



**DRAFT**

**ANNUAL PLAN**

**2005 - 2006**

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**GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH**

9543

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## **SUMMARY**

### **BASIC DATA :**

- The state was formed on 1st November 2000 with a geographical area of 137 thousand sq. km. which accounts for 4% of the country's area.
- A per 2001 Census the state has population of 2.08 crores which accounts for 2.03 per cent population of the country.
- Density of population is 154 per sq. km. as against national average of 324.
- Scheduled Tribe population is 31.76% against national average of 8.08%
- Scheduled Caste population is 11.61% against national average of 16.5%
- About 38% population is living below poverty line.
- About 82% people depend for their sustenance on Agriculture and forest.

### **ADVANTAGES :**

- Forest area of 59.77 thousand sq. km. which is 44% of the geographical area of the state. NTFP, Bamboo, Timber and biofuel can generate income and employment to alleviate poverty of 8747 villages situated near forests and dependent on them.
- State is rich in Water Resources with normal annual rainfall of 1350 mm. Ultimate irrigation potential of the state is 5.36 million ha. but till March 2003 only 1.72 million ha. could be created.
- State is rich in mineral resources. Iron Ore accounts 18.96%, Coal 16.10%, Bauxite 6.44%, Tin 99.93%, Dolomite 12.72%, Gold 4.4% and Quartzite 21.31% of the national mineral resources. During 2003-04 mineral revenue received was RS. 637.17 crores. Proposed mineral revenue target for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 700.00 Crores. Mineral exploration work has to be expedited .
- Work participation rate in the state is around 46.54 per cent as against country's average of 37.46%. People migrating in search of wage employment must be employed locally.

- In tribal areas chemical fertilizers and pesticides have not been used in the past. Organic farming of scented rice, vegetables, spices and medicinal plants can get premium prices and can be exported in bulk.
- The state has identified 10 lakh ha. of area for Jatropha Cultivation. Superior germplasm is available within the state. The country is importing non edible and crude oil. State can easily meet 10% of the country's biodiesel demand in near future.
- Forests are rich with bamboo growth. People have also grown bamboo near their habitations. Basors are expert in making bamboo handicrafts and furniture. National Bamboo Mission can train one lakh families in new technology and provide tools and marketing help to enable them to cross the poverty line.

#### **DISADVANTAGES :**

- Mono cropping, poor productivity, low cropping, negligible area under commercial crop area adversely affecting economy of farmers.
- Large scale migration of people outside the state in search of wage employment upsets the socio-economic growth of the state.
- High concentration of poverty (38%) is stagnating in the state. Specific schemes are required for reduction of poverty.
- The state is importing fruits, milk, milk product, fish, egg, meat etc. Malnutrition is rampant, circumstances warrant promotion of horticulture, animal husbandry and dairy development in the state.
- Health indicators like life expectancy, IMR, MMR etc. are lower than national average. "Health for all" is possible only by integration of Allopathy and Indian System of medicine.
- Naxalites are becoming more aggressive.
- Economy depends to a large extent on monsoon rainfall. Droughts are common and unless drought proofing is attempted through integrated Watershed development it is difficult to alleviate poverty.

## **PLAN ALLOCATION :**

- During 2005-06 an outlay of Rs. 4490.06 Crores has been kept.
- NABARD has agreed to provide Rs. 814 Crores under RIDF.
- World Bank is likely to provide financial assistance of Rs. 80 Crores for Poverty Reduction Project.
- ADB is likely to provide Rs. 360 Crores for road and bridges.
- European Commission is likely to provide Rs. 150 Crores.

**During Annual Plan 2005-06 following key schemes will receive special attention :-**

### **AGRICULTURE :**

- HYVs seed production and distribution for commercial cropping, oil seeds and pulse production;
- Promotion of organic farming and use of biopesticide;
- Contract farming and establishment of farmer's market;
- Sinking of one lakh Shallow tube wells in 10000 villages by farmers for increasing 6 lakh ha. irrigation area and enabling 2 lakh families to cross poverty line.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :**

- Distribution of indigenous cow to poor tribals and dairy development.
- Establishment of biotechnology center to develop animal vaccine, pest resistance seeds and plants.
- Establishment of a Veterinary University.

### **HORTICULTURE :**

- Integrated Wadi Project for horticulture development,
- Organic Cultivation of Spices and Medicinal Plants.

### **FORESTRY :**

- Integrated Watershed Development Programme with a focus on bamboo plantation by Forest Development Corporation.



**IRRIGATION :**

- Completion of number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects.
- Increasing irrigation efficiency and crop productivity.

**ENERGY :**

- Up scaling the generation capacity and reducing transmission and distribution losses.
- Ensuring energy security in 1500 tribal villages through biofuel and solar energy.

**INDUSTRY :**

- Promotion of Handicraft, Sericulture and Handloom industries for generation of employment and economy to poor people

**HEALTH :**

- Health for all by integrating allopathy with Indian System of health care.
- Standard production of herbal drugs, nutraceuticals and cosmoceuticals.
- Establishment of an Ayurvedic University.

**EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION :**

- Five lakh families will be assisted in a focused manner to alleviate their poverty.
- Implementation of Bamboo and Biofuel missions will generate employment to 10 lakhs people.

**REQUEST FROM PLANNING COMMISSION :**

- Annual Plan 2005-06 may be sanctioned with an outlay for Rs. 4500 crores.
- Enhanced allocation under AIBP,
- Inclusion of Korea and Korba districts under RSVY
- ACA for sinking of 50000 Shallow tube wells during 2005-06 (on the pattern of Bihar and Assam amounting Rs. 75 crores;
- ACA for development of new Capital and High Court building;
- Extending "Food for work scheme" in 16 districts of Chhattisgarh.

**ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY - 2005-06 OF CHHATTISGARH**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development</b>	<b>Approved Annual Plan 2004-05</b>	<b>Proposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>	<b>Sectoral Percentage 2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>	22290	31375.71	6.99
<b>II</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	36498	35874.15	7.99
<b>III</b>	<b>SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>	2298	2600.00	0.58
<b>IV</b>	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>	73189	114014.38	25.39
<b>V</b>	<b>ENERGY</b>	13181	25820.00	5.75
<b>VI</b>	<b>INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS</b>	5519	7970.00	1.78
<b>VII</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>	43037	46316.00	10.32
<b>VIII</b>	<b>SCIENCE, TECH. &amp; ECOLOGY</b>	198	522.53	0.12
<b>IX</b>	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	4335	10911.00	2.43
<b>X</b>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	126702	167805.16	37.36
<b>XI</b>	<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>	4999	5798.00	1.29
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>332246</b>	<b>449006.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(IX)

**ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY - 2005-06 OF CHHATTISGARH**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development</b>	<b>Approved Annual Plan 2004-05</b>	<b>Proposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>1.01- Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>		
01 2401 00 1	Crop Husbandry	3284	2793.10
2401 00 2	Horticulture	777	1264.52
2402 00 3	Soil Conservation	298	296.83
2415 00 11	Agricultural Research & Education	500	546.00
	<b>Total : Agriculture</b>	<b>4859</b>	<b>4900.45</b>
2403 00 4	(a) Animal Husbandry	4037	8515.00
	(b) University of Animal Husbandry	-	300.00
2405 00 6	Fisheries	251	274.26
2406 00 7	(a) Forestry	6999	8073.00
2425 00 12	Cooperation	4290	6854.00
2408 00 9	Public Distribution system	1854	2459.00
	<b>Total : Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities.</b>	<b>22290</b>	<b>31375.71</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>1.02 – RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
1 02 2501 00 1	Special Program for Rural Development (IRDP/DPAP)	3562	3328.54
02 2505 00 2	Rural Employment (JRY)	8750	8750.00
1 02 2515 00 4	Other Rural Development Programs (CD / Panchayat)	24056	23494.00
02 2506 00 3	Land Reforms (Land Records /Revenue)	130	301.61
1 02 0000 00	<b>Total - Rural development</b>	<b>36498</b>	<b>35874.15</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>1.03 SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>		
	<b>Grant in aid (Art. 275)</b>	<b>2298</b>	<b>2600.00</b>

**ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY - 2005-06 OF CHHATTISGARH**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development</b>	<b>Approved Annual Plan 2004-05</b>	<b>Proposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>		
04 2701 00 1	Major & Medium Irrigation	42259	75288.00
2702 00 2	Minor Irrigation (WRD)	25400	36400.00
2705 00 3	Command Area Development AYACUT	2474	2301.38
2711 00 4	Flood Control (WRD)	40	25.00
	<b>Total - Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>	<b>70173</b>	<b>114014.38</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>1.05- ENERGY</b>		
05 2801 00 1	CG State Electricity Board- CSEB	15717	20000.00
2801 00 2	CREDA	480	5820.00
	<b>Total : V. Energy</b>	<b>16197</b>	<b>25820.00</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>1.06- INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS</b>		
06 2851 00 1	Major & Medium Industries (IC)	1352	3729.00
2851 00 2	Village & Small Scale Industries	3926	4000.00
2853 00 3	Mineral Resources	241	241.00
	<b>Tot. VI : Industries &amp; Mineral Resources</b>	<b>5519</b>	<b>7970.00</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>1.07- TRANSPORT</b>		
07 3053 00 2	Civil Aviation	90	115.00
3054 00 3	Roads & Bridges	42947	46201.00
	<b>Total : VII Transport</b>	<b>43037</b>	<b>46316.00</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>1.08- SCIENCE, TECH. &amp; ECOLOGY</b>		
08 3425 00 1	Scienrific Research (ST Council)	73	358.03
3425 00 2	Ecology & Environment (CECB)	125	164.50
	<b>Total : VIII : Science,</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>522.53</b>

**ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY - 2005-06 OF CHHATTISGARH**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development</b>	<b>Approved Annual Plan 2004-05</b>	<b>Proposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>I.09-GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
09 3451 00 1	Local Area Development Fund/ MLA	2730	3550.00
	Establishment of State Planning Commission	-	1000.00
	Public Participation Scheme		100.00
	Establishment of Biodiesel Board		2000.00
3452 00 2	Tourism	1587	4238.00
3454 00 3	Survey & Statistics	18	23.00
	<b>Total : IX : General Economic Services</b>	<b>4335</b>	<b>10911.00</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>1.10- SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		
0 0000 000 0	<b>General Education</b>		
2202 00 1	Elementary Education	35781	44400.00
	Secondary Education	16350	20308.26
2202 00 1	Higher Education	5307	6729.00
	<b>Total : General Education</b>	<b>57438</b>	<b>71437.26</b>
2203 00 2	Technical Education	1676	1290.30
2204 00 3	Sports & Youth Welfare	1122	2526.00
2205 00 4	Arts & Culture	559	562.09
2210 00 5	Public Health & Medical Education, ESI	<b>15076</b>	<b>22413.24</b>
	(a) Health & Family Welfare		18815.00
	(b) Indian System of Medicine & Hom.		582.00
	(b) i. Establishment of Ayurvedic University		300.00
	(c) Medical Education		2445.00

**ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY - 2005-06 OF CHHATTISGARH**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development</b>	<b>Approved Annual Plan 2004-05</b>	<b>Proposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	(d) Drug Control		158.00
	(e) Employees State Insurance Scheme		113.24
2215 00 6	Water Supply & Sanitation	14603	19004.00
2216 00 7	Housing (including Rural Housing)	3389	3553.57
2217 00 8	Urban Development	6465	8161.10
2220 00 9	Information & Publicity	60	60.00
2225 00 10	Welfare of Tribal, SC & OBC,	11485	15682.00
2230 00 11	Labour & Labour Welfare	73	280.60
2230 00 12	Manpower Planning	1113	3475.00
2235 00 13	Social Welfare	1351	1500.00
2235 00 14	Women & Child Welfare	3534	6000.00
2236 00 15	Nutrition	7086	10000.00
2250 00 16	Other Social Services	1672	1860.00
	<b>Total : X - SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>126702</b>	<b>167805.16</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>1.11- GENERAL SERVICES</b>		
11 2056 00 1	Jails (Welfare of Prisoners),	234	698.00
2058 00 2	Stationery & Printing	50	100.00
2059 00 3	Public Works (PWD)	4155	5000.00
2059 00 4	Finance	560	0.00
	<b>Total :XI - General Services</b>	<b>4999</b>	<b>5798.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>332246</b>	<b>449006.93</b>

## **CHAPTER - I**

### **AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHHATTISGARH STATE**

Chhattisgarh was created on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2000 by carving out 16 districts of Chhattisgarh region from the undivided state of Madhya Pradesh. It is situated in the Central eastern part of India and shares its boundaries with six other States of Indian Union viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

**1.2** The geographical area of the State is about 137 thousand sq. km.. The physical features of the State could be divided into three distinct regions: the Satpura ranges in the north, the Chhattisgarh plains (renowned basin of river Mahanadi and its tributaries) in the middle and the plateau of Bastar in the south. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources. Land under cultivation is very fertile and the availability of ground and surface water is reasonably sufficient to cope with future need. Paddy is the principal crop of the State.

**1.3** The State, at present, has 16 districts, 98 tahsils and 146 community development blocks (including 85 Tribal development blocks). In pursuance of democratic decentralization process initiated by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments, Chhattisgarh has three-tier rural and urban administration with well-defined powers and duties at all levels. At present the State has 16 District Panchayats, 146 Janpad Panchayats and 9820 Village Panchayats. In urban areas the State has 10 Municipal Corporations, 28 Municipal Councils and 72 Nagar Panchayats.

#### **Demographic Background**

**2.1** According to the final results of Census 2001, the State has population of 208.34 lakh, comprising of 104.74 lakh male and 103.60 lakh female. The state accounts for 2.03 percent of population of the Indian Union. The sex ratio of the State at 989 females per 1000 males which is far above the national average of 933. The estimated density of population is 154 persons per sq. km., which is much below the national average of 324 and that of the neighboring new State, Jharkhand (338). The percentage of rural population is 79.91.

**2.2** Another significant aspect of the population characteristics of the State is the high concentration of tribal population. The percentage of tribal population to total population is 31.76 as against the National average of 8.2. The percentage of scheduled castes population to total population is 11.61, which is lower than the all India average of 16.2. The combined scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population of the State comes to 43.37, which is far above the percentage for the country as a whole at 24.4.

**2.3** The work participation rate in the State is around 46.54 percent, which is higher than the all India average of 39.1. The female participation rate is 40.04, which is far above the national average of 25.6. Most of the tribal districts have a very high rate of female participation. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 44.57 and 31.89 percent respectively of the total workers. As per the Census 2001, the literacy rate in the State is 64.66, which is very close to the national average of 64.8 percent. The male and female literacy rates are 77.38 and 51.85 percent respectively. The male literacy rate of Chhattisgarh is higher than the national average of 75.3 percent.

**2.4** The decadal growth rate of population during the period 1991-2001 is 18.27 percent. It is lower than the national average of 21.38 percent. The compound rate of population growth is 1.63 per annum during the above period. The rate of population growth in the decade, 1981-1991, was 25.73 percent.

**2.5** The life expectancy of people in the State is 54 years. The estimated Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the year 2002 were 25.0 and 8.7 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is estimated to be 73 per thousand live births in the year 2002.

## **2.6 Poverty**

According to the 55th round of survey Chhattisgarh has about 44% of its population living below poverty line. Past trends indicate this to become still higher. To achieve the Tenth Plan target of reduction of poverty special schemes have been launched.



## 2.7 Migration

Migration is a common problem in the State of Chhattisgarh due to mono-cropped agriculture. Year-wise migration in search of wage employment is listed as below :

Year	No. of Migration during the year	Year	No. of Migration during the year
1996-97	175190	2000-01	565341
1997-98	189399	2001-02	150093
1998-99	209936	2002-03	114781
1999-2000	208909	2003-04	87343

## 3. Agriculture

3.1 Agriculture sector contributed about 34% to the States' Net Domestic Product in the year 2002-03. Over 80% of the State's population depends on agriculture and allied sector for their livelihood. There is a tendency, among farmers to take up mono-cropped paddy in kharif season. In some areas farmers also grow cereals such as maize, pulses, oilseeds. Presently, the State has 57.88 lakh hectares and 48.28 lakh hectare gross and net areas under cultivation respectively. Poor productivity, low intensity, negligible area under commercial crops is affecting the growth of agriculture sector.

### 3.2 Crop Diversification

Although paddy occupies an important position in the State agriculture, it is not economic to grow paddy in all the available land for cultivation. It has been found that paddy is being grown in land (25%-30% of total paddy area) where, it is un-economical to grow. We are almost self-sufficient in case of cereals but dependent in case of pulses, oilseeds, etc. In the context of crop diversification, our priorities are towards gaining more area under pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, spices etc. Some horticultural crops can also be grown in these areas, particularly, mango, ber, guava, aonia, etc. and several vegetables and mushroom. Cultivation of vegetables requires assured irrigation. This can be done through development of advanced system of irrigation (Micro-irrigation system) and construction of one lakh shallow tube wells. On

the pattern of Assam and Bihar, ACA should be provided to the State for increasing 5 lakh ha. under irrigation.

**3.3** One of the reasons for the poor growth in agriculture sector is lack of infrastructure facilities and inputs like availability of quality seeds, plants, agro processing/value addition units, marketing centers etc. There is a genuine need and scope for taking up these activities.

