes are also being carried out by the department in urban and rural areas. At present piped water supply schemes in rural areas are being maintained by Gram Panchayats while maintenance of urban water supply schemes is the responsibility of urban local bodies. The PHE department. is presently responsible for maintenance of hand pumps in rural areas.

1.1 Rural Sector : Under Minimum Needs programme priority is on supply of drinking water through hand pump in NC (no source) and PC (partially covered) habitation. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) sponsored by Government of India, for small villages where the sources are failure within the village, successful sources are to be investigated in nearby areas and water is to be supplied by providing pumps and pipes normally through a cistern. These are called spot source schemes.

1.2 Normally for villages above population 2000, piped water supply scheme are provided. However villages having lesser population are also considered for piped water supply scheme if found necessary.

1.3 Rural Sanitation is although important but could not draw attention of the rural mass. The programme at present is being carried out by the department under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme.

1.4 Urban Sector : For smaller towns with population less than 20,000 persons adequate funds will be provided for improving the present status of water supply and up-gradation where ever required. Up-gradation of water supply status for towns population up to one lakh or above is proposed in State Sector.

1.5 At present partial sewerage system has been laid only in two towns viz. Raipur and Bilaspur towns of the State.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

2.1. Against the Approved Plan outlay of Rs. 13,530.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure by the end of March is Rs. 13,583.58 lakh. The major expenditure (Rs. 7911 lakh) was on Rural water Supply programme which constituted 58.2 % of total expenditure.

2.2 The anticipated physical achievements are as follows :

| | Achievement | % |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| i) Coverage of NC/PC Habitation | 4634 habitations | 100.0 |
| ii) Rural Sanitation Programme (Construction of latrines) | 4000 Latrines | 100.0 |
| iii) Provision for on going Rural Public Water Supply Schemes | 152 schemes | 100.0 |
| iv) Urban Water Supply Scheme (population less than 20,000 persons) | 10 schemes | 100.0 |
| v) Establishment of Laboratories | 16 laboratories | 100.0 |

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 13,120.75 lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 13,120.75 lakh. Since highest priority is given to water supply in rural area, 74 % of total outlay is proposed on Rural Water Supply Schemes.

3.2 The physical targets proposed are as under :

| | Physical Targets |
|---|-------------------------|
| i) Coverage of NC/PC Habitation | 7542 habitations |
| ii) Rural Sanitation Programme (Construction of latrines) | 3000 latrines |
| iii) Provision for on going Rural Public Water Supply Schemes | 152 schemes |
| iv) Urban Water Supply Scheme (population less than 20,000 persons) | 10 schemes |
| v) Establishment of Laboratories | 16 laboratories |

3.3 Following new schemes are proposed :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) Water Supply Schemes in Chowki (Rajnandgaon district) and Than- Khamaria (Durg district). | Rs. 61.95 lakhs |
| 2) Maintenance of existing Urban Water Supply Schemes | Rs. 220.69 lakh |
| 3) Purchase of MCB Trucks as Auxiliary vehicles for digging and installation of tube wells. | Rs. 75.00 lakh |
| 4) Joint Water Supply Scheme for Vidhan Sabha Campus & AG Building. | Rs. 60.00 lakh |

10. HOUSING

10. A. Housing

1. The Housing and Urban Development policy of the State clearly enlists housing sector as one of the main areas of sectoral urban development. The urban poor particularly slum dwellers will get special attention in housing sector during Tenth Plan period. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development and poverty Alleviation has launched Valmiki Ambedkar Urban Housing Scheme for construction and repair of houses for the people living in slums. In addition to implementing the Valmiki Ambedkar Urban Housing Scheme, the State Govt. has also launched schemes for economically weaker sections in urban areas.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03, Achievement :

The outlay approved was Rs. 1533 lakh while the anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2003 is Rs. 615.00 lakh. The target of construction of 284 houses for Govt. employees achieved.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 1032.82 Lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 1032.82 lakh. The Budgeted outlay is of same amount. The proposed outlay is meant for construction of 4500 houses for economically weaker sections and 100 houses for Govt. employees.

10 B . RENTAL HOUSING

1 In Chhattisgarh, now the Scheme of Rental Housing is being implemented by Deptt. of Environment and Urban Development. The Deptt. is constructing and purchasing residential houses for Govt. employees. The houses are allotted to the govt. officers / employees at subsidized rent.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03, Achievement :

The Approved outlay was Rs. 200 lakh while the anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2003 is also Rs. 200.00 Lakh. The Physical target of construction of 38 houses for Govt. Officers / employees achieved.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 500.00 lakh. The provision of proposed outlay is for construction of 50 new houses for the Govt. employees to be constructed during the year 2003-04.

11. RURAL HOUSING

1. The Department of Panchayat & Rural Development is implementing 3 housing schemes to provide public housing to shelterless in rural areas poor under PMGY (Rural Housing), Indira Awaas Yojna and Rural Housing credit-cum-subsidy scheme. First two schemes are being implemented for providing housing facilities to the families living below poverty line while the third one is for the families having annual income up to Rs. 32 thousand per annum. Indira Awas Yojna covers both Construction of new houses as well as upgradation of old/ Kachha houses.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The Approved Plan provision was for Rs. 1011.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during the year is also Rs. 1011.00 lakh. The anticipated physical achievements is 90 %. The details are given as under:

| <u>Scheme</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Achievement</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1) Indira Awas Yojna | No. of houses | 16,586 | 90.0 |
| 2) PMGY (Rural Housing) | No. of houses | 3,108 | 90.0 |
| 3) Credit-cum-subsidy scheme | No. of Houses | 630 | 90.0 |
| <u>Upgrading of Kucha House to Pucca House: No. of</u> | | <u>1537 houses.</u> | |

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 1014.50

The proposed outlay is Rs. 1014.50 lakh. The proposed physical targets are appended as under :

| <u>Scheme</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Targets</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) | No. of houses | 6,579 |
| 2) PMGY (Rural Housing) | No. of houses | 3,799 |

Credit-cum-subsidy Housing scheme is now merged with Indira Awaas Yojna.

12 URBAN DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATION

1. In Chhattisgarh State, two Departments viz. Urban Administration and Urban Welfare have been merged in single Urban Administration and Development Department. The Department provides grants-in-aid and loans to the urban local bodies so that they could provide civic amenities and facilities to their citizens. In addition to State Plan schemes, the Deptt. is also implementing Central sponsored schemes like SJSRY, NSDP, EIUS, ect. The proposed Plan outlay is Rs. 11,775.87 lakh. The budget provision is also Rs. 11,775.87 lakh.

Urban Administration & Development : Proposed Outlay

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1A- Urban Administration | Rs. 2,657.10 Lakh |
| 1B- Urban Development | Rs. 454.17 Lakh |
| 1C- Urban Welfare | Rs. 558.00 Lakh |
| 1D- Urban Projects | Rs. 105.60 Lakh |

Total: Rs. 3,774.87 Lakh

State Capital City Project Rs. 8,001.00 Lakh

Total : Rs. 11,775.87 Lakh

13.A URBAN ADMINISTRATION

Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

Against approved outlay of Rs. 2684.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure during the plan period 2002-03 is Rs. 2.572.00 lakh. Financial assistance in form of Grants and loans provided to local bodies for development work, basic amenities, environment improvement etc. constituted major portion of expenditure.

Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay RS. 2,657.10 lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 2,657.10 lakh. A provision of Rs. 800 lakh is made for grant of local bodies for basic services as per recommendations of 11th Finance Commission. Other items of major expenditure are : Loan to Municipalities for development work (Rs. 600 lakh), Grant to local bodies for basic amenities (Rs. 750.00 lakh) and Grant to urban local bodies for basic amenities (Rs. 400.00 lakh) .

13.B. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1 Directorate of Town & Country Planning is the parent organisation to guide and overview the regional and urban development activities within the State. Now the Urban Administration & Development Deptt. prepares development plan (Master Plan) for the towns, reviews and modifies developments Plans and implements them through agencies like Development authority and urban local bodies. It also monitors IDSMT a centrally sponsored scheme executed by various local bodies.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The approved outlay was Rs. 159.00 lakh. Entire amount is anticipated to be spent as was proposed.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 454.17 lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 457.17 lakh to be use for preparation of Development Master Plans.

13.C URBAN WELFARE

1. The State Govt. has launched many Urban Welfare schemes from 1st May 2002.

The expenditure of these schemes these schemes was met from the Grant of XI finance Commission.

2. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 558.00 Lakh.

The proposed Outlay is Rs. 558.00 lakh.

13.D. URBAN PROJECTS

1. Urban Project sector covers monitoring, supervision, review and management of the Urban Development projects. It also covers Slum upgradation. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made in the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the repayment of loan and interest to HUDCO as committed liabilities of State Govt. The committed liability of State Govt. is Rs. 105.60.

2. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 105.60 Lakh.

The proposed outlay is Rs. 105.60 lakh.