### **3.4 Marketing**

Market has always been bottleneck in the field of agriculture development. Therefore, it is an urgent need to strengthen the existing marketing system to make the crop diversification a success. Contract farming is gaining importance and has to be encouraged.

### **3.5 Credit facilities**

Looking to the credit availability and insufficient ability of the farmers to repay, State Government has taken up some corrective steps. This has resulted in co-operative banks providing loan facilities at the lowest rate i.e. 9% for agriculture purpose. However, this area needs greater attention for making the co-operative system even more sustainable.

## **4. Animal Husbandry**

Livestock sector is extremely vital sector in the State economy in general and rural economy in particular. The State, has planned distribution of cows, pig trios, up-gradation of breeds of local pig and goat through exchange of boar and ram as well as backyard poultry units. During the financial year 2004-05, approximately 15 to 20 times physical and financial targets have increased. In the remaining three years of the tenth five year plan, elaborate programme have been made to benefit 65000 families directly. It is proposed to develop 30000 backyard units of poultry, 10000 pig development, 5000 sheep development and 20000 milch cows under different projects and schemes. These schemes shall raise the income of the beneficiaries from Rs. 7600 to Rs. 15000 per annum and alleviate poverty.

## **5. Fisheries**

There is a good demand for fish in the State. Fish production in the State is 99,800 tonnes per year whereas the demand is about 2,08,800 tonnes. There is a good scope for reservoir fisheries in the State. The main hindrance in the growth of the sector is non-availability of quality seed. The demand of seed is 774.6 million and supply from

government is only 430 million fingerlings, which is about 56% of the demand. Part of this, demand is met from the private hatcheries, which not only charge higher rate but the quality of seed is poor.

## **6. Horticulture**

At the national level, about 5 to 6% of the geographical area is under horticulture crops whereas Chhattisgarh has only 1.45% of the area under horticulture. Almost entire fruit supply in the State is from the outside. The State has a good potential to develop horticulture, spices, vegetables, etc.

## **7. Medicinal and aromatic Plants**

Medicinal and aromatic plants can be a major thrust area in income generating activities for the farmers. The State Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Board have been constituted which is providing guidance and financial support.

## **8. National Mission on Bamboo**

Chhattisgarh earlier used to produce plenty of bamboo. Bamboo could provide economic gain and employment to rural communities. It has high value application as a substitute for teak wood, handicraft product, food and nutrition item and source for generation of electricity and activated carbon etc. Forest Development Corporation will raise 50,000 ha of bamboo plantation for exporting bamboo furniture.

## **9. National Mission on Bio-fuel**

Rising prices of crude oil warrant cultivation of *Jatropha carcus*. State has identified 10 lakh ha. for plantation. Five companies have already expressed their interest to establish trans-esterification plant in the State.

## **10. Forestry**

**10.1** The State has about 59.7 lakh hectare under forest and about 44% of the total geographical area of the State. The State ranks third in the India in forest covers and also represents 12.3% of the forest cover of the country. Bastar and Surguja regions are rich in forests and accounts for 64% of the total forest cover in the State.

**10.2** Our vision is not only to maintain and increase the tree cover and also to develop harmonious eco-friendly atmosphere between the people and forest. Joint Forest

Management Programmes can help in providing gainful employment and poverty alleviation to one lakh families.

**10.3** Minor forest produce has potential to generate income of more than Rs. 500 crores per annum besides generating gainful employment to majority of population.

## **11 Water Resources**

**11.1** Water is vital to agriculture and socio-economic development. Hence optimum development and efficient utilization of water resource assume great significance. Availability of water, an input to agriculture, is to be ensured through combination of surface and ground systems. Also, clean and sufficient drinking water is to be made available to the people.

### **11.2 Irrigation Potential**

The sector-wise assessment of potential and the present stage of development are tabulated below :-

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Ultimate Irrigation Potential</b>	<b>Irrigation Potential created till March 2003</b>	<b>Stage of development %</b>
Surface	4.3	1.45	41.6
Ground Water	1.23	0.27	14.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>32</b>

**11.3** The Government of Chhattisgarh has firmed up a "Water Policy" with a specific objective of developing both surface and ground water resources. It is estimated that from the available surface water resources, about 43.0 lakh hectare area could be brought under irrigation while the ground water resources could irrigate another 12.3 lakh hectare. The estimated financial requirement to develop the ultimate potential of 43.0 lakh hectare is about Rs. 9650 crore, the State Government has planned exploitation of available surface water resources to create an additional irrigation potential of 17.91 lakh hectare. Financial assistance under AIBP is required to complete 7 major and 7 medium irrigation projects.

**11.4** Ground water is available in large quantities in the inter-granular zones in sandstones of Gondwana, in Deccan traps and in sand gravel beds in alluvial deposits. However, ground water utilization is very low at 19% of the utilizable recharge. Farmers are interested in shallow tube wells but on farm Water Management Scheme of NABARD is not feasible. State is interested in sinking of one lakh shallow tube wells for

farmers. On the pattern of Assam and Bihar, Planning Commission has been requested to provide ACA for this scheme.

## 12. Mineral Resources

12.1 State is richly endowed with vast reserves of important minerals, namely, iron ore, dolomite, bauxite, granite, coal, lime stone, tin ore etc. There are more than 175 large and medium industrial units including Bhilai Steel Plant, BALCO and number of Cement factories.

12.2 The State Government has formulated a five year industrial policy (2004-2009) and enacted a special law "Chhattisgarh Industrial Investment Promotion Act 2002" to eliminate red-tapism, procedural hassles and lay down a statutory time limit for all clearances. The basic strategy identified in the new industrial policy is cluster-based industrial development, good governance, creation of enabling infrastructure with private participation, promotion of SSIs and direct incentives to ensure competitiveness or providing special thrust to industrial in untapped potential areas.

## 13. Sericulture

Chhattisgarh is a famous for tasar silk production and there is a good potential to produce tasar silk for benefiting poor tribal farmers of the State. Focus will be on increased production of cocoon, local production of threads and weaving of cloth.

## 14. Handicrafts

Handicrafts in Chhattisgarh have been intrinsic to the rich cultural tradition of the state. Major income generating activities are proposed to be undertaken in the Bamboo crafts, furniture making, bell metal and terracotta.

## 15. Health

15.1 Our vision is to provide health for all in a stipulated period. During tenth plan it is proposed to attain following targets :-

### Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

#### Monitorable Targets

No.	Items	Units	Targets
1	Birth Rate Proposed	per 1000 population	22
2	Infant mortality Rate	per 1000 population	50
3	Maternal Mortality rate	per lakh population	200
4	Total Fertility rate	No of children	2.6
5	Couple Protection rate	per cent	65
6	Antenatal care	per cent	100
7	Delivery through trained personnel	per cent	100
8	Institution Birth (against delivery through trained personnel)	No. of Children per cent	25

162 Majority of the people live in rural areas and Indian system of medicines viz. Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy are popular amongst them. It is proposed to strengthen hospitals, dispensaries, pharmacies, etc. of these systems. An Ayurvedic University is proposed to be established at Raipur to produce well-trained practitioners.

## **16 Education**

161 The literacy rate in the State is 64.66 percent, which is very close to all India literacy rate of 64.8 percent. It is lower than Maharashtra's (77.27%) but, higher than Andhra Pradesh's (61.11%), Orissa's (63.61%), Jharkhand's (54.13%), Uttar Pradesh's (57.36%) and Madhya Pradesh (63.74%).

162 According to the guidelines contained in the National Education Policy - 1986 and the revised work programme declared in 1992, the State Government has assigned top priority to universalizing primary education by making educational facilities more accessible. Vocationalisation of secondary education is another measure to link with earning livelihood. Other policy decisions include opening of primary schools in all villages with a population of 300 and more, 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.

16. As on Sept. 2003, the number of pre-primary/primary schools, middle, high and higher secondary schools were 31634, 6621, 1161 and 1378 respectively with a student strength of 32.64 lakh, 10.62 lakh, 3.44 lakh and 2.26 lakh respectively. The enrollment percentages of girl students in these type of schools are 46.88, 41.99, 37.71 and 36.02 respectively. To ensure people's participation in the spread of primary education and decentralisation of education related administration, the management responsibilities of schools have been handed over to Zila/Janpad/Gram Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations/Municipalities in Urban areas with powers to employ Siksha Karnis and undertake repair work of school buildings. Besides, rural/urban education committees have also been formed to look after specific problems of educational institutions.

**16.4** Efforts are being made to achieve following items :-

- Computer education at the school level;
- Free education to girls up to graduation level;

- Introduction of industry relevant course curriculum in the Polytechnics and ITIs;
- Developing one college in each district as Centres of Excellence;
- IT enabled course material, e-library particularly for the remote areas.

## **17. Nutrition**

The State is committed availability of food and to provide Nutritional security to its citizens. The government has adopted following schemes :

- Universalisation of ICDS in rural and urban areas;
- Mid-day meal schemes in all the schools;
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana;
- Annapoorna Dal Bhat Yojana;
- Chhattisgarh Amrit (Salt) Yojana for addressing the problem of indine deficiency.
- Plantation of Moringa on mass scale to provide vegetables and micro-nutrients viz. vitamins, iron, etc.

## **18. Water Supply and Sanitation**

Adequate surface and ground water is available to provide potable drinking water to all. Besides hand pumps, efforts are on to construct one lakh shallow tube wells for meeting drinking water and irrigation needs. Under Rural Sanitation Programme NGOs are involved in creating awareness and construction of latrines.

## **19. Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities**

All efforts are being made for conservation, development and socio-economic upliftment of the people. Women Development will get priority.

## **20. Roads and Bridges**

Roads are, an important constituent of developmental infrastructure in the State particularly since rail facilities are inadequate. The total road length was 36324 kms at the end of March 2004. Category wise road length in the State are National Highways: 2225 KM, State Highways: 3313 KM, District Roads: 2118 KM and Rural Roads 28768 KM. The length of Pucca Roads is 26171 KM including 11768 Tar (BT) roads. The total road length per 100 sq.km area is 26.85 km in 2003-04, which is much below the National average of 74.90 km.

## **21. Railways**

**21.1** The State has a railway route length of 1300 kms, which is 7.8 km per 100 sq. of area. To tap the mineral and forest resources from Bastar region, it is obligatory to construct Dalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur rail line project. Surguja district is most backward and needs connectivity to the north. It is, therefore, necessary to construct Ambikapur to Gadava rail line on priority basis.

**21.2** Raipur, the State Capital should have daily Rajdhani Express from New Delhi. Similarly, Jana Shatabdi trains are required between Raipur to Bhopal, Raipur to Lucknow, Raipur to Hyderabad and Raipur to Nagpur.

## **22 Airlines**

Raipur, the capital of State, is connected to Delhi by daily flights and by tri-weekly flights to Nagpur, Chennai and Vishakhapatnam. At present, only Indian Airline is operating in the State. For clearing congestions of air traffic, Sahara and Jet should provide flights for Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad.

## **23 Energy and Power**

Power sector in the Chhattisgarh State is rich in strength and the State has large coal reserves. The State has installed capacity of 1360 MW out of which 91% is from thermal generation and the balance from hydel power. Even though, Chhattisgarh has abundant low grade coal reserves its share is only 2% of the country's installed capacity. There is considerable scope for up-scaling the generation capacity particularly from mini hydel plants and captive generations.

**23.2** After formation of the State, State Electricity Board started improving T and D infrastructure on war footing by constructing 132/33 KV, 33/11 KV and 11/4 KV substations, augmentation of transformers and laying of 132 KV, 33 KV, 11 KV and distribution lines. Improvement in this infrastructure has led to massive increase in power consumption in the State. The peak consumption, which was 1000-1100 MW, has increased to 1700-1800 MW.

**23.3** The assets and liabilities of MPEB have been divided by Govt. of India only on 4th November, 2004 i.e. after almost four years of the formation of the State. In the absence of final decision, CSEB has been functioning in a very complex situation.



However, the following major steps have been taken in reform the power sector in the State :

- (i) Chhattisgarh State Regulatory Commission has been constituted in July 2004.
- (i) CSERC has directed CSEB to file the tariff petition by 31st January, 2005.
- (ii) Because of delay in final division of assets and liabilities, un-bundling of CSEB has also been affected. State Govt. indents to un-bundle CSEB soon.
- (iv) Investment of approx. 678 crore rupees has been made for improving transmission, sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- (v) 79% of 33 KV feeders and 11 KV feeders have been metered. Balance 21% metering will be done by March, 2005.
- (vi) Free electricity supply to farmers has been stopped.
- (vii) 329 MVAR capacitors in 33 KV lines and 26.4 MVAR capacitors in 11 KV lines have been installed to improve quality of supply.
- (viii) State Govt. makes regular payment of subsidies to CSEB against pumps and single point connections.
- (k) Tripartite agreement in securitization of outstanding past dues of 9 CPSUs has been signed by State Govt. and CSEB.

**2.4** During the tenth and eleventh Plan period, the following Power Projects are identified for completion :-

1.	Korba East TPS	500 MW	10th Plan
2.	Korba West TPS	600 MW	10th Plan,
3.	Hydel Projects Matnar	60 MW	10th Plan,
4.	Bhaiyathan TPS	1000 MW	11th Plan,
5.	Bodhghat HE Project	500 MW	11th Plan

**2.5** State is popularising use of non-conventional sources of energy. Non-electrified village are getting energy security through solar thermal and biofuel programme. State has identified ten lakh ha of area for Jatropha plantation and bio-diesel production.

## **2. Economic Condition of the State**

### **2.1 State Domestic Product**

The Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh at current prices increased from Rs. 24980.43 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 25094.17 crore in 2002-2003 registering an increase of 0.46 percent. However, Net State Domestic Product, at constant (1993-94)

prices, decreased by 2.67 percent from Rs. 15262.46 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 14854.63 crore in 2002-03.

## 24.2 Per Capita Income

The per capita NSDP at current prices decreased from Rs. 11952 in 2001-02 to Rs. 11893 in 2002-03, registering a decrease of 0.49 percent. The same at constant (1993-94) prices decreased from Rs. 7303 to Rs. 7040 registering a 3.60 percent decrease. The decrease was due to poor performance of agriculture sector on account of monsoon failure during the year 2002-03.

## 24.3 Sectoral Composition

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

No.	Sector	Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (P)					
		1993-94	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (P)	2002-03 (Q)
1	Primary Sector	42.08	36.14	38.22	36.33	40.80	34.91
2	Secondary Sector	27.31	29.10	23.91	21.58	18.77	21.11
3	Tertiary Sector	30.61	34.76	37.87	42.09	40.42	43.98

(P) Provisional (Q) Quick Estimate

24.4 Nearly 44% people are living below the poverty line. The cropping intensity is lowest in the country. The State is a net importer of fruits, milk, milk product, fish, egg etc. People are migrating to different states in search of wage employment. Planning has to address these deficiencies.

## 25. Banking System

25.1 Credit is an important input for development of rural and urban activities. The loan waiver scheme of the State for small and marginal farmers in respect of overdues under agriculture upto Rs. 2500/- per farmer helped 5,99,705 farmers to avail credits. Later on, debt relief measures announced by GOI helped 15,086 farmers.

25.2 There are 29 Commercial Banks (Public Sector and Private Sector Banks), 5 Regional Rural Banks, 6 District Central Cooperative Banks and 6 District Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks operating in Chhattisgarh in addition to the State Cooperative Bank and State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development

Bank. The Commercial Banks together have a network of 596 branches in the State. The area of operation of 5 RRBs cover the entire state through a total of 436 branches. The CSCB and 5 District Co-operative Banks together have 198 branches with 1333 primary agricultural credit societies affiliated to them. The CSCARDB and 6 District Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks operate in all districts through 33 branches. The average coverage of population per branch is about 15838. Considering the fact that the average per branch population of Chhattisgarh is higher than the national average, there is scope for more bank branches to come up in the State.