14. STATE CAPITAL PROJECT

1. The State Govt. has envisaged that the new Capital city would be a modern eco-friendly settlement, an urban renaissance based on the concept of an "expandable city " that would be relevant for at least next 50 years and would reflect the desires and aspirations of the local people. The New Capital city is proposed to have high and efficient standards of physical infrastructure in the form of road network, communication facilities, water supply, electricity, open landscaped spaces, Parks, waste disposal, etc.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

2.1 The approved outlay for State Capital Project in the Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 8213.00 lakh against which expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 6,730.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure on acquisition of land is Rs. 5,000.00 lakh while Rs. 850.00 lakh was spent on construction of 80 meter wide 10 KM. road and 3 bridges.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 8,001.00 Lakh

3.1 The proposed outlay is Rs. 8001.00 lakh. The proposed physical targets are as follows

| | | | Targets |
|----|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1) | Construction of Road | 80 meter wide | 40 KM |
| 2) | Construction of Bridges | 80 meter wide | 3 bridges |
| 3) | Plantation (Environment Reform) stage 1 | | 95 hectares |
| 4) | Water Supply Scheme | Stage 1. | |
| 5) | Land acquisition | | 5000 hectares |

15. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

1. The main objective of this Department is to organise multi-media publicity campaigns to highlight welfare schemes, specially those which are for the benefit of poor and weaker sections of the society. The focus during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period will be on two areas : first, to strengthen the information and knowledge resources availability for the new state by setting up a State Land Information and Documentation Centre. Second, at the information and knowledge resources at the levels of Gram Panchyats would be strengthened.

2. Annual Plan 2003-03 Achievement :

A provision of Rs. 50 lakh was made in the annual plan 2002-03. The amount is anticipated to be utilized on creation of State Level Information Resource and Documentation Centre.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 68.70 lakh

The village level Information Resource and Documentation centres are proposed to be set-up during the year.

16. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Tribal and Scheduled Castes Development Department is entrusted to implement development and welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities. The Department is also Nodal agency for planning activities in Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan and other special assistance plans.

16. 1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 32.5 percent of the total population of the State. The State has more than one dozen scheduled tribes living in rural areas. Five tribes namely, Abujha-Madia, Baiga, Pahari Korwa, Virhor and Kamar have been identified as special tribes by Govt. of India for special assistance. The State is having 18 major Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 9 MADA pockets and 2 other minor projects to look after the area specific requirement of tribal communities including development of infrastructural facilities..

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The Approved Plan Outlay was Rs. 1438.00 Lakh against which anticipated expenditure is of same amount.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 5,698.08 lakh.

The proposed Plan outlay is Rs. 5,698.00 lakh. The Budget provision is also of same amount.

The achievement of important State Plan schemes in 2002-03 and Proposed Outlay in Annual Plan 2003-04 are given in Table I.

Table - 1

| Sl. No | Name of Scheme | Annual Plan 2002-03 Anticip. Expend. (Rs. in Lakh) | Annual Plan 2002-03 Physical Achievements | Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh) |
|--------|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Permanent Development program in Integrated Tribal Development Project | 1800.00 | 661 works | 1800.00 |
| 2 | Local Area Programme under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) | 850.00 | 407 work | 850.00 |
| 3 | Self Employment Scheme | 600.00 | 1271 beneficiaries | 600.00 |
| 4 | Special Backward Tribal Dev. Agency | 290.00 | 147 works | 300.00 |
| 5 | Local Development program in Mada Area | 50.00 | 72 work | 50.00 |
| 6 | Minor Construction by Deptt. Agency | 162.33 | 115 work | 170.00 |

16.II. Welfare of Scheduled Castes

1. The Scheduled castes constitute 12.20 percent of total population of Chhattisgarh. The problem faced by these communities are manifold and complicated in nature. These relates to poverty, illiteracy, untouchability and atrocities, etc.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The Approved Outlay was Rs. 1517.00 Lakh. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1517.00 lakh.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 2,794.99 lakh.

The Proposed Plan outlay is Rs. 2,794.00 Lakh. The achievement of important State Plan schemes in 2002-03 and Proposed outlay in Annual Plan 2003-04 are given in Table II:

Table II

| Sl. No | Name of Scheme | Annual Plan 2002-03 Anticip. Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh) | Annual Plan 2002-03 Physical Achievements | Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh) |
|--------|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Investment in share capital-Chhattisgarh S.C. Cooperative Develop. Corporation | 1000.00 | one | 1000.00 |
| 2 | Intensive Development of Scheduled Castes Habitats | 145.60 | 75 beneficiaries | 145.60 |
| 3 | Self Employment Scheme | 435.00 | 37 beneficiaries | 435.00 |
| 4 | Anusuchit Jati Sahayata Yojna | 50.00 | 400 beneficiaries | 50.00 |
| 5 | SCP Area Development Scheme | 125.86 | 40 work | 125.86 |

16.III. Welfare of Other Backward Classes

1. The other backward classes are in general economically, educationally and socially backward. Emphasis in plan schemes is their up-liftment through economic measures and education.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

Approved Plan outlay was Rs. 1240.00 Lakh. The anticipated expenditure is also Rs. 1,240.00 Lakh

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs.1,194.55 Lakh

Scholarships to OBC students is the major component of Plan outlay. The number of State Scholarships to be awarded to the students are 25,000.