### 5.3 Working Parameters

The details of aggregate deposits, advances, CD ratio of all banks in the State as on 31 March 2004 are given below :-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2002	As on 31.03.2003	As on 31.03.2004	% age growth during 2002- 04
Total deposits	10,720.26	13,133.25	15,454.26	17.67%
Total advances	5,559.01	7,144.19	9,101.16	27.39%
Priority Sector advances	2,440.06	2,727.54	2,975.37	9.09
Agriculture advances	1,079.66	1,220.96	1,263.46	3.48

Particulars	Benchmark %	As on 31.03.2002	As on 31.03.2003	As on 31.03.2004
C.D. Ratio (%)	60	51.85	54.4	58.89
PS advances to total credit	40	55.59	38.18	32.69
Agri. Advances to total credit	18	24.01	17.1	13.88
Advances to weaker section	10	14.05	10.15	9.53

### 5.6. Role of NABARD

5.6.1 The mission of NABARD is "to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit supply, related services, institutional development and other innovative initiatives". Before finalizing the annual plan 2005-06

NABARD authorities were invited to indicate financial assistance likely to be available under RIDF during 2005-06. NABARD has agreed to assist following schemes :-

1.	Irrigation Project	Rs. 400 crores
2.	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Bamboo, Teak, Jatorpha Plantation and regeneration of national species by Forest Development Corporation)	Rs. 100 crores
3.	Construction of 450 primary schools buildings (to ensure that all primary schools in the State have their own building)	Rs. 15 crores
4.	Rural roads and bridges (achieving the targets of tenth plan in 2005-06 itself but generating employment to all people otherwise migrating outside)	Rs. 195 crores for road Rs. 94 crores for bridges
5	Integrated WADI Project (To Boost Horticulture and Bio-diesel production in Kawardha and Bilaspur districts)	Rs. 10 crores
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 814 crores</b>

## CHAPTER - II

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Agriculture is the back bone of Indian economy. In Chhattisgarh about 80% of the population are dependent on agriculture. Development of agriculture is the core issue for overall development of the state. Agro climatic conditions of the Chhattisgarh vary with reference to rainfall, temperature, topology etc. therefore, it has been divided into three agro climatic zones viz. Chhattisgarh plains, Bastar Plateau and Northern-Hills zone. Paddy is the main crop covering about 80% of total cropped area and it is also being grown indiscriminately where the productivity is not remunerative. The crop diversification programme in such area have been implemented since the formation of the state. The double crop area of the state is only 1.65 million hectares with average cropping intensity of 116%, which was 136% during last year (2003-04) due to shift in rainfall pattern. Assured irrigation is merely 21% in the state while in rest of the cultivated area cultivation of crop is totally dependent on monsoon. There is a need to increase irrigated area, which require joint efforts of various allied departments. The State Department of Agriculture is actively involved towards overall development of agriculture through motivating the farmers of state by way of optimum utilization of their existing resources.

#### **Cropping pattern**

Rice is the main crop of State, occupies about 35.00 lakh hectare. Which is 80% of total sown area. While the area under pulses (Kharif + Rabi) is 13.92 lakh hectare and oilseed (Kharif + Rabi) is 6.47 lakh hectare.

Crop wise Kharif and Rabi area, production, productivity that was achieved during year 2003-04 is mentioned in table 1 and 2.

**Table - 1****Crop-wise Kharif area, production and productivity achieved during 2003-04**

S.No.	Crop	Area in 000' ha.	Production in 000' tones	Productivity kg./ha.
1	Paddy	3470.52	5750.72	1588
2	Jowar	11.64	10.95	961
3	Maize	151.01	208.92	1408
4	Kodo-kutki	146.80	37.14	235
5	Arhar	164.58	199.15	1230
6	Moong	28.94	11.47	425
7	Urid	203.39	85.88	425
8	Kulthi	65.46	19.86	300
9	Groundnut	58.89	64.17	1113
10	Til	54.77	15.29	257
11	Soybean	81.56	72.67	978
12	Ramtil	113.24	27.60	249
	<b>Total-</b>	<b>4550.8</b>	<b>6503.82</b>	

**Table - 2****Crop wise Rabi area, production and productivity achieved during 2003-04**

S.No.	Crop	Area in 000' ha.	Production in 000' tones	Productivity kg./ha.
1	Wheat	164.91	180.94	1127
2	Jowar	4.40	4.28	1250
3	Maize	8.88	12.53	1249
4	Gram	298.83	247.86	779
5	Field pea.	37.94	19.53	506
6	Lentil	27.91	12.21	438
7	Urid	20.29	8.95	415
8	Moong	22.90	5.50	344
9	Lathyrus	487.85	296.59	606

0	Kulthi	30.95	12.32	398
1	Other pulses	4.17	1.06	250
2	Linseed	158.90	44.69	359
1	Mustard	132.78	57.67	662
1	Safflower	7.82	3.12	459
1	Sun-flower	18.25	19.42	841
1	Til	3.04	1.49	462
1	Ramtil	17.70	3.91	294
1	Groundnut	9.47	9.71	1013
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>1456.99</b>	<b>941.78</b>	

## RDP HUSBANDRY

### Progress of food grain production

Total food grain production during 2000-2001 was 7328.83 thousand metric tone and it was 7985.87 th. mt. during 2004-05 (estimated) - significant increase over the base year (2000-01). This is the result of the efforts made by the state department of agriculture during the span of 4 years. However the share of pulses and oilseeds is very low and there is still scope for increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds. Production target of total food grain for the year 2005-06 (Kharif) is 6803.00 thousand m. The share of oilseeds, pulses, total food grains production during the base year (200-01) and during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (target) is given below in table - 3.

**Table - 3.**  
**Production of food grains (Kharif + Rabi)**

Unit-000' M ton.

No.	Details	2000-01	2004-05 Target	2005-06 Kharif (Target)
1	Cereals	6392.14	6515.77	6165.00
2	Pulses	683.37	988.02	333.00
3	Oilseeds	253.32	482.08	305.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7328.83</b>	<b>7985.87</b>	<b>6803.00</b>

## Diversification of the farming system

Traditionally rice is grown in the state in all types of soil and topography irrespective of the fact that whether a particular piece of land is suitable to grow paddy. As a result, not only the average productivity went down but also affected the farmers economy adversely. To strengthen economic status of farmer, introduction of crops like oilseeds, pulses, commercial crops, horticultural crops is the only alternative in those areas where paddy growing is uneconomical. Keeping in view the above facts state department of agriculture has been involved since last four years. The achievement made through our special efforts and the target for next coming year are being mentioned in the table no-4.

Under the crop diversification programme an area of 551.692 thousand ha. had been converted from the cultivation of uneconomical rice, coarse cereals etc. to cultivation of oilseeds, pulses and maize over the base year (2000-01) of which 29.04 thousand ha. fallow land had been brought under cultivation.

**TABLE - 4**

### Crop Diversification

Unit- 000' hectares

S.No	Name of the crop	2000-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04- 05 Achie.	Diversified area in Compariso n to year 2000-01	Target for the year 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Paddy	3795	3585	3469	3477.52	3465.82	-329.18	3425.00
2	Jowar	12.32	10.65	12.3	11.64	9.68	-2.64	14.00
3	Kodo-kutki	195.9	286	171.15	151.01	97.73	-98.17	80.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4003.22</b>	<b>3881.65</b>	<b>3652.45</b>	<b>3640.17</b>	<b>3573.23</b>	<b>-429.99</b>	<b>3529.00</b>
4	Maize	119.13	135.05	140.1	146.8	172.72	53.59	185.00
5	Arhar	77.56	128.42	157.1	164.58	174.74	97.18	200.00
6	Moong	7.85	16.14	24.9	28.94	38.1	30.25	45.00
7	Urad	100.9	163.45	194.7	203.39	212.98	112.08	230.00
8	Kulthi	49.98	63.24	65.03	65.46	71.67	21.69	75.00



9	Groundnut	30.21	40.97	52.3	58.89	64.41	34.2	75.00
10	Til	26.45	63.43	53.4	54.77	61.32	34.87	75.00
11	Soybean	27.22	54.65	67.2	81.56	100.47	73.25	110.00
12	Niger	74.1	103.51	108.62	113.24	121.97	47.87	135.00
13	Sunflower	0.06	0.34	2.11	0.96	1.89	1.83	5.00
14	Horti. and other crops	117.688	123.03	139.33	168.27	162.57	44.88	170.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>631.15</b>	<b>892.23</b>	<b>1004.79</b>	<b>1086.86</b>	<b>1182.84</b>	<b>551.69</b>	<b>1305.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4634.37</b>	<b>4703.88</b>	<b>4657.24</b>	<b>4727.03</b>	<b>4756.07</b>		<b>4834.00</b>

### Seed Production and Distribution :

Improved Seed has the potential to increase crop production by 15-25% over traditional varieties. Thus it is very essential to increase supply of the seeds of HYVs by increasing the seed replacement rate (SRR). The SRR of state at present is much lower and have tremendous scope to increase. In this context, the state has prepared a detailed seed rolling plan for next five year with a provision to reach up to 10% (approximately) of SRR at the end of the plan, provided that the required budget for strengthening infrastructure development of the farms and incentives for seed production and distribution is made available. We are having Govt. agriculture farms for producing foundation seeds. There is an urgent need to strengthen the farms with necessary infrastructure facilities. A number of co-operative groups for production of certified seed from foundation seed at village level is being constituted. Present situation of seed production through various agencies in state is very poor, therefore we have to procure it from other states, to fulfill the requirement of farmers.

Supply of seeds to the farmers in proper time is not successful due to poor distributive network. Thus, there is urgent need to establish storage structure and transportation facilities. Under the state schemes Annapurna and Surajdhara, SC/ST farmers are being motivated for seed production of HYVs of cereals, pulses and oilseeds, by providing them foundation / certified seeds.

Name of scheme	Ach. 2003-04		Target 04-05		Target 2005-06	
	Fin.	No. of Bene.	Fin.	No. of Bene.	Fin.	No. of Bene.
Annapurna	10.00	3047	11.00	4500	25.00	8000
Surajdhara	18.50	8514	44.00	18000	48.50	20,000

### Balance use of fertilizer

Fertilizer consumption of Chhattisgarh is around 54 kg./ha. which is very low with reference to national average. Besides, low consumption, it is far from the norm of balanced use as, at present the ratio of N : P : K is 14.2 : 5.9 : 1.

State department is working with the centrally sponsored scheme namely "Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers" with the objective to insure increase in food production based on INM to save the natural resource i.e. soil. During the year 2003-04 expenditure committed Rs. 11.76 lakh, target for current year (2004-05) is Rs. 20.00 lakh and Rs. 22.00 lakh for 2005-06.

### Promotion of Organic farming and bio pesticides

Excessive and frequent application of chemical fertilizers, chemical pesticides with insufficient use of organic manure (bio-compost) causes adverse effect on soil health. Total nutritional value of food grains deteriorate due to poor fertility status of soil and residual effect of poisonous chemicals causes human health adversely. The state department is working with scheme "Development of organic and sustainable agriculture" (DOSA) with the objectives to promote the use of biofertilizer, green manuring, bio compost, biogas slurry to improve the physico- chemical properties of the soil.

The scheme "Integrated Pest Management" is being implemented with the objective to check indiscriminant use of chemical pesticide to make balance the population of natural enemies among the pest population, so as to balance the natural environment.

Achievement made during last year and target for current and next year are as following:-

Unit-Rs. in lakh

S.No.	Name of Scheme	2003-04 Achievement	2004-05 Target	2005-06 Target
1.	DOSA	18.18	30.00	33.00
2.	IPM	43.91	41.78	45.00

### Contract farming

Contract farming refers to a range of initiatives taken by private agri-business companies to secure access to small holder produce. It ensures small scale farmers to participate in the market economy, facilitate timely supply of quality produce, cost efficiency, supply of reliable inputs etc. Contract farming would be useful for the marketing of vegetables, mushrooms, spices, medicinal plants, Jatropha and other cash crops. The state department of agriculture has to motivate the farmers by following extension tools, which require funds as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of component	No.	Proposed financial assistance (Rs Lakh)
1	Seminar at state level	1	1.00
2	Seminar at Divisional level	3	1.50
3	Workshop-state level	1	1.50
4	Training of officers @Rs. 30,000/per trg.	16	4.80
5	Farmers Training @Rs. 10,000/per trg.	146	14.60
6	Publicity through printing and Electronic media		2.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25.4</b>

### Extension system, KVK programme

Department has a Directorate at state level with three divisions and 16 districts, with zonal managers at Divisional level and Deputy Director at district level. Districts are further divided into sub-divisions where Sub Divisional Agriculture Officers have been

posted. Further sub divisions are divided into development block at this level, Senior Agriculture Development Officers (SADO) have been posted, Rural Agriculture Development Officer (RADO) are posted at village level. This setup was established according to pattern suggested by the World Bank.

As per the World Bank concept one RADO circle should consist of 600 farmers families where, he has to visit each farmer families once in a week, but village level officer (i.e. RADO) were posted is comparatively lesser in number. At present one RADO circle covers about more than 1500 to 2000 farmers' families. If number of village level workers (i.e. RADO) is increased our present extension system will definitely be strengthened.

At present department has two district level training centres at Raipur and Jagdalpur, where officers organize short term (3-10 days) training programmes at village level. These training centres are required to be strengthened with necessary infrastructure like vehicles, audio visual aids etc.

One RADO training centre situated at Ambikapur (Surguja) and three Tribal farmer couple training centres are situated at Narayanpur (Bastar), Garyaband (Raipur), and Sitapur (Surguja). Tribal farmer couple, within the age group of 18-25 yrs, are being trained for 6 month from June to December with the principle of "learning by doing". Farmer are allotted one acre each at the Govt. farms and they are trained for rice and other crop cultivation practices right from sowing to harvesting. These training centres are required to be strengthened with necessary infrastructure like repairing of hostel, training van, audiovisual aids, training for next season i.e. for Rabi season, irrigation facilities etc.

If these training centres are strengthened with required infrastructure, we will definitely be able to provide training to the farmers in a better way. Proposal for strengthening of these training centres are being prepared and will be submitted shortly to the Govt. of Chhattisgarh.

Recently Govt. of India has committed to establish KVKs in each district. This will definitely be helpful in improving training system.

### **Credit facilities to farmers :**

Various nationalized banks viz. cooperative bank, RRB, SBI, NABARD, PNB etc. provide credit to farmers in terms of kinds and cash, input like seed, fertilizer, irrigation system, tractors, agriculture machinery, are being provided to the farmers under various credit schemes. Though, several farmers take benefit of this every year, still there is scope to increase awareness among the farmers, particularly in those area where farmers literacy is poor. Cost of awareness through publicity by print and electronic media is estimated to be Rs. 5.00 lakh.

### **Food Processing :**

Some agricultural produces are perishable such as vegetables. Farmers do not get proper price of their produce in the case of glut of produce in the market. They have to sell their produce at less than the production cost. Such conditions repel the farmers to grow perishable produces which otherwise may fetch higher prices if, there is a well organized market, storage and processing facilities. Keeping this in view in the area where such crops are grown, we have to promote private sector to come forward to establish food processing plants like BEC Foods, District Durg.

### **Strengthening of market system :**

In Chhattisgarh, there is an absence of organized market system, hence share of middle man is the highest in whole process of marketing. Since the formation of state farmers are not getting satisfactory earning due to crash of prices, therefore there is an urgent need to develop market at different urban places in the state. Most familiar marketing system known as HOPCOM (farmer's market) which has successfully been adopted in Andhra Pradesh, may be adopted in our state also. It is being proposed to establish market yard in each district which requires financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 640 lakh at the rate Rs. 40.00 lakh for each district.

### **SOIL and WATER CONSERVATION :**

#### **(a) Integrated watershed development programme**

National watershed development project for rain-fed area is being sponsored by GOI. During tenth plan central government released new guidelines with more emphasis on production system and livelihood support system, within the watershed area. The main objective of NWDPA are:-

- (i) **In-situ** water conservation and prevention of runoff losses of soil.
- (ii) Scientific management of land and water.
- (iii) Enhancement of production and productivity in rain fed areas.
- (iv) Promotion of agro-based cottage industries.
- (v) Employment generation during and after the implementation of the project.
- (vi) Ensure peoples participation in project activities.

**Budgetary statements are as following:-**

Unit-Rs. in lakh

Achievement	Target	
2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
705.665	550.00	600.00

Budget has not been released according to year wise allocation made in the proposed plan by the central government thus, targeted area is not being fully treated, which may lead to partial success of the project.

**Year wise Proposed and Allocation of Budget during Xth plan**

Unit : Rs.in Lakh

Year	Proposed	Allocated
<b>2002-03</b>	579.74	611.00
<b>2003-04</b>	1159.45	705.665
<b>2004-05</b>	1582.69	550.00
<b>2005-06</b>	1229.08	-
<b>2006-07</b>	1246.45	-

**(b) Tube well and shallow tube well project**

The scheme is sponsored by state Govt. and being implemented in the whole state except areas where Indira Khet Ganga Yojna is being implemented with the objective to exploit the ground water. According to the Central Ground Water Board ground water resources could irrigate 12.3 lakh ha. It is proposed to construct one lakh Shallow tube wells in the state. During the year 2003-04 Rs. 368.32 lakh was

the expenditure, target for the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 are Rs. 540.0 lakh and Rs. 550.00 lakh, respectively.

**(c) Minor/Micro irrigation scheme**

The scheme "Augmentation of Ground water" include minor/micro irrigation, has the purpose to enhance the ground water table. Percolation tanks/water harvesting structures, farm ponds, construction of dug well, recharge of open well and tube well are the components of the scheme.

Financial statement of the scheme are as following :-

Unit : Rs.in Lakh

S No.	Name of scheme	Ach. 2003-04	Target	
			2004-05	2005-06
1	Augmentation of ground water	62.46	150.00	165.00

Central Government has not been releasing funds as per the approved work plan, thus there is a need for kind attention.

**(d) Indira Khet Ganga Yojna**

The scheme is being sponsored by state government and implemented in the rain shadow areas (24 blocks of 5 districts) where less rainfall is received compared to other areas of the state.

Financial statement of the scheme is as following:-

Unit : Rs.in Lakh

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Ach. 2003-04	Target	
			2004-05	2005-06
1	Indira Khet Ganga Yojna	940.992	950.00	1050.00

**(e) Soil and Water conservation schemes**

Soil and water conservation scheme is being implemented through out the state irrespective of NWDPRAs with state department budget. River valley project and flood prone river scheme is being sponsored by central government at the river basin to protect soil erosion and deposition of silt in the river. Funds released by central government not according to approved work plan. Hence targeted area has been partially treated. During the year 2003-04 Rs. 112.708 lakh was the expenditure and target for the year 2004 and 2005-06 are Rs. 111.22 lakh and Rs. 125 lakh, respectively.

## AGRICULTURE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur is responsible for Agriculture Education and Research is being carried out by . The university is imparting education and carrying out research with following objectives :-

- Making provision for education of rural people of Chhattisgarh in different branches of study particularly agriculture, rural industry and business and other allied subject.
- Furthering the pursuance of research, particularly in agriculture and other allied sciences and
- Undertaking field and extension programmes.

### EDUCATION

To facilitate agriculture education in the tribal areas, three new colleges were opened at Ambikapur, Bilaspur, and Jagdalpur during 2001. Efforts are being made by the University to develop the infrastructure in these colleges. But a lot has to done like construction of college buildings, hostels for boys and girls development of play ground and roads etc. as tabulated below :-

#### Infrastructure development of Agriculture Colleges :-

Particular	Colleges			Total (Rs in lakh)
	Bilaspur	Ambikapur	Jagdalpur	
College Building	500	500	500	1500
Hostel (boys) (100 boys capacity)	150	150	150	450
Hostel (girls) (70 girls capacity)	70	70	70	210
Playground and Road development	50	50	50	150
Boundary Wall constructions	10	10	10	30
Administrative block of IAGU at Raipur				
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2840</b>

### RESEARCH :-

#### Establishment of Bio-control / laboratory :-

To establish the "Bio-control laboratory" for the production of bio-control agents like Trichogramma, Crysopella, Coccinellids and entemo pathogenic microbes like Tricoderma, Nuclear Polyhydrosis Virus (HNPV and SNPV) Bacilles thurengensis, Beveria fungus etc. for mass production of the bio-agents for their distribution to



farmers to combat the pests and diseases of important crops. For the development of infrastructure and equipments necessary funds shall be required .

**Establishment of "Pesticide and agro-chemicals residues analysis laboratory" :-**

With the development of intensive agriculture farming and the cultivation of hybrids in agriculture, the use of inputs has increased to a great extent. Though the agriculture inputs used in C.G. state in some what every low as compared to other developed or developing state. In spite of that several pesticides and agro-chemicals are used not in a balance manner but they are being used indiscriminately. Thus, there is every chances of their residues on the agricultural products. To assess the residues on such product, there is need to establish the pesticide and agro-chemical residues analysis laboratory .

**Establishment of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Laboratory :-**

The state of C.G. is known as the Herbal state in the country and the plant bio-diversity in whole C.G. is well known in the Indian continent. Now, there is need to gear up the activities of research on different aspect of medicinal and aromatic plants particularly development of package of medicinal and aromatic plants having commercial values and analysis of chemical active ingredient. This will require the infrastructure as well as equipments with the following budget requirement.

(i)	Infrastructure development (800 sq. mt. laboratory)	40.00	
(ii)	Equipments including MNR facilities	65.00	
(iii)	Laboratory chemicals, glass wean and working contingencies per year		15.00
	Total	120.00	

**Establishment of New Research and Seed Production Unit at Pokhara- Teh. Rajim distt. Raipur :-**

There is need to develop a new research as well as seed production unit at Pokhara located in Rajim Tehsil of Raipur District. This farm is presently under State Govt. control , which is to be converted in to research station for research on sugarcane, cotton, Niger agro forestry plants and some medicinal plants and side by the production of seeds of important crops.

**Extension Activities :-**

There is need to spread the agricultural technology generated so far which requires the inductive feed back to farmers as well as farm women. Various trainings have been identified which have to be imparted.

**Man power requirement of IGAU :-**

Since the inception of Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur the activities in the field of teaching research and extension has increased tremendously. But there is paucity of man power to implement all the activities effectively.

## **HORTICULTURE**

Horticulture is a crucial component of Agriculture , which has the potential of accelerating the pace of development in the Indian economy. Horticulture development in the country has been accorded high priority in recent years. The impact of enhanced investment in horticulture has been highly encouraging in terms of the vastly improved area and production. At present India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

Horticulture crop as fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and other are well suited to the agro ecological condition of Chhattisgarh and have considerable scope for further expansion. In addition, many of these crops, particularly vegetables are well suited to the resource conditions of small and marginal farm household, since they can transform excess family labour into new sources of income through highly profitable, intensive farming systems. Also, several of these commodities have high export potential either as fresh produce or as processed goods. Similarly the diversification in horticulture pertains to change in the prevalent traditional farming system, which can assure better land use, afford sustained productivity and ensure better income realization per unit area and unit time.

### **Fruits Development Programme :-**

Under Fruit Development Schemes Horticulture Deptt. provide subsidy for fruit plantations, Area extension programme, production and procurement of Grafted fruit plants in Departmental Nurseries like Mango, Citruses, Guava, Lichi and other plants.

### **Vegetables Development Programme : -**

Under vegetable development schemes, area extension, Hybrid Seed distribution of vegetable, distribution of minikits to small and land less farmers for their Anganbadi, production of improved variety of vegetable seed in seed production farms, demonstration of farmers field, development of Tuber Crops and Spices through demonstration.

### **Floriculture Promotion Programme :-**

Around the big cities development of floriculture is likely to be promoted, therefore. Rose, Tuberose, Gladiolai, Jarberas and other seasonal flowers like marigold, Galardia are promoted through Organizing demonstrations on farmers field.<sup>3</sup>

### **Spices Development Programme.**

Under spices development programmes, Chillies, Corriander, Ginger Garlic and Turmeric Crops are mainly taken for demonstrations on farmers field and minikits of these Crops are distributed to the farmers to introduce New varieties of Spices crops among farmers.

### **Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.**

For the development of Cultivation of medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the state, our first aim is to introduce the farmers with cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and their different uses. In this regard Department is distributing minikits of Ashwagandha, Sarpagandha, Isabgol, Safad Musli etc. to the farmers providing them technical know how of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops.

### **Kitchen Garden Scheme :**

The Scheme is mainly for the farmers living below poverty line (BPL). To support their daily Nutritional needs, vegetable minikits of Rs. 25 each is distributed among BPL families for their backyard Garden (Badi).

### **Production of Improved quality seeds and planting material :**

In Chhattisgarh state, Department of Horticulture is having 106 Govt. Nurseries, where we produce quality planting material to distribute among the farmers. In the year 2004-05 we have produced 19.68 lakh plants and by selling of these plants department generated a revenue of Rs. 61.89 lakh.

With regard to quality production of vegetable seed, a vegetable seed production farm is established at Bana in district Raipur. In this farm quality and improved seed through the breeder seed allotted to the department from different Agriculture Universities and Research Center is produced. Bana seed production farm is producing F-1 and Foundation seeds of different vegetable crops like Potato, Tomato, Chillies,

Brinjal, Bottle guard, Bitter Guard, Raddish, Fenugreen (Palak), Methi, Okra etc to meet the requirement of vegetable seeds of farmers.

**Promotion of food Processing Industries :**

In addition to Plantation and Promotion of Horticulture Crops, production of fruits like Mango, Guava, Cashew, and vegetables Specially Tomato, goes to very high extent in the peak production season, therefore, there is a glut in the local market resulting to get a very low prices of the produce to the farmers. Establishment of food and vegetable processing industries is the only solution of this problem. So there is a great need to promote food processing industries in the state to provide better prices of the farmers produce.

**Development of Cold Storage, post harvest Marketing etc.**

Horticulture produce are perishable in nature and require special condition for storage. To ensure that farmers get a good price, there is a urgent need of establishing cold storages in the state.

It is proposed to construct one cold storage structure (with capacity of 500 M.T.) in each district.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

The livestock sector is an extremely vital sector of National economy in general and rural economy in particular. The livestock raising by farmers is a common practice. They use to keep the animals not only for the livestock production, but also for agricultural operations. Animal Husbandry sector is a labour intensive and provides gainful employment to rural population. About three fourth of Chhattisgarh's population and almost three fourth of the poor population in the state live in rural area and over 70% of rural household own livestock. A large majority of livestock owning household comprise of small and marginal farmers and landless labourer, which also account for a large share of poor household.

Livestock sector contribute through milk, meat, eggs, wool, bio-manure, and draught power (particularly in difficult areas), but the productivity of the livestock is low which have to be improved.

Major activities of Animal Husbandry department can be broadly classified under following major heads :

### **Veterinary Services and Animal Health Care Scheme :**

The department has precise number of staff under its establishment, in order to carry out its duties. To provide the Veterinary Services at farmer's door, now we propose to establish 10 new veterinary out line dispensaries and upgradation of 5 old dispensaries to veterinary clinic. Further more to enhance cattle health we propose to ensure complete vaccination against bacterial and viral diseases. For this purpose we propose Rs. 314.11 lakh for the year 2005-06.

### **Cattle and Buffalo Development :**

To change the Mongrel breeds prevailing at Chhattisgarh State the department has adopted the programme through ICDP for this purpose it required good quality semen, A.I. equipment and liquid Nitrogen to preserve the semen.

For this work we propose Rs. 167.81 lakh for the same work department is giving grant-in-aid to J.K. Trust (NGO) Rs. 210.84 lakh.

### **Distribution of Indigenous Cow :**

During 2004-05, Rs. 25 crores were provided for distribution of one cow to each poor tribal family.

### **Poultry Development :**

To, develop back yard poultry programme it is proposed to strengthen the exiting poultry farms to produce more chicks for this purpose we proposed 233.00 lakh during 2005-06.

### **Beneficiary oriented programme :**

With the solemn aim benefiting the poor, eradication of poverty, improvement of nutritional status and prevention of migration from the state. the Government of Chhattisgarh through its department of Animal Husbandry has elaborate time tested plans and schemes. To increase the income of the beneficiaries from Rs. 7600 to Rs. 15000 per annum, the present schemes are proposed to be modified in its structure as follow :

i. Present scheme a unit of backyard poultry has 55 chicken of 15 days old instead of this it is proposed to provide 110 chicken of 15 days old. In the year of 2005-06 a physical target of 10000 units, have been proposed with a financial estimate of Rs. 180.00 lakh.

ii- **Distribution of Piggery units on exchange basis:** - Department has a scheme of Pig trios in which 2 female and one male of improved breed are provided. Instead of this it is proposed to provide 5 female and one male of improved breed of pigs in a unit with a physical target of 3500 beneficiaries of scheduled cast and scheduled tribes for which Rs. 1050.00 lakh has been proposed.

iii- **Distribution of sheep unit :** - A new scheme for sheep improvement has been planned under which 1500 beneficiaries are to be given 20 deshi female and one improved male sheep with a unit cost of Rs. 18200.00. The scheme thus involve financial assistance of Rs. 273.00 lakh.

iv- Other schemes :- During the year 2005-06, 3000 bucks units on exchange basis are scheduled for distribution both in Tribal and Special component Plan areas. To improve the cattle breeding programme in remote areas the scheme of distribution of Breeding Bulls on 100% subsidy has been proposed with financial target of Rs. 45.00 lakh.

### **Feed and Fodder development :**

With an aim to increase the nutritive status of animals, scheme for fodder tree plantation with an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been proposed for the years 2005-06.

## **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :**

Dairying is one of the most effective means of subsidiary occupation for the rural people of the state. It provides an additional resources of income to the small farmers, landless labourers and rural women, besides nutritional support to them. Keeping this in view, the state government had given priority to Dairy Sector in the remaining period of 10th Plan.

The broad objectives of this sector are :-

- To strengthen and re-vitalize the existing dairy co-operative societies and set up new societies to ensure timely supply of required inputs for the producers and procurement of milk at remunerative prices.
- To build up adequate milk processing and storage capacity for its subsequent marketing in the urban areas at reasonable prices.

Strategy / Approaches of Annual Plan :

- To achieve the above objectives stress shall be given on the following :
- Villages which are not covered under the dairy development programmes will be covered and financial assistance will be provided to organize Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) for bridging the existing critical gaps of the programmes.
- To ensure regular and remunerative prices for the milk procured from the producers.
- To encourage availability of feed and fodder, AI and AH facilities at door step of producers.
- To provide awareness among consumers and producers for good quality of milk and milk products.

The following activities are proposed during the year 2005-06 :

- Re-organization of the Directorate of Dairy Development
- Implementation of Integrated Dairy Development Programme ( 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored ) in all the district of the state.
- Support to training and employment programme for women (STEP)
- Promoting private sector to establish private dairies in the state.

### **Milk Procurement :**

- 1- Major milk producing area - Blocks of Raigarh, Baramkela, Sarangarh, Tamnar.
- 2- Existing chilling centers - Sarangarh capacity 2000 LPD
- 3- Present rural milk disposal pattern - Some areas DCS's are functioning through which milk producers supply their milk to DCS's and DCS's dispatch milk to nearby Milk Union / Schemes / Projects, Dairy plant. In areas not covered by any scheme, private



vendors collect milk from door to door and market it to nearby towns. Some producers market their milk to nearby hotels etc.

4- Milk procurement and selling prices and Govt. department - Project and Milk union procure milk on the basis of milk fat and milk solid non fat present in milk.

5- Private Dairy Plants :

- M/s Ganesh Dairy Product, Bilaspur 10000 LPD
- M/s Ganesh Rural Agricultural Milk Plant, Manendragarh
- M/s Subh Dairy, Korba
- M/s Abis Dairy, Rajnandgaon

#### **Marketing :**

- Inflow of milk in the state from other state - Raipur Milk Union procure milk from Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra
- AMUL is marketing milk in the state.
- RDS the only milk union in the state established milk depots and parlors. IDDP Raigarh established some milk depots.
- PFA and Weights and Measure authorities are working separately (Department of Health, department of Weights and Measure )

#### **Plant Operation :**

- Development of dairy plant at Raigarh, capacity 4000 LPD
- Raipur Dugdha Sangh, 100000 LPD
- Present milk collection
  - a- At Raigarh 2000 LPD
  - b- At Raipur 30000 LPD
- Equipment and storage capacity
  - a- Raigarh 4000 litres
  - b- Raipur 100000 litres

List of Dairy Plant under MMPO - RDS

## **FISHERIES**

Fish is valuable aquatic product enriched with high class protein and has been considered a source of balanced diet and recreation since time immemorial. There are evidences to highlight the fact that fish culture was undertaken even in ancient times. Lot of flowing as well as confined inland water resource is available in the state which offers tremendous scope for fisheries development.

Fish culture plays an important role in rural economy. State fish culture schemes have created so much awareness among the rural population that few water bodies are available for further exploitation. The state has 1.538 lakh ha. water area in the form of village ponds, irrigation tanks and reservoirs, out of which 1.335 lakh ha. is already under fish culture.

### **Creation of additional water resources:**

Under F.F.D.A. schemes about 100 ha. of new water bodies are created every year for fish culture. Fish culture programme is being taken up in these water bodies as and when made available.

### **Training of fish farmers :**

Training plays an important role in acquainting the fishermen with modern technology. Elaborate provision is made in the action plan so that maximum number of fishermen may be trained through different training programme.

### **Departmental training :**

15 days training programme is conducted by the District Officers. Allocation of Rs. 1250/- per trainee is granted for daily allowance, field visit and purchase of net making materials.

4960 fishermen are proposed to be trained in the 10th Five Year Plan. Accordingly 1052 fishermen are proposed to be trained during the Annual Plan 2005-06.

### **Study tour :**

To familiarize state fishermen with the progress made in other states, a batch of about 78 fishermen is being sent every year. A provision of Rs. 1600/- per fisherman is made for traveling and other pocket expenses. The districts being visited are Chennai, Ernakulam, Howrah and Elaru.

**FF.D.A training programme :**

10 days training programme is organized for private pisciculturists for which Rs 1'00/- per trainee is provided. 1150 pisciculturists will be trained during the year 2005-06.

**Fish seed production -**

Requirement of fish seed in terms of standard fry is 610 million annually, against which 380 million standard fry are produced locally in the state. 45 hatcheries are functioning in the state out of which 17 hatcheries are in the private sector. Now emphasis is given to private sector to come forward in this field. Five additional hatcheries have come up in the private sector in the recent past.

**In:reasing fish production :-**

At the end of 9th Five Year Plan the gross fish production of the state was 96000 MT which has now increased to 1.10 lakh MT. At present emphasis is given to produce more and stock as much as possible large sized Katla seed in order to increase fish production. For this exclusive Katla hatcheries are coming up in the state. Efforts are on to achieve the production level of 1.21 lakh MT by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. Presently the fish productivity of village pond is 2375 kg. per ha. and reservoir productivity is 69 Kg per ha. At the end of the current plan period it is expected to increase 2500 Kg. and 75 Kg. per ha. respectively.

**Fresh water prawn culture :**

It is a matter of pride for the land locked state like Chhattisgarh to run a fresh water prawn hatchery successfully. A private hatchery named Prawn Park has come up in the village Tiari of Raipur District with a capacity of 10 million post larvae. The hatchery is supplying juveniles of *M. rosenbergii* to Chhattisgarh and M.P. states. Since monoculture has not been profitable the pisciculturists are advised for polyculture. Since post larvae are very delicate, mortality is high and therefore only juveniles stocking is being promoted.