18. LABOUR WELFARE

1. The main function of the Labour Department is to maintain industrial peace and implement labour welfare schemes for workers and their family members.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 : Achievement :

The approved outlay was Rs. 58.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 47.00 lakh. Construction of 500 Houses for Bidi workers (Rs. 35.00 Lakh) accounted for 74.4 % of total plan expenditure. Rehabilitation of 50 Bonded labourers was also one of important achievement.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 75.46 lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 75.46 lakh. The budget provision is also Rs. 75.46 lakh. The amount is proposed to be spent on construction of houses for Bidi workers and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

19. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

1. The Directorate of Employment & Training is entrusted to impart various vocational training programs. The Industrial Training program in the State is being executed in 124 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) with 16024 sanctioned seats.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The Approved Plan outlay was Rs. 1100.00 lakh against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 757.62 lakh. The amount was spent mainly for purchase of machine tools for new trades and construction of buildings.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs . 1,156.80 lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 1156.80 lakh. The Plan provision in the budget is also Rs. 1156.80 lakh. A provision of Rs. 832.93 lakh has been made new

proposal meant for purchase of equipment & machines for new modern trades and construction of building of 4 Industrial Training Institutes. It includes provision of Rs. 75.00 lakh for ITI Jagdalpur, Rs. 67.00 lakh for repair of barracks at ITI Bilaspur, Rs. 66.00 Lakh for purchase of machine tools for Mini-ITI Hathband, Bemetra Kurud and Chirmiri, Rs. 171.50 lakh for purchase of machine tools for ITIs.

20 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1. The primary objective of Employment Services which is extended through Employment Exchanges is to provide prompt, efficient and adequate services to job seekers as well as to the employers. The Unemployment Allowance scheme is continuing plan scheme which is being implemented through Employment Exchanges under which educated unemployed from family below poverty line get unemployment allowance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The provision in the Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs 138.00 Lakh. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 138.00 lakh. The number of beneficiaries were 3943.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 137.60 lakh

The amount will be spent on unemployment allowance to educated unemployed. The target is 16,989 persons.

21. SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The main objective of the Department of Social Welfare is Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, delinquent and neglected children under disabled persons Act 1995 and Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and to bring vulnerable sections within the main stream of society.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The approved outlay was Rs. 352.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2425.00 lakh. The abnormal increase in plan expenditure is due to transfer of National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disability (NPRPD) scheme from CSS to State sector with a provision of Rs. 1934.10 lakh.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 752.21 lakh

The Plan provision is meant for NPRPD, Welfare of Disabled and Child Welfare & Juveniles Welfare fund. The physical targets fixed are as follows :

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) NPRPD | 166,000 beneficiaries, |
| 2) Welfare of disabled | 7,250 beneficiaries |
| 3) Juvenile welfare | 1,000 beneficiaries |
| 4) Child Welfare | 500 beneficiaries. |

22. WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT

1. The Department of Women & Children Development was established with the objective of specific attention to the integrated development of women and children and to uplift their social & economic status along with the improvement in health through nutritional diet under Nutrition programme. According to State Govt. Policy for Women Empowerment, the State will ensure for empowerment of women by review and reformulation of laws, procedures, policies, rules as well as programme to ensure gender equality and equity. The State Govt. has constituted Indira Mahila Kosh (Fund) for economic and social development of women.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The approved plan outlay was Rs. 1573.00 lakh against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1508.00 lakh . The anticipated expenditure on construction of Anganwadi buildings is Rs. 1100.00 lakh. The Department provided financial assistance of Rs. 34.00 lakh and Rs. 32.00 lakh for Jagriti shivirs and Ayshmati scheme respectively. Now the Ayushmati scheme has been merged with Rajeev Jeevan Rekha and is extended at Block level. The Department has provided financial assistance to 43 NGOs engaged in women & Child development activities. Financial assistance is also given to Ram Krishna Mission for running the Jawahar Bal Vikas Kendra. Swashakti Project is being implemented in three districts of the State covering 19 development blocks and 396 villages.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed outlay Rs. 4644.48 lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 4,644.48 lakh. The budgeted outlay is also Rs. 4644.48 lakh. The Plan provision for construction of Anganwadi building is Rs. 1500.00 lakh which is in addition to Rs. 750.00 lakh for Anganwadi building from financial assistance of NABARD and Rs. 300.00 lakh under ICDP with the assistance of World Bank. Rs 100.00 lakh will be provided for Mahila Kosh.