**Insurance cover to fishermen :**

Group Accidental Insurance (GAI) is a centrally sponsored scheme in which central and state governments share the expenditure equally. 20000 fishermen were brought under the fold of insurance scheme at the end of 9th Five Year Plan. The

target is fixed at 31420 beneficiaries for the year 2005-06. Almost all the active fishermen who are directly engaged in fishing have been covered so far under the scheme.

**Fish marketing and trade :**

Fish seed and fish (Table size) marketing is well organized in all the district headquarters of the state. Most of the fish produced is locally consumed. Sometimes the large sized fishes are being exported to West Bengal for fetching a better price.

## COOPERATION

Development of Cooperatives has been envisaged as significant strategy to build strength in the people with limited resources. The farmers found the cooperative movement an attractive tool and effective mechanism for pooling their meager resources and using them for their own social and economic upliftment. The Co-operative movement aims at saving the rural poor small and marginal farmers, agriculture labour and artisans from exploitation by money lenders. The first attempt to institutionalize cooperative began with the enactment of the cooperative credit societies Act 1904. the scope of which was subsequently enlarged by the more comprehensive cooperative societies Act. of 1912. Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the subject of Cooperation was transferred to the then provinces, which were authorized to enact their own cooperative laws. Under the Government of India Act. 1935, cooperative remained a provincial subjects. Presently, the item " Cooperative Societies" is a State subject under entry 32 of the state list of the constitution of India. Accordingly Chhattigarh Cooperative Societies Act, 1965, was enacted by the State legislature of Chhattisgarh and subsequently " Chhattisgarh co-operative Societies Rules 1968" were also framed by the state Govt. Since then the operation of Cooperative Societies belonging to this state are being administered and controlled by these Act. and Rules.

Although the co-operative sector was initially oriented towards credit movement only but gradually cooperatives have diversified their activities to include credit, banking, input distribution, agro processing, storage and warehousing etc. Supply of agricultural inputs such as chemical fertilizers, high yielding seeds and pesticides was also started by co-operatives and it proved a great success. Thus cooperatives played a vital and commendable role in bringing green revolution in the state. Consumer movement in India through cooperatives was introduced in the days of great scarcity of essential commodities in sixties. Henceforth housing, dairy, handloom, fisheries cold storage, processing, labour etc. schemes were also incorporated in cooperative field.

The ongoing and proposed plan of the cooperative department is placed below :-

### **Investment in Share Capital PACS/ LAMPS**

There are 1333 PACS /LAMPS functioning in the state. For strengthening the share capital of the PACS / LAMPS. Govt. is investing his share capital of these credit society. The assistance under the scheme is provided from the long term operations fund (LTO) maintained at the level of NABARD, NABARD sanctions , and amount is provided as a loan to the state Govt. and the same is released as share capital to the societies. An amount of Rs. 200 lakh is proposed for financial year 2005-06.

### **Investment in Share Capital of DCCB's**

In C.G. State 6 DCCB are functioning. To provide financial Assistance to the DCCBs C.G. Govt. is investing share capital of the DCCB. The fund is being provided by NABARD from the LTO fund as loan to the Govt. Rs. 300 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2005-06

### **Share Capital for Primary DCARDB**

There are 12 DCARDBs are functioning in the state. To provide financial assistance to the DCARDBs C.G. Govt. is investing in share capital of the DCARDBs.

### **Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)**

ICDP project are being implemented in the state, with the financial assistance from NCDC. Two ICDP project namely ICDP Raigarh and Jashpur are running in the state. The development Activities covered under this scheme are like generation of additional go downing capacity, improving agriculture production, strengthening of PDS, increasing irrigation facilities dairy development, poultry farming, fisheries, sericulture's and handloom etc. Funding pattern of the project is as follows :-

1	Loan from NCDC 100%	nearly 80% of the total project cost
2	Share Capital from NCDC 100%	
3	Grant from NCDC 50 %	Nearly 20%
4	subsidy from State Govt. 50%	

The total outlay of Rs. 481.96 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2005-06 for the on going project i.e. Raigarh and Jashpur.

### **Construction of Godown**

This scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of NCDC. For strengthening Godowning capacity of markfed and Marketing Societies. The fund has been provided by the NCDC to the State Govt. as loan. For the financial year 05-06 Rs. 400 lakh has been proposed. The fund is being provided to the Marketing society in 3 components viz loan, share capital and subsidy

### **Cooperative Sugar Mills**

There are two sugar mills namely Balod and Kawardha functioning in the state. To strengthen the working capital of the mills the C.G. Govt. is providing loan and share capital. Project has been sanctioned by the NCDC. Nil amount has been proposed for the financial year 05-06, as the assistance has already been provided in previous year. The Block cost of Sugar Mills is estimated as Rs. 50 crore. As per the project, the funds for block cost will be collected on the following pattern.

- 1- 10% from factory itself.
- 2- 30% from state Govt. as share capital based on financial assistance from NCDC, as loan to the state Gov.
- 3- 60% from the financial agencies as term loan.

### **Credit facility covering of interest rates :**

C.G. Govt. has decided to provide Agricultural Loan (ST MT and IT ) in the interest rate of 9% to the farmers. Against the aforesaid Agri. Loan interest subsidy will be provided to Banks and societies concerned. For the financial year 05-06 an amount of Rs. 1300 lakh has been proposed.

### **Development of Primary Marketing Societies :-**

Due to the paucity of funds and sustained losses in the past primary marketing societies are not functioning well. To make them financially viable assistance is being provided to primary marketing societies functioning in the state. An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for financial year 05-06.

## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### Procurement of Rice :

Procurement of food grains under the price support scheme is a social obligation of the state and central governments. The scheme was conceived to ensure minimum support price to the farmer for his produce, to protect the "weaker farmer" from the "strong trader" and to prevent exploitation by middleman. The scheme is an absolute necessity for a state like C.G. which is under developed in agriculture, and comprise of large tribal population and marginal farmers. With a view to achieve the intended objectives the state Govt. operates many centers for purchasing paddy, wheat and coarse grains. The C.G. state is one of the few states where PSS is being successfully implemented.

One of the scheme, namely decentralized procurement which opened an avenue to reduce losses is also turning to be unviable because of insufficient assistance to state Govt. by GOI. Under decentralised procurement of rice scheme, the state agencies have been procuring paddy at MSP on behalf of FCI and after converting it into rice required quantity for Public Distribution System and other food grain based schemes, accepted by the State Govt. and remaining quantity handed over to the FCI. The details of paddy procured and procurement of rice by the state Govt. and FCI in last two Kharif Marketing Season is as follows :

As on 30-11-2004

Fig in M.T.

Kharif Year	Paddy Procured by state Govt.	Rice procured by State Govt.	Rice procured by FCI		Total quantity of rice
			Custom Milled Rice	Levy Rice	
2002-03	1474352	870899	66266	332976	1270141
2003-04	2705059	894547	740994	667479	2303020

An issue which has a bearing on the procurement of food grains under PSS is the non-coverage of cost of procurement. These incidentals are required to be based on the actual expenses submitted by the state Govt. of the previous year whereas, in



point of fact, they are not. The estimated losses incurred in previous years for procurement of paddy is as follows :-

Fig. in Rs. crore

No.	Kharif Year	Estimated Losses
1	2000-01	85.77
2	2001-02	357.54
3	2002-03	275.29
4	2003-04	539.02

State Govt. has submitted the proposal for reimbursement of the losses incurred in paddy procurement during KMS 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 to GOI but delay in payment causing cumulative interest burden on state exchequer. GOI has revised the incidental charge of paddy procurement and CMR rates for current Kharif Year but it is still not up to the actual expenditure incurred to state Govt. on various stages on procurement of paddy and conversion it into rice, some of the notable points in respect of paddy are :-

- (a) Driage allowance for paddy provisionally allowed 1% of MSP against the normal estimated driage of 2.00 to 3.00% of MSP
- (b) Commission to sub agents societies is still 1% of MSP while state Govt. is paying 2% of MSP to societies.
- (C) No expenses allowed for transportation within 8 KM
- (d) Storage charges for paddy provisionally allowed Rs. 184 per quintal whereas the storage charge is much higher than Rs. 1.84
- (e) Interest and Storage charges provisionally allowed only for 2 months a against the normal required period of 4 months.
- (f) Milling charges for raw rice including transportation charges up to 8 KMs provisionally fixed by GOI is Rs. 15 per quintal whereas State Govt. is paying Rs. 40 per quintal for conversion of Paddy in to raw rice.

Consequent on the above revision in incidental charges, the agencies suffer a over all loss of about Rs/ 50 to 60 per quintal of CMR. Thus paddy procurement has become a high loss operation and there is a case for again revising the incidentals charges allowed for KMS 2004-05 on the basis of state's proposals.

#### **Other grain procurement :-**

C.G. State Civil Supplies Corporation is procuring wheat and maize under price support scheme. The quantity of wheat and maize procured in previous years is as follows :-

Fig. in M.T.

No.	Year	Wheat	Maize
1	2002-03	2220.5	0.00
2	2003-04	62.3	2214 <sup>3</sup>
3	2004-05	19.4	55 (as on 14-12-04)

### **Enhancing private trade in food grains :-**

Previously there were some restrictions on the trade of food grains and agricultural produce mainly through Chhattisgarh scheduled commodities dealers ( Licensing and restriction on hoardings ) Order 1991. The 1991 order makes it mandatory for the big traders to obtain license for dealing in essential commodities scheduled in this order such as wheat, wheat products, rice, poha and pulses etc. But in Jan. 04 state Govt. rescind in the said order and abolish all the restrictions on the trade of food grains.

As far as the removal of restriction on inter-state movement of food grains and agricultural produce is concerned, our state has no such restrictions. Traders and producers are free to import and export these items to and from the state without any hindrance. Under the state's voluntary rice levy policy, rice millers can give certain percentage of their production to the food Corporation of India at prescribed rates. No Levy paid certificate, release order, or transit permit required for movement of rice under the free trade.

### **PDS PLAN SCHEMES**

#### **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

On the basis of parameters fixed by the GOI, Poorest of the poor family in rural and urban areas are identified with the help of Gram Panchayats / Gram Sabhas and urban local bodies respectively. After necessary verification the competent authority issues ration cards and the family is thus eligible for getting food grains and other essential commodities at prescribed rates from the FPS with which its card is attached.

No.	Subject	Description
1	Directives	GOI issued guidelines on 6-1-01
2	Implementation	Chhattisgarh Govt. started this scheme from March 01
3	Targeted Group	Poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas.
4	No of Beneficiaries	GOI fixed the numerical limit of 5.693 lakh families. As on 15-11-04 Rs. 5.693 lakh ration cards have been issued to Antyodaya beneficiaries.
5	Identification of beneficiaries	Gram Sabha in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas carried out identification from amongst the poor families within the state.
6	Central issue price	Rs. 2 Kg for wheat and Rs. 3 kg for rice. State Govt. is providing only rice as per food habit and demand of beneficiaries.
7	Consumer price	Rs. 3 Kg for rice
8	Scale of issue	35 Kg food grain per family per month
9	Mechanism	As per TPDS systems

Antyodaya Anna Yojana is central sponsored scheme but GOI is not providing any amount for transportation / storage of rice and commission for lead agencies or retailer under the scheme. Hence state Govt. is providing ancillary charge @ Rs. 71 per quintal for transportation, other expenses of agencies and commission to fair price shopkeeper. As per the number of beneficiaries and the quantity of rice lifted per month this amount leads to about Rs. 13.00 crore per annum.

### **Annapoorna Yojana**

Those destitute that are above 65 years of age and not covered in state social security pension scheme or National Old age pension scheme are covered under Annapoorna Yojana. Annapoorna beneficiaries are entitled to get 10 Kg rice free of cost per month. Chhattisgarh Govt. started this scheme from Oct. 2001. As against the numerical ceiling of 0.26 lakh beneficiaries Rs. 0.27 lakh ration cards have been issued in the state.

State Govt. is providing ancillary charges @ RS. 71 per quintal for transportation, other expenses of agencies and commission to fair price shopkeeper. As per the present number of beneficiaries and the quantity of rice lifted per month this amount leads to about Rs. 13.00 crore per annum.

### **Chhattisgarh Amrit (Salt) Yojana :-**

To prevent the exploitation of Scheduled Tribes under barter system and to check the goiter disease in the state this scheme started from 26-01-04 in 85 scheduled blocks and since 15-08-04 it expanded to all 146 blocks of states. Under this scheme total Rs. 23.45 lakh ration card holders covered under BPL, Antyodaya and Annapoorna are getting 2 Kg per month iodized salt on for just 50 paise. The total expenditure incurred in this scheme is borne by the State Govt. . For financial year 04-05 state Govt. is providing subsidy of Rs. 7 crore for implementation of this scheme .

### **Annapoorna Dal Bhat Yojana :-**

Annapoorna Dal Bhat Yojana started in the state from Jan. 04 as state sponsored scheme. This scheme is introduced as a welfare scheme with a objective to provide cooked food to the poor and needy people at the lowest possible price. In this scheme bhat (cooked rice) weighing 300 gms. and 90 gms. of dal at a price of Rs. 5.00 is being provided. At present 171 Annapoorana Dal Bhat Centres run by the social institutions, self help groups and other persons are catering nearly 30000 to 35000 peoples daily. State Govt. is providing rice to these centres as per requirement at a price of RS. 6.15 per Kg. To motivate these 100 litres and the free LPG connection. In financial year 04-05 state Govt. is providing subsidy of Rs. 2-00 Crore for implementation of this scheme.

### **RESTRUCTURING OF PDS :-**

#### **PDS Control Order 2004.**

To formulate and implement full proof arrangements for identification of poor, for delivery of food grains of fair price shops and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level and above all to ensure food security for all section. especially the vulnerable section of society state Govt. is introducing a new Public Distribution Control Order 2004. The present arrangement of allowing private individuals to run fair price shops has been a major contributory factor for leakages/ diversion of essential commodities, irregular availability of food grains at fair price shops and in non implementation of the interim orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court (W.P. 196/2001) Hence under the new order provisions has been made for better arrangements to run fair price shops and its monitoring as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's interim orders and directives issued by the GOI.

### **Food Security Scheme for migrants. :-**

Normally ration cards are issued to the beneficiaries under PDS having non roaming status by which essential commodities can be obtained from the fair price shop where it is attached . Most of the BPL / Antyodaya card holders belong to the landless or marginal farmers groups who migrate to urban/ industrial area of the states during lean seasons for labour oriented works . During such migration period they remain deprived of the benefits of the PDS and have to purchase essential commodities from the open market at higher prices.

With a view to provide benefits of PDS to such BPL / Antyodaya during migration period state Govt. is going to introduce "Chhattisgarh internal migrant food security scheme". Under this scheme separate "Roaming Ration Card", of having same status of original ration card (e.g. BPL or Antyodaya) will be issued to the BPL/ Antyodaya families who seasonally migrate or migrate for shorter period for labour oriented works. The roaming ration cards will be valid for that period what the respective families to concerned Gram Panchayat have reported. During migration beneficiaries having roaming ration cards can obtain essential commodities at specified rates as per the scales of entitlement.

### **Food Security Fund.**

To strengthen the Public Distribution System as well as the existing network for food security for vulnerable populations state Govt. is operating food security fund. This fund will be managed by a body chaired by the Secretary, Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection. Govt. of Chhattisgarh and fund may be used for the following :-

- (a) To ensure food security in areas where malnutrition levels are very high and possibilities of starvation exist.
- (b) To try out innovative delivery mechanisms in remote areas where the normal delivery system is unable to meet the needs for timely supply of food grains and other essential commodities covered under the PDS
- (c) To strengthen the monitoring system for the Public Distribution System across the state.
- (d) To take all steps that may be necessary to ensure compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which may be issued from time to time with regard to the PDS.
- (e) To meet our any other exigencies as may be required from time to time to strengthen the food security requirement of the state.

**Help line :-**

Food Security is a serious issue for concern and it requires frequently altering or replacing the present delivery mechanism of food grains or monitoring of availability of food grains by better beneficiaries oriented system to ensure the regular availability of food grains especially in remote and tribal areas where malnutrition and possibilities of starvation exist. For that state Govt. is setting a Help line control room and its phone number will be Serpent or any other person can report to help line control room the problems related to irregular of opening of fair price shops, non availability of essential commodities, diversion of PDS articles etc. Within 24 hours of Complaints Help line control will ensure that necessary action has been taken by the concerned officials and particularly availability of food grains maintained in the fair price shop.

**Grain Bank Scheme :**

The Tribal Department is establishing Grain Bank for the primitive tribals of the state.

## CHAPTER - III FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

### **Management of Forest under Working Plans**

The State of Chhattisgarh has a forest area of 59.77 thousand sq. km. consisting of 25.78 thousand sq. km. of Reserved Forest, 24.03 thousand sq. km. of Protected Forests and 9.95 thousand sq. km. of Unclassified Forest area, which is 44% of the total geographical area of the State. Important species are Teak, Sal, Bamboo, Saja, Bija, Haldu, Dhawda, Aonla and Tendu. Forests of the state are being managed strictly as per the working plans duly approved by Govt. of India. At present there are nine sanctioned working plan divisions. The duration of working plans currently being revised, is 10 years. The Forest Management Information System Division, Raipur has under taken digitization of maps for selected forest area on experimental basis. East Raipur/ Udanti and Bilaspur division ranks amongst such forest area.

### **Plantation Schemes and National Aforestation Programme Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests :**

Top priority has been given to rehabilitate the degraded forests through already existing natural root stock and artificial aforestation. It is proposed to take up 40000 hectare of degraded forest land that shall be treated during 2005-06. In addition to above, areas treated in the last five years shall also be maintained. An amount of Rs. 1890.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

### **Minor Forest Produce and Medicinal Plantation through forest village committees**

It is proposed to take up *In-situ* conservation in 23000 hectares of forest land. In addition to this works relating to processing and value addition of MFP / Medicinal Plants will also be taken up. Trainings and extension programmes are also a part of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 670.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

### **Social Forestry**

Main aim of social forestry is to motivate people for taking up plantations and making them self sufficient with respect to fuel and fodder. An amount of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

### **Peoples Protected Areas**

This scheme was started in the year 2002-03. Under this 9000 hectare area shall be covered for *in-situ* conservation. Other activities as per the approved scheme shall also be taken up. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

### **Sowing and Planting**

This scheme was started in the year 2003-04. It is proposed to treat 9000 hectare for various afforestation/ silvicultural operations under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 470.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

### **Plantation of Fast Growing Trees**

The scheme targets specific demand of the area in so far as meeting the ever-increasing demand of forest based industries. It is proposed to take up 4000-hectare area and an amount of Rs. 330 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06.

Besides above continuing schemes, following new schemes have been proposed for the annual plan 2005-06 :-

### **Distribution of Plants**

In furtherance of creating awareness amongst masses for the cause of enhancement of greenery specially in non-forest area, the scheme provides for supply of plants at subsidised rate. Under the scheme each individual beneficiary shall be provided up to 1000 plants at a subsidised rate of Re.1 per plant. A total of 100 Lakh seedlings of bamboo, Jatropha, fruit yielding and medicinal plants will be provided annually. A sum of Rs. 100 lakh is required under the scheme for the year 2005-06.

### **Hariyali Prasar Yojna**

The scheme aims at development of wasteland, promotion of agro-forestry, economic upliftment of rural population and amelioration of the environment. The scheme envisages plantation of bamboo and Jatropha plants on the land holdings of 5000 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs. 5.50 crore annually, resulting into creation of 7 lakh man days per annum. Financial requirement for the year 2005-06 will be Rs. 150 lakh.



### **Bamboo Rehabilitation Scheme**

The scheme is targeted towards economic upliftment of communities depending on bamboo forest, promoting bamboo based cottage industries and rehabilitating degraded bamboo forests of the state. It envisages rehabilitation of 25000 Ha of degraded bamboo forest adopting cluster approach per year for next 5 years through Joint Forest Management Committees. The scheme will cover 12 districts of the state. The budgetary need for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 618 lakh to be met by FDAs.

### **River Bank Plantation**

The scheme aims to ensure ecological stability by arresting soil erosion on the banks of major perennial rivers of the State. It envisages plantation of bamboo on 100 km tract on either side of major rivers of the State every year. In all, 20 Lakh bamboo plants shall be planted during the 4 year period of the scheme. The estimated expenditure during first year 2005-06 is Rs.150 lakh.

### **National Aforestation Programme**

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has been instrumental in different schemes for sustainable development of forests, however for want of effective co-ordination among different agencies the desired impact was not evident. To combat above difficulty Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India devised creation of Forest Development Authority (FDA) and to start National Afforestation Programme through FDA with following objectives :-

- To execute developmental activities by better co-ordination among different Govt. Departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Primary Forest Produce Cooperative Societies and District level unions.
- Implementation and publicity/ extension of the concept of Joint Forest Management (JFM for short).
- To undertake development works related to forest resource development in different villages.
- Forest Protection, Conservation and Development.
- Provide employment at the grass root level.
- To undertake works for the amelioration of environment.

So far FDAs have been constituted in all the 32 forest divisions of the state and projects for 31 FDAs have been send to Govt. of India. An amount of Rs. 6663.80 lakh has been sanctioned by Govt. of India for 26 FDAs to undertake different activities envisaged in the projects e.g. Aided Natural Regeneration, Artificial Regeneration, Silvi-pasture Development, Bamboo Plantation, and Mixed Plantation of trees of non timber forest produce and medicinal values.

## **Joint Forest Management (JFM)**

There are 19720 villages in the State out of which 8747 are within 5 km. from the periphery of forest. Out of a total 59772 sq.km. of forest area 27914 sq.km. of forest area is being managed through 6977 Joint Forest Management Committees (Forest Protection Committees-FPC for short and Village Forest Committees-VFC for short). At present efforts are on to seek cooperation of village folks that form the JFMC and provided them employment around the year and enrich their economy. Different income generating programmes are being carried out e.g. Lac Cultivation, Silk Worm Cultivation, Honey bee Cultivation, Fisheries, Dona Pattal making, Medicinal Plant Cultivation, Extension of irrigation facilities, Extension of superior agriculture techniques, Formation of Self Help Groups and their Economic up-liftment.

The State Govt. has passed a resolution in 2001 and amended this resolution in the year 2002. The resolution provides for 15% of value or equivalent forest produce benefit sharing among the Forest Protection Committee (FPC) and 30% of value or equivalent of forest product benefit sharing among the Forest Village Committee (VFC) at the time of final felling. During mechanical felling and cleaning cent percent of crop product shall be given to committees against felling expenses.

Dhamtari model is one of the innovative efforts of Chhattisgarh Government. Under this model the total Developmental works of 401 villages that are situated within 5 km. of the periphery of forests of Dhamtari District have been entrusted to forest department. The programme will be evaluated soon.

## **Non-timber forest produce**

Chhattisgarh with its 44% forest cover is rich in non-timber forest produce (NTFPs). The trade and management of non-timber forest produce are vested with the Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-operative Federation Limited, Raipur. The CGMFP Federation has been appointed as the nodal agency to co-ordinate operations regarding collection, storage, transportation and marketing of non-wood forest produce, in order to benefit the economically weak forest produce gatherers and at the same time safeguarding the forest resource base from unmindful exploitation for commercial purposes through various conservation measures.

CGMFP Federation deals with following nationalized forest produce, with a total turnover of Rs. 225 crores.

**a. Tendu leaf -**

Tendu leaf was collected by 913 Primary Forest Produce Co-operative Societies.

During 2004 following changes in the policy were made for the welfare of the pluckers :-

- The collection of leaves and the payment of the collection wages @ Rs. 450 per Std Bag to the pluckers will be done by the Primary Co-operative Society only.
- Green leaves collected are handed over at the collection centre to the purchaser appointed in advance.
- The purchaser will process the leaves handed over to him at collection centre, transport and store in his godowns or the godowns of Forest Department / Federation.
- The purchaser makes the payment of the purchase price in four equal installments.

Through this changed policy during 2004 season, 14.03 lakh standard bags of tendu leaves were collected in sold units and 4.84 lakh Std. bags were collected in unsold units with an expenditure of Rs. 90.58 crores. In the 2005 season, it is proposed to collect about 18.45 std bags with some policy and about Rs. 89 crores will be paid to pluckers as wages.

**Social security to Tendu leaf pluckers :-**

All the Tendu leaf pluckers are covered under group insurance scheme of Life Insurance corporation (LIC). Under this scheme, the dependent of the plucker will get Rs. 3500 in case of normal death, the plucker will get Rs. 12500 for partial disability and he or his dependent will get Rs. 25000 in case of complete disability or accidental death.

**b. Sal seed –**

Sal seed is used in the various industries especially the chocolate industry. Sal seed oil is used as a substitute for Cocoa butter and is an export item as raw material for making chocolates. Sal oil is exported to Japan and European countries every year. The use of Sal oils, (also known as Sal butter) is prohibited in India in Chocolate industry, as an external fat can be added to Chocolate products under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1955. Due to this restriction, the domestic demand for Sal seed is minimal in India despite having tremendous potential to successfully compete against the Cocoa fat, which is being imported by India at exorbitant prices.

Under this endeavor, the CGMFP Federation has been trying to pursue necessary amendments in the PFA Act and BIS specifications and is in correspondence with Central Food Technological and Research Institute (CFTRI) Mysore, Director

General (PFA), Directorate General of Health Service; Assistant Director General of Health Service (GOI), for amendment in P.F.A. Rules, 1955.

For the benefit of collectors in the year 2003, the sal seed collection rate was fixed at Rs. 500/- per quintal. Previously it was Rs. 350 per quintal.

In the 2004 collection season, 2.36 lakh quintals of sal seed was collected with a financial expenditure of about Rs. 12 crores and it is proposed that about 4 lakh quintal of sal seeds will be collected in the year 2005 with financial expenditure of about Rs. 20 crores. The disposal of sal seeds will be done by inviting purchasers in advance.

#### **c. Harra –**

Harra is a good source of tannin. It is also an important ingredient of triphala, the base of Ayurvedic Medicine.

62111 quintals of harra was collected in the year 2003 and it is proposed that about 57830 quintals of harra will be collected in the year 2004-05 with financial expenditure of Rs. 61.29 lakh. It is expected that about 60000 quintals of harra will be collected in the year 2005-06.

The collection rates for harra, kacharia and bal harra had been fixed as Rs. 250, 625, 1500 per quintal respectively.

#### **d. Gums (Kullu gum) -**

Kullu gum tapping is banned in all the districts of the state except Dantewada, Bastar and Kanker districts in order to prevent the rampant gum tapping in the state. The CGMFP Federation monitors the collection and disposal of the gum through the system of advance tender. During the year 2004-05, 290 quintals of kullu gum was collected and average sale price received was Rs. 6320 per quintal.

It is expected that about 300 quintals of kullu gum will be produced in the next season and local people will get an employment of Rs. 15 lakh. The collection rate for kullu gum was fixed at Rs. 6400/- per quintal.

In order to promote non-destructive harvesting and improve the quality of kullu gum, the collectors are being trained in non-destructive collection practices for gum tapping. Linkages with competent organizations/agencies like KOVEL Foundation, South India are being developed.

#### **e. Dhaora / Khair/ Babool**

The gums of Dhawra, Khair and Babool is used as a food supplement as well as adhesive. Collection rate of these gums are as follows:-

1. Khair / Babool - Rs. 1500 per quintal
2. Dhaora - Rs. 2500 per quintal

In the collection year 2004-05, about 1465 quintals of gum will be collected with an expenditure of Rs. 35lacs and it is expected that about 3000 quintals will be collected in the year 2005-06 with financial outlay of about Rs. 75 lakh.

Apart from the above, CGMFP Federation also deals with other non-nationalized NTFPs also, which comprise commercially important species such as Mahua, Lac, Mahul leaves, Chironji, Charota, tamarind etc and medicinally important species like Aloe vera, Baibidang, Aonla, Baheda, Kalmegh, Shatavar, Safed Musli, Tulsi, Sarpgandha, Bach, Ashwagandha and aromatic plants such as Nagarmotha, Lemon grass, Citromella etc..

#### **Forest Based Industries**

Chhattisgarh offers tremendous opportunities for the promotion of forest based industries. At present the state has small scale industries comprising processing of NTFPs including medicinal plants.

Under the project People's Protected Area (PPA), the Chhattisgarh MFP Federation has set up a network of processing units ranging from single plant based products to multiple plant based products. However, there is further need to upgrade these processing units and ensure proper market linkages for which the CGMFP Federation had taken steps like strengthening of market intelligence through a robust market information system (MIS).

Efforts are also on to enter into MoUs with the private sector for setting up of industries.

Following sector specific industries, have been identified as Federation is moving with the help of other government agencies, entrepreneurs, NGOs to set up industries on these products :-

- a. Over the counter products commercial products
  - Mahul leaf plates and dona pattal
  - Lac processing
- b. Pharmaceuticals
  - Herbal alkaloid Extraction plants -- such as kalmegh and baividang
  - Aloe vera extraction plants – gel, power, leaf juice etc.

- c. Neutraceuticals
  - Herbal tea manufacturing
  - Chavanprash
- d. Cosmeceuticals
  - Herbal tooth power
  - Herbal shampoos and other cosmetics etc.
- e. Fragrance and flavors
  - Essential oil extraction – Lemon grass, nagarmotha, citronella, palmarose, patchouli
- f. General
  - Incense and dhoop
  - Triphala power

### **Lac Development**

During a study conducted by the Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federation (CGMFPF), it is found that there is tremendous scope for Lac processing within the state. However, the industries face problem in stocking the raw material due to the high cost of raw material. In this case the industries can operate only for about 7-8 months. Financial support may be extended to these industries through financial institutions. And recently Lac project is ongoing at Mahasamund and Dhamtati through CGMFP Federation.

Based on the ongoing study findings, industry establishment will be proposed subsequently.

### **Biodiesel Mission**

To promote bio-diesel in the state, Chhattisgarh MFP Federation has taken a project funded by the NOVOD Board, Gurgaon, with a total budgetary allocation of Rs. 38 lakh in 2004.

Through this project, 2.5 lakh seedling of Jatropha and 0.5 seedlings of karanj had been planted in Khairagarh and Kondagaon forest divisions.

Another project on establishment of seed production areas of Jatropha in Chhattisgarh with a proposed financial outlay of Rs. 120 lakh has been submitted to NOVOD. The Project aims at identification of good quality genetic stock suiting to the local conditions and for raising of superior planting stock for seed production areas

### **Employment generation by forestry sector**

The total man days generated by the CGMFP Federation from the collection of nationalized forest produce is above 146895 man days.

Other than this, non-nationalized NTFPs provide employment opportunity round the year as some or the NTFP is available in the forest, even during the lean seasons when there is no other work going on.

NTFPs provide major employment opportunities to the women and tribal as they are involved in various activities like collection, cleaning, primary processing, value addition and marketing of these products.

### **MFP Federation**

The CG Minor Forest Produce Federation is a three-tier Cooperative Federation, which is constituted of 913 Primary Forest Produce Cooperative Societies federating into 32 District Unions. Above the District Unions is the MFP Federation at the apex level. Due to the provisions made in the 73rd Amendment to the Indian constitution with the, the Federation with consent of the Government has taken the decision that besides the remunerative wages paid to the forest produce collectors, the net profit from the trade of nationalized non wood forest produce is being shared among the stakeholders (primary collectors) on an equitable basis. Under the existing system the net income generated from the collection and trade of nationalized NTFPs is distributed among the villagers in following proportion :-

- 70% to the primary collectors as incentive wages.
- 15% for the development of non-wood forest produces resources and regeneration of forests.
- Balance 15% is utilized for infrastructure development in the Society area.

The state realized the importance of promoting the non-wood forest produce sector and to intensify the efforts of developing the non-nationalized non-wood forest produce and to translate this objective, an interdisciplinary Task Force had been constituted to undertake the conservation, development processing, marketing and trade of non nationalized minor forest produce including medicinal, aromatic and dye plants in the MFP Federation. About 9000 ha. forest area which is rich in biodiversity and medicinal plants is identified annually for inclusion in project PPA which encompasses conservation, development, production, value addition and marketing of non-wood forest produce including medicinal, aromatic and dye plants. Besides this, to promote the farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants, *exsitu* conservation efforts and development of medicinal plants nursery are going on. Creation of Van Aushadhalaya for the treatment of local folk is also in progress. Under the project PPA, during the year

2004-05, the targeted activities will be done with expenditure of about Rs. 357.25 lakh. During the year 2005-06, approximately Rs. 360.00 lakh will be utilized on various components of the project

### **Forest Development Corporation (FDC)**

Chhattisgarh Rajya Van Vikash Nigam Limited does not take any financial aid from State Govt. but takes Loan from different Banks and does plantation work in the leased out Forest area which is transferred from State Forest Department.

- Chhattisgarh Rajya Van Vikash Nigam Limited will be taking 4000 ha. area for Teak Plantations in 2004-05 as per approved working plan. Felling and Logging of timber in these areas is in progress.
- Maintenance of old plantations will be carried out in 8000 ha. area in four old Project Division viz. Barnawapara Raipur, Kota-Pandariya Bilaspur, Panabaras Rajnadgaon, Antagarh Bhanupratappur maintenance include weeding, soil working, casualty replacement of plants and protection against grazing and fire etc.
- Forest Development Corporation carries out other activities such as construction of boundary pillars, repairs of forest roads, building repairs etc.
- About 126 lakh seedlings of Teak species are being raised in five nurseries under four project divisions during the year 2004-05.
- Timber and fuel received from different project divisions will be sold out by open auction in various Timber Depots. In this way Nigam gets revenue and manages own financial management and liabilities such as payment of lease rent, staff salary etc.
- About 6 lakh seedlings of mixed species will be planted in mined out areas of SECL, BCL, NMDC, NTPC, WCL, CSEB on agreement basis though Industrial Plantation Division, Bilaspur.
- Forest Development Corporation provides employment to the tune of about 20 lakh man days to the rural people.

The FDC will implement a Watershed Project availing Rs. 100 crores financial assistance under RIDF from NABARD during 2005-06.

### **Medicinal Plant Board**

The Chhattisgarh State Medicinal plants Board (CGSMPB), was constituted with the Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Federation to perform the activities related to development, conservation, production and value addition of MFP including medicinal plants.