23. NUTRITION

1. The Nutrition programme aims to provide supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and non formal health education to children below 6 years of age, pregnant / lactating mothers and adolescent girls to remove mal-nutritional requirement in the children. Special emphasis are also being given to this programme for benefit to SC/ST families and other BPL families The Women & Child Development Deptt. is also running special nutrition programme in two cities viz. Rajnandgaon and Ambikapur.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The revised approved plan outlay of Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 5,193.00 lakh including Rs. 576.00 lakh under PMDY. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3,145.00 lakh. The amount spent in tribal and slum area was Rs. 800.00 lakh and Rs.285.00 lakh respectively. 35 child development projects under PMGY is being implemented in the State. The number of children and women benefited under ICDP programme through 152 children development projects were 9.77 lakh and 2.17 lakh respectively. Minimata Nutrition scheme under National Nutrition Mission Programme is being implemented in Sarguja district. The number of beneficiaries is 84 thousand.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 5,039.38 lakh

The proposed Plan outlay is rs. 50.39 lakh. The budget provision is also Rs. 5039.38 lakh. The plan allocation for Nutrition programme in rural areas, tribal areas and slum areas is Rs. 1500.80 lakh, 1116.00 lakh and Rs. 353.00 lakh respectively.

24. LEGAL AID TO POOR

1. The scheme aims at the protection of poor against the injustice of influential and power sections of the society. The State Govt. has constituted Vidhik Sahayata Tatha Vidhik Salahkar Mandals and Legal Aid Committees at different levels to provide legal aid and advice to the poor.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 28.00 lakh against the plan outlay of same amount. The anticipated number of Lok adalt camps held are 400.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 20.00 Lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 20.00 lakh. The plan provision is meant for holding Lok adalats and legal aid to poor.

25. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO THE JUDICIARY

1. On the direction of the supreme court a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing infrastructural facilities to the Judiciary by construction of court building and residential quarters for judges was taken up in Madhya Pradesh in 1994. The scheme is also being implemented by Govt. of Chhattisgarh.

2. Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement :

The Approved outlay was Rs. 138.00 lakh. The said amount is spent on construction of court building and residential buildings as was proposed .

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 341.00 Lakh

The Plan provision of Rs. 341.00 lakh is meant for construction of court building and residential buildings.

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

1. WELFARE OF PRISONERS :

1. . The main two activities of Jail Department are "Welfare of Prisoners" and *Modernization of Jails*. Under the Scheme "Welfare of Prisoners" the provisions mainly are construction of flush type latrine and barracks and construction of hospital building in all sub jails. Establishment of LPG Gas, purchase of equipments for the hospital buildings for all sub jails and purchase of modern equipments constitute the Scheme "Modernization of Jails".

2. Annual Plan 2002-03, Achievement :

The approved outlay was of Rs. 192.00 lakh against, which Rs. 70.00 lakh is anticipated to be spent on welfare of prisoners schemes.

3. Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 192.94 Lakh

The proposed outlay is Rs. 192.94 lakh. The following works with capital content are proposed to be done:

- 1) Arrangement for supply of clean and adequate water in all Jails
- 2) Construction of barracks, workshop sheds and flush type latrines in all Jails;
- and 3) Purchase of equipment for hospital building.



2. PUBLIC WORKS

1. This Plan Scheme includes outlays for construction of administrative building of those departments which are not covered under plan schemes.

2. Annual Plan 2002-2003 Achievement :

The Approved Plan outlay was Rs. 3275.00 lakh against which expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 4748.61 Lakh. The completion of construction of 129 building works under normal plan, 100 works under tribal sub-plan and 23 works under SCP is anticipated.

3 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay Rs. 4766.51 Lakh

The proposed plan outlay is Rs. 4766.51 lakh. The budget provision is also of same amount. This Plan Scheme covers construction of office buildings of Departments, (Rs. 742.55 lakh), School buildings (Rs. 275.00 lakh), buildings of Primary Health Centres, (Rs. 190.00 lakh), Residential quarters (Rs. 62.08 lakh) and ITI buildings. During the year 100 building works under normal plan area, 73 building works under tribal sub-plan area and 6 works under SCP are proposed to be completed.