In 2004, the existing SMPB was dissolved to constitute a new Board known as the Chhattisgarh Rajya Vanoushadhi Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Government of Chhattisgarh (vide Resolution No. F-512/2002/10-1 Dt. 28.07.2004)



### **Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants**

Cultivation of medicinal plants is being promoted in the state through the commercial scheme of the National Medicinal Plants Board in which financial assistance in form of subsidy is extended to the cultivators. This year subsidy of about 196.15 lakh was provided through NMPB to 48 farmers. It is expected that this amount and number of farmers will increase next year

### **Protection of forest and wildlife**

The network of national parks, sanctuaries, biosphere reserves and other protected areas should be strengthened and extended adequately for the conservation of total bio cultural diversity in the state.

### **National Parks and Sanctuaries**

- 3 National parks and 11 sanctuaries
- One Tiger Project
- Scope of Eco-tourism
- Eco-development in fringe areas

### **TSP and SCP Schemes**

Schemes are mentioned in the following paragraphs :-

#### □ **TSP**

Environmental Forestry  
Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests  
Plantation against encroachment  
settlement  
Fuel wood Fodder Project  
Communication and Building  
Development of National Parks and  
Sanctuaries  
Minor forest produce and medicinal  
plantation through forest village  
committees  
Social Forestry  
Peoples Protected Areas  
Bio-diversity conservation including  
Park / Sanctuaries  
Construction of MFP Godowns

#### □ **SCP**

Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests  
Fuel wood Fodder Project

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Study on Pollution Generated by Minerals, Vehicles and Noise :**

Pollution due to vehicles and noise is becoming a big problem in big cities and industrial areas in the state. Monitoring of pollution due to mining of minerals, vehicles and noise levels is being done by Regional office the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board at different places in the state and standards have been notified to control pollution from vehicles and noise etc. In the current year monitoring of pollution of 5800 vehicles, monitoring of mineral areas at 48 stations and monitoring of noise levels at 352 stations is being done by the Board, every year. The estimated expenditure on this is approximately Rs. 7 lakh for monitoring of vehicular pollution, Rs. 6 lakh for monitoring of noise pollution and Rs. 6 lakh for monitoring pollution in the mineral areas. Similarly, Board is proposing to carry out a study regarding vehicular and noise pollution in the state for preparation of an action plan for which an estimated expenditure Rs. 8 lakh have been earmarked. For the awareness of common people, it is proposed to organize awareness workshops in every Regional Offices, the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6 lakh is also estimated for distribution of awareness materials like pamphlets, folders and banners during various monitoring programs in Head Offices and Regional Offices of the Board. Monitoring of pollution generated from mining of mineral areas will be undertaken especially for the stone crusher located at Rajur under Regional Office, Jagdalpur, Balodabazar which is 20 Km from Raipur and other 20 stone crushes in the Grom Dondekhurd under Regional Office, Raipur. Nandani - Khundani mine and lime stone crusher and mines located within 10 km area near Gram Pachariya will be covered under Regional Office, Durg-Bhilai. Board is also carrying out awareness programs on pollution generated due to mineral mining, vehicular and urban and industrial area from time to time.

### **Monitoring of Rivers :**

The Board is carrying out monitoring of water quality of the water bodies i.e. rivers originating or flowing through the state, ponds and lakes which are the life line of the people of the state specially in the rural areas. Board is also implementing various schemes to maintain the quality of the water bodies. Monitoring of water quality of Indravati River at up-steam as well as down-stream and at Mahanai in village- Chinnori is being done by Regional Office, Jagdalpur. Monitoring of Mahanadi Rive at Village -

Shihava, Dhamtari, Shivrath River at Nandghat, Simga and Kharoon River at Bendri is done by Regional Office, Raipur. Monitoring of Hasdeo and Arpa River is being done at 14 points every month by Regional Office, Bilaspur. Monitoring of Shivrath River and Kharoon River is being done by Regional Office, Durg-Bhilai. Monitoring of different ponds, lakes and other water sources is also being carried out. The target this year is to carry out 1000 water samples at an estimated expenditure is Rs. 15 lakh.

**Control of Air Pollution in the Polluted Area :**

Regular monitoring work in the polluted area which includes commercial, industrial and urban areas is being carried out by Regional Offices of the Board. Raipur which is the capital city of Chhattigarh state, has rapid increase in the vehicular and urban population, which coupled with the natural and other man made sources have increased the levels of air pollution in the city. To maintain a check on the pollution in the city, air monitoring is being carried out on a regular basis in the residential, sensitive, commercial and industrial areas located in and around the city. Similarly, Regional Office, Durg-Bhilai does monitoring works in Bhilai Steel Plant, Industrial Estate Bhilai and Durg and Rajnandgaon areas. Monitoring of polluted areas is also being done by other Regional Offices of Board on regular basis. A total of 166, monitoring stations have been selected for stack monitoring and another 790 stations have been selected for ambient air quality monitoring spread around the state by the Regional Offices of the Board. Continuous monitoring is very essential in Korba town which is one of the critically polluted area in the country. An estimated budget of Rs. 15 lakh is allocated in the current year.

**Control of Pollution during the Religious Congregation (Melas) :**

A number of religious activities take place through out the state at number of places particularly, on the banks of the rivers. Melas are being organized in Rajim and Somnath (Regional Office, Raipur) and Shivrinarayan and Pithampur (Regional Office, Bilaspur) during the Maha Shivratri and at Village Chakravoy during the Guru Ghasidas Jayanti. During the melas, Regional Offices of the Board organize exhibition as well as carry out monitoring of water, air quality as also distribute pamphlets to the general public for general awareness. The estimated expenditure for this activity is approximately Rs. 10 lakh. Similarly, Board also participates in various other

awareness programmes like Rajyotsava Mela, Workshops, Training Programmes etc. for which an estimated budget of approximately Rs. 2 lakh is made.

#### **Urban Water Pollution Control :**

It is estimated that the waste water generated from various cities of the state is approximately 80% of the total waste water generated. There are many cities in the state are located on the banks of the rivers and ultimately discharge their waste water in the river itself and thus polluting it. It is therefore, essential to control this pollution. For this Board has planned and preparing action plan for control of urban water pollution of the major cities of the state like Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur and Korba, Jagadapur, Raigarh etc. at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 15 lakh. Out of this Rs. 5 lakh is earmarked for monitoring of water quality of the water bodies. It is also proposed to develop green belts along the above the water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakh.

#### **Strengthening of Organization, Research and Development :**

In the state of Chhattisgarh, Board is not having its own office building, which is very essential to carry out the activities entrusted to the Board. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakh have been made for this purpose in the Budget of current year. The work involves construction of Regional Office Building of Raigarh, Ambikapur and Korba and providing other facilities like Furniture's Office Equipments.

#### **Chhattisgarh Paryawaran Purashkar :**

Government of Chhattisgarh, Housing and Environment Department have instituted an award of Rs. 2 lakh in honour of Vanvasi Sant Gahira Guruji Maharaj name as Chhattisgarh Paryawaran Purashkar. This award is given every year to organization which have done pioneering work in the field of environment in the state. This award is given on the occasion of World Environment Day i.e. 05th June every year by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board. A budget of 2.5 lakh has been made in the current year for this purpose.

## CHAPTER - IV RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Alleviation of rural poverty has been one of the primary objectives of planned development. Ever since the inception of the planning process, the policies and programmes have been designed with this aim. Rural development implies both the economic and social betterment of people which can only be achieved by increased people's participation, decentralization of planning process, greater access to credit and related inputs, improvements in roads, health, education and drinking water supply, sanitation, housing etc. Various centrally and state sponsored schemes are being implemented for alleviation of rural poverty and development of required infrastructure facilities in the villages. The objective of various schemes of rural development is to improve the standard of living of BPL families. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, it has been envisaged to bring down the present level of poverty from 38 per cent to 25 per cent.

### **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

The objective of the scheme is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment in rural areas and thereby provide food security and creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

The programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Central and State in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component. Food grain is provided to the state free of cost. The transportation and handling charges is borne by state government.

The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village.

The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The funds and food grains under the SGRY is available for all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) i.e. Zila Panchayats, Janpad Panchayats and Gram Panchayats. The resources (Cash and Food-grain) under this programme is to be distributed among the Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat and Zila Panchayat in the ratio of 50:30:20.

22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of food grain) allocated both at the level of Zila Panchayat and Janpad Panchayat is earmarked for individual beneficiaries schemes of SC/ST families living below the poverty line (BPL). Minimum 50% of the

allocation (inclusive of food grain) is earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations//wards.

Year-wise Financial and Physical progress under SGRY is given below:-

Year	Total Available Fund (Rs. in lakh)	Total Food grain Authorised (in M.T.)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Food grain utilized (in M.T.)	Employment generated (in lakh man days)
2002-03	17926.94	249518	15827.20	228764	377.68
2003-04	18781.21	229443	16805.85	140036	308.55
2004-05 (Oct.04)	12542.01	186432	9929.32	135298	225.49

The total allocation under SGRY for current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 17478.19 lakh and 145805 MT of food grains. Cash component includes central share of Rs. 13108.64 lakh and state share of Rs. 4369.55 lakh.

## **SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA**

### **Objective of SGSY:**

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) launched on 01.04.1999, aims to bring the assisted families (Swarozgaries) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time . This objective is to be achieved by *inter alia* organizing the rural poor into Self Help Group (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity-building and provision of income generating assets. The SHG approach helps the poor to build their self-confidence through community action. This process would ultimately lead to the strengthening and socio-economic empowerment of the rural poor as well as improving their collective bargaining power.

### **Salient features of the SGSY:**

- SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment i.e. organization of the rural poor into SHGs, training and capacity-building, planning of activity clusters, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing .

- It aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas and building upon the potential of the rural poor.
- The assisted families (swarozgaries) may be individuals or SHGs. However, the emphasis will be on the group approach.
- In establishing micro enterprises, the emphasis is on the cluster approach. For this, about 10 activities can be taken in a block . However, emphasis would be on 4-5 key activities identified for micro enterprise development in clusters.
- SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, in which credit is the critical component, subsidy being only a minor and enabling element.
- It envisages greater involvement of banks in planning and preparation of projects, identification of activity cluster, infrastructure planning, capacity-building of SHGs, selection of Swarozgaris and post credit monitoring including loan recovery. It also seeks active participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for the successful implementation of the Programme.
- It promotes multiple credit rather than one-time credit injection.
- Subsidy given to the project will not be more than 30 % of the amount given to the SGSY. This subsidy amount will be maximum Rs 7500 /- but for SC/ST this will be 50 %, that is upto Rs. 10000/-. The amount given to the self employed group will be 50 % of the total amount of the project and that will be not more than 1.25 Lakh. There will be no limit for the irrigation project.
- Swarozgaries will be given basic and technical training.
- 50 % of the informed groups will be of women.
- The disabled will account for a minimum of 3 %, SC/ST 50 %, women 40% of the total Swrozgaris assisted during the year.

#### **Expenditure Pattern under the SGSY :**

- The financing of the programme is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

- The funds are released directly to Zila Panchayat Each Zila Panchayat is required to incur expenditure on Training (10 %) infrastructure, (20 %) revolving fund assistance to SHGs (10 %) and subsidy for economic activities.

### Financial Allocation and expenditure

(Amount Rs in Lacks)

S. No	Year	Allocation Central + State	RELEASE During the year		O.B. of the Previous year and Other Receipt	Total available fund	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	% of Expenditure
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2002-03	2160.77	1968.76	704.59	873.89	3547.24	3510.70	99
2	2003-04	2985.12	2025.44	712.958	499.900	3238.30	2975.36	92
3	2004-05	3736.59	1401.23	467.076	435.606	2303.912	1204.335*	52

### Expenditure up to 30<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2004.

Financial and Physical achievement are as (upto Oct. 2004)

(Amount Rs in Lacks)

S. No	Year	Financial Target (Bank Loan and Subsidy) Rs.	Financial Achievement Rs.	% of Achievement	Beneficiaries benefited (in No's)				
					Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2002-03	6542.33	7181.95	110	25950	3205	11533	4068	135
2	2003-04	6033.70	6112.19	101	22926	3518	9814	4181	81
3	2004-05	6722.14	1858.35	28	7214	1011	2816	2073	95



## **Role of Voluntary Organization**

It is a known fact that for successful running of self employment scheme its stability and skill formation play's an important role and training is a significant factor for skill development.

Non Govt. organization and Voluntary organization can also help for conducting training programme for Swarozgaries. Zila Panchayat identifies the Voluntary organization for training according to their available infrastructure.

Total allocation for the year 2004-2005 for SGSY Scheme is Rs. 1499.99 lakh rupees and proposed allocation for year 2005-2006 is Rs. 1724.99 lakh.

## **SPECIAL PROJECTS UNDER THE SGSY**

### **Preface :**

Under the scheme of SGSY, funds are released to Zila Panchayat are utilized as per the decisions taken at the local level. Sometimes, the poverty reduction efforts require coordinated action by different departments and may call for planning and coordination which may extend beyond the individual districts. There may also be occasions when the different departments of Zila Panchayat or State Governments might want to try out new initiatives which are in the nature of pioneer projects, capable of triggering much needed growth impulses. Such projects would be indicators of possible alternative strategies. In order to take up such projects, 15 % of the funds under SGSY are set apart by the Ministry for such initiatives in conjunction with other departments, semi-government organizations such as, the Khadi and Village industries Commission, Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Commodity Boards, etc., or International Organizations. This would include initiatives to be taken in the individual districts or across the districts.

The sanctioned projects include various activities to the development of Dairy, Horticulture, Mushroom cultivation, Sericulture, Lift irrigation, Pisciculture, Handlooms, Marketing, biodiesel production etc.

### **Objective of Special Projects :**

The objective of each Special Project would be to ensure a time-bound programme for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above

the poverty line through self-employment programmes. The projects may involve different strategies to provide long-term sustainable self-employment opportunities either in terms of organization of the rural poor, provision to support infrastructure, technology, marketing, training etc., or a combination of these.

### **Size of the Project Cost**

The maximum investment, inclusive of credit and State share, under each Special Project should not exceed Rs. 15.00 crores and the minimum project cost shall not be below Rs. 1.00 crore. Recurring expenditure such as purchase of vehicles or maintenance expenditure is not admissible in the projects. No cost escalation is permitted. Escalations, if any, would be met by the State Government.

### **Funding Pattern**

The total cost of the Project (excluding credit component from bank or any other Agency, beneficiary contribution) shall be shared between centre and state in the Ratio of 75:25.

### **Coverage of BPL families**

Attempt should be made to cover maximum families living below poverty line (BPL) under the Project. At least 80 % of the beneficiaries under the Project shall be from BPL families.

One, Project for Dhamtri district under Special Project has been sanctioned by Govt. of India amounting Rs. 1350.00 Lakh.

Eight New Project under Special Project SGSY has been submitted to Govt. of India for sanction amounting Rs. 7804.61.

## **WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN CHHATTISGARH (DPAP - IWDP)**

The Watershed approach has conventionally aimed at treating degraded lands with the help of low cost and locally available technologies, through a participatory approach seeking a closer involvement of the user-communities.

The broad objectives are to promote overall economic development and improvement in the Socio-economic condition of poor people inhabiting in the project areas.

Government of India has launched various area development scheme from time to time. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched in 1987 and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) in 1989. Guideline for Watershed Development was adopted w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April 1995 and subsequently revised in August 2001. New guidelines for 'Hariyali' is operative from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003 to simplify procedures and to involve the Panchayati Raj Institution more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas.

The Main Objective of projects under Hariyali include :-

1. Harvesting every drop of rain water for the purpose of irrigation, plantation, pasture and Fisheries development.
2. Ensuring overall development of rural areas through Gram Panchayat and creating sources of income for Panchayats by harvest and management of rainwater.
3. Employment generation and poverty alleviation.

At present the watershed development projects of the state are implementing under two centrally sponsored schemes i.e. DPAP (Drought Prone Area Programme) and IWDP (Integrated Wasteland Development Programme).

The DPAP scheme is implemented in 29 blocks of 8 Districts covering a total of 393 Micro watersheds. It is targeted to treat 208960 Ha area of land with a cost of Rs. 24.84 Cr. IWDP scheme is implemented in 15 blocks of 8 Districts. Which is targeted to treat 104828 Ha of land with a cost of Rs. 59.53 Cr

Under the new 'Hariyali' guideline 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Batch of DPAP and 17 IWDP project are running in the state. A total of 232 micro watersheds are running in the

different DPAP blocks. Whose total cost is Rs. 69.59 Cr. IWDP 'Hariyali' projects are running to treat 83647 Ha of land with a cost of Rs. 50.14 Cr.

#### Funding Pattern :

The present cost norm is fixed by government of India Rs. 6000 per hectare in watershed project. In IWDP project 91.6% Central Share and 8.33% as state share. In DPAP project 75% as central and 25% state share released in five installment during the period of five year the sectional amount is divided amongst the following components subject to the percentage ceiling mentioned against each component :-

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Watershed Treatment/Development Work/Activity | 85% |
| 2. | Community Mobilization and Training           | 5%  |
| 3. | Administrative Overheads                      | 10% |

<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
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The details of the funds received and expenditure and physical progress are as under, year 2004-05 (up to October, 04) –

SI	Scheme	Fund received in Rs. Lac (Upto Oct'04)	Expenditure in Rs. Lac (Upto Oct'04)	Area Treated In Ha (Upto Oct'04)
1.	DPAP 6 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> Batch	1089.36	578.95	85288.76
2.	IWDP Old	409.9	503.22	40317
3.	DPAP 9 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> Batch	391.50	155.05	5027.24
4.	IWDP Hariyali	704.07	198.44	6408
<b>Total</b>		<b>2594.83</b>	<b>1435.66</b>	<b>137041</b>

In the state budget for the financial year 2005-06 following provision is proposed in DPAP and IWDP are as under –

SI	Scheme	Proposed Allocation (in Rs. Lac)	Physical Target (in Ha)
1.	DPAP	978.36	76765
2.	IWDP	283.82	65224
<b>Total</b>		<b>1262.18</b>	<b>141989</b>

As per the Guideline of Hariyali watershed projects is to be implemented by the Gram Panchayats through the guidance from Line Departments of the State/Central Govt/NGO.

## **NATIONAL FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME (NFFWP)**

The objective of **National Food For Work Programme** is to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing of food-security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts is further intensified.

The programme has been initially implemented in 10 district of Chhattisgarh identified by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development.

The programme is implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Food grains will also be provided to the States free of cost. The transportation cost, handling charges, and taxes on food grains will, however, be borne by the States.

The focus of the programme will be on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation) and land development. Flood-control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas), rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads and any other similar activity for economic sustainability, keeping in view the area specific problems, can be included provided the principal focus of the programme on water conservation and drought proofing is maintained. Watershed development with Jatropha Plantation is proposed to be taken under this scheme to achieve energy security in the villages.

To initiate the programme Rs. 11099.79 lakh and 109045 MT. food grain (Rice) for the current year (2004-05) has been allocated by GOI.

## CHHATTISGARH STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT RAIPUR

Looking to the requirement of Training new SIRD was initiated in the State of Chhattisgarh on 01-11-2004 in rented building having only on lecture hall and hostel accommodation for approximately 30 trainees.

Proposal were sent to GOI for construction of building and creation of other infrastructure vide Secretary, Panchayat and Rural Development, State of Chhattisgarh number 615.SIRD/2002, Dated 04-02-2004.

Project was sanctioned by GOI vide their 18018/9/2003/Trg/Dated 27-02-2004. Construction work of the building started on 18-01-2004, 3 Lecture Halls and accommodation for 150 trainees at a time will be available after completion of building.

The Trainings being imparted at the institute are mainly on Panchayat act, SGSY and SGRY, Watershed, Off-Campus Programmes from NIRD.

There are 80 training courses to be conducted at the institute during the year 2005-06 involving 3000 trainees.

The detailed Budget for the trainings institute for the year 2005-06 is tabulated as under :-

N	Items	Financial Year					
		2004-05			2005-06		
		State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total
1	01 Pay allowance	1764.00	2627.00	4391.00	1948.00	2812.00	4760.00
2	02 Contingence	250.00	250.00	500.00	275.00	275.00	550.00
3	03 Traveling allowance	225.00	225.00	450.00	275.00	275.00	550.00
4	Offices Expenses	2411.00	2411.00	4822.00	4787.00	4788.00	9575.00
5	Petrol and etc	150.00	150.00	300.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
6	Other expenses	12.00	13.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
7	Maintainces	10.00	10.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
8	Minor Construction	0.00	36700.00	36700.00	2000.00	30000.00	32000.00
9	Machine Equipment	05.00	05.00	10.00	500.00	500.00	1000.00
10	Vehicle Purchase	05.00	05.00	10.00	1500.00	0.00	1500.00
	Total	4832.00	42396.00	47228.00	11685.00	9050.00	50735.00

## PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA (GRAMIN AWAAS) YOJANA

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya (Gramin Awaas) Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100% Central Assistance) and is based on the Pattern of Indira Awas Yojana. The target group for houses under the scheme are the people who are living below the poverty line in the rural areas.

Year-wise target and achievement under PMGY(GA) is given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Total Available Fund (State+Central)	Expenditure	Physical Target (No. of Houses)	No. of House Completed
2002-03	690.80	543.48	4319	2279
2003-04	730.03	691.37	7078	6008
2004-05 (October,04)	313.41	11.68	3268	786

Total allocation fixed under PMGY(GA) for current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 549.59 lakh. Proposed allocation for year 2005-06 is Rs. 590.81 lakh.

## INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)

The Indira Awas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the govt. of India and the state govt. in the ratio of 75:25. The objective of Indira Awas Yojana is primarily to help construction / upgradation of dwelling units of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, bonded labourers and other non SC/ST rural households below the poverty line by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. Selection of beneficiary is done by gram sabha.

Year-wise Target and Achievement under IAY is given below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Total Available Fund (State+Central)	Expenditure	Physical Target (No. of Houses)	No. of House Completed
2002-03	3115.75	2923.90	21694	16255
2003-04	3408.23	3068.27	24139	18302
2004-05 (October,04)	2390.04	1711.52	25517	3475

Total allocation fixed under IAY for current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 4099.93 lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 3074.96 lakh and State share of Rs. 1024.97 lakh.

Proposed allocation under IAY for year 2005-06 is Rs. 4715.00 lakh. This includes central assistance of Rs. 3536.25 lakh and state share of Rs. 1178.75 lakh.

## **CHHATTISGARH DISTRICT POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT**

In the financial year 2005-06 the estimated expenditure for World Bank aided CGDPRP project is proposed to be Rs. 109.00 Cr. Details of proposed expenditure is given as under –

### **Civil Works :**

Construction of 200 Panchayat Building are to be taken up, each costing Rs. 2.5 Lakh. In the 1<sup>st</sup> year i.e. 04-05 due to Panchayats elections expected expenditure per building will be Rs. 1.00 Lac only. In financial year 05-06 rest amount i.e. 1.5 Lac for each building amounting to Rs. 3.00 Cr will be spent.

### **Panchayat Sub – projects :**

It was proposed to provide 7.00 Lac each to 2000 gram Panchayats for their basic infrastructure needs. Due to Panchayat elections and late start of project, in the year 04-05 we propose to spend Rs. 24.00 Cr only. The rest amount will be spent in next 2 financial years. In 05-06 we have proposed an out lay of Rs. 50.00 Cr.

### **CIG Sub – projects :**

in financial year 05-06, 2600 Common Interest Group sub-projects each requiring an investment of Rs. 1.5 Lakh are to be financed. This amounts to Rs. 39.00 Cr.

### **Goods Equipments and Services :**

In the financial year 05-06 the salary and operating expenses are to be incurred for whole year. In this head Rs. 11.50 Cr will be utilized in FY 05-06.

### **Training and Consultancies :**

For training of PRI representatives in FY 05-06 an expenditure of Rs. 5.50 Cr is proposed in this head.



## **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana**

Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana is being implemented in the state under the overall guidance of Planning Commission, Govt of India. The main objective of this scheme is the overall development of the extremism affected districts of India by streamlining the policies and programmes for better agricultural productivity, reduction in unemployment and eliminating the constrains in accessing physical and social infrastructures.

Planning Commission, Govt of India has selected 8 districts from the state for implementation of this scheme i.e. Bastar, Dantewada, Rajnandgaon, Kawardha, Bilaspur, Sarguja, Kanker and Jashpur. For implementation of this scheme each districts will be provided a grant of Rs. 15.00 Crore per year for three years. In three year Rs. 45.00 Cr will be made available to the districts under 'Special Central Assistance' for implementation of this scheme. The State Government has requested planning commission to include Korba and Korea Districts under RSVY.

In the district of Bastar, Dantewada and Rajnandgaon, Kawardha the scheme has been implemented since 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. The Action Plan of Jashpur district has been approved by the Planning Commission, after receiving the fund the RSVY scheme will be implemented in this district. Remaining three district's (i.e. Bilaspur, Sarguja and Kanker) Action Plan has been forwarded to Planning Commission for approval.

In the financial year 2003-04 Bastar and Dantewada districts has been allotted Rs. 15.00 Cr each and Zila Panchayat Bastar has utilized Rs. 10.60 Cr and Zila Panchayat Dantewada Rs. 10.39 Cr respectively upto September 2004. The Action Plan for the second year for those two districts has been approved by the 'State Level Steering Committee' and demand for grant has been forwarded to Planning Commission.

In Rajnandgaon and Kawardha district Rs. 7.50 Cr has been received from Planning Commission, Govt of India as 1<sup>st</sup> installment in the financial year 2004-05.

## PANCHAYATI RAJ

Consequent on the 73rd Constitutional Amendment coming into force, a new Act, namely, the Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam, 1993 came into force with effect from Aug. 08, 1993. The scenario has however undergone a dramatic change during the post 73rd Amendment era. The Government took three important measures during this period. In the first place, in Oct. 1995, the state government merged the development Blocks with the Janpad Panchayats. Second, in Oct. 1997, the DRDA was merged with the Zila Panchayat. Third, in 1996, preparation of annual plan for economic development and social justice of panchayat area and their submission to the Janpad Panchayat for being integrated with the Janpad Panchayat plan was added to the list of responsibilities of the Gram Panchayats.

The State Government have made amendments in the Panchayat Raj Act on 3rd Aug. 2004 to empower Gram Sabhas, promote literacy, enhance cleanliness, sanitation by setting up water.

To be more specific the State Govt. has made arrangement that the meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be organized in each dependent village of the Gram Panchayat area. The Serpent and Panch have been made responsible for fulfilling the quorum of the meeting of Gram Sabha for their constituencies respectively. In case of absence of quorum in the prescribed meetings and its procedure, the provision has been made in the Act to initiate proceedings against the defaulter Serpent and Panch for their removal .

The provision has also been made in the Act that the resolutions for the Annual working plan, selection of beneficiaries, Annual budget, audit report and Annual accounts and Administrative report shall passed by the Gram Sabha in the meeting which has requisite quorum.

Keeping in view the respect and recognition of people's representatives the provision has been made in the Act that the enquiry against the activities of any Gram panchayat shall be conducted by any officer not below the rank of Class I Gazetted. The period of transferring immovable property has been increased from three years to five years. Even in the standing committee of the Gram Panchayat the number has been increased to five and the cooption of more than two members who have necessary experience and knowledge of the subject assigned to that committee has

been introduced. Gram Panchayat have also been empowered to invite Govt. Officers or subject matter specialist to advise them on any subject under their consideration. The Act has made it mandatory for panchayat to provide free food grain to the needy persons.

Out of the 16 districts, seven districts are notified as scheduled areas. The special provision for the Scheduled Areas have been made in the Act. While in the rest of the state the Sarpanch would preside over the Gram Sabha, here the Sarpanch, upsarpanch and panch have been specifically debarred. A member of the Scheduled tribe other than the officer bearer has to be selected to preside over each Gram Sabha meeting in order to maintain recognition to the cultural and traditional values of the tribes. The quorum for the Gram Sabha meeting is one tenth in other areas, but it has been made one third in the scheduled areas. Gram Sabhas have been empowered to select beneficiaries under various programmes. The Chairperson in the Panchayats of the schedule areas are elected out of the tribal community. The power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social and economic sectors have been vested in Panchayats of the Scheduled areas.

The state Election Commission has been constituted for conducting election of local bodies. The first election of the Chhattisgarh state has been declared. The filing of nominations are going on. By the end of Jan. 2005 the election of PRI's shall be completed. It is expected that the following number of Panchayat and its office bearers shall come in to position by the end of mid Feb. and March 2005 :-

No.	Post	Number
1	President, Zila Panchayat	16
2	Members, Zila Panchayat	305
3	President, Janpad Panchayat	146
4	Members, Japand Panchayat	2831
5	Sarpanch	9820
6	Panch	147430

**Micro level Planning :**

The Government of Chhattisgarh has decided to prepare micro plans for all the Gram Panchayats of the state. This shall be used for mapping resources and activities and also as a guidelines for utilising funds of various Rural Development Scheme. The N.G.O.'s and other suitable agency shall be identified which would use participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools and method. The plan shall address the actual problem of the area and fix up priorities in solving the problems. It is estimated that Rs. 10000 per Gram Panchayats shall be required for preparing such Micro plan. Out of the 9820 Gram Panchayats, 7820 Gram Panchayats shall be covered in 2005-06 and a total sum of Rs. 7.82 crore is proposed for the annual plan of 2005-06.

**Training of Office Bearers of Panchayat :**

After the election of Panchayats 160548 new office bearers will resume charge of the new responsibility in Panchayat Raj. It is proposed that these office bearers of Panchayat shall be imparted training on institutional and non-institutional basis. The master trainers at the district level and the trainers of the block level have been identified and partially trained also. These trainers would impart training to the newly elected office bearers of Panchayat Raj Institutions on cluster basis. This is an urgent need of the state to provide training to these office bearers at its earliest. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for the training of PRI office bearers in 2005-06.

**Setting up new training institution :**

The state Government has set up two new Panchayat Secretary Training Center at Kurud (Dhamatari) and Raigarh in 2004-05 to impart job training, conduct orientation courses for the secretaries of Gram Panchayat and office bearers of Panchayat. It is proposed to construct buildings of these new training centres and provide for the expenditure of staff and infrastructure Rs. 5.61 crore is proposed for continuing institutions, construction and strengthening of PRI.

Thus the total sum of Rs. 14.43 crore is proposed for the annual plan of 2005-06 for PRI's institutions.

## CHAPTER - V

### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The State receives average rainfall ranging from 1200 mm to 1600 mm with over 94% of the precipitation taking place during July-October, the peak being in August. Heavy precipitation of rain in a short span of three months results in heavy surface water run off depriving sufficient water supply for irrigation and domestic consumption for the remaining months. The main river of the state is Mahanadi with its tributaries like Shivnath, Hasdeo, Pairi, Jonk, Mand, Kelo and It providing water in over 58% of the area in the state. Godavari and its tributaries like Indravati, Savri etc. provides water to Bastar region.

#### **WATER RESOURCES OF THE STATE :**

Geographically, the state can be divided in five river basins. The catchments area of these basins are as under : -

1-	Ganga Basin	18,808 Sq. Km.
2-	Brahmani Basin	1,316 Sq. Km.
3-	Narmada Basin	2,113 Sq. Km.
4-	Mahanadi Basin	75,546 Sq. Km.
5-	Godavari Basin	39,577 Sq. Km.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,37,360 Sq. Km.</b>

Net sown area of Chhattisgarh state is Rs. 48.28 lakh hectares and gross sown area is Rs. 57.88 lakh hectares. 41720 M.Cum. surface water can be utilized in the state out of 59,900 M.Cum. Surface water which is available in the state has 75% dependability. Similarly 11602 M.Cum. ground water can be utilized out of 13678 M.Cum. available in the state.

Of the total irrigation potential of 43.00 lakh ha. before the formation of the state 10.40 lakh ha. irrigation potential was developed. In the last two years this was increased to about 14.53 lakh ha. Irrigation Schemes under implementation on completion will bring 17.91 lakh ha. for irrigation.

After formation of Chhattisgarh State, top priority was given by the state government for development of water resources and for increasing the potential of irrigation. An additional irrigation potential of 2,22,000 hectares has been created since the formation of state till March 2004. Thus the total irrigation potential of 15.50 lakh hectares has now been created, which is 26.78% of the sown area.

## State Water Policy

State Water Policy was enforced on 1st November 2001 within a short period of one year after formation of state. The main component of water policy are (i) Planning Development and Management of water resources, (ii) Rationalization of water rates (iii) Water conservation.

The union government has revised its water policy in the year 2002, accordingly the state water policy is also proposed to be revised. The main changes proposed in the state water policy are :-

- (i) Optimal utilisation of water for various purposes,
- (ii) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water,
- (iii) Ecological and environmental balances ensuring equity and sound justice among individuals and group of users,
- (iv) Management and effective monitoring through management information services,
- (v) Participatory irrigation management and ,
- (vi) Promotion of research and training facilities.

### Major Irrigation Project :-

There are 3 completed and 7 on going project in the state as follows :-

#### Completed

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Design area of irrigation</b>
1-	Tandula Project	68219 Hectare
2-	Kodar Reservoir	23472 Hectare
3-	Pairi Project	<u>73736 Hectare</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,65,427 Hectare</u></b>

#### Ongoing

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Design area of irrigation</b>
1-	Hasdeo Bango	4,33,500 Hectare
2-	Tandula Main Canal Lining	13,896 Hectare
3-	Jonk Diversion	14,569 Hectare
4-	Mahanadi Project	2,64,000 Hectare
5-	Kelo Project	34,555 Hectare
6-	Sondur Dam	12,260 Hectare
7-	Rajiv Augmentation Ph. II	<u>28,000 Hectare</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>8,00,780, Hectare</u></b>

### **Medium Project :-**

There are 30 completed medium irrigation projects in the state with 2,09,894 hectare design irrigation and 8 medium projects are under construction with design area of irrigation as 58,473 Hectare.

### **Minor Irrigation Projects :**

2067 Minor Irrigation schemes have been completed with design irrigation of 4,84,552 hectares. A total of 448 minor irrigation schemes are under progress as on 3/2004 with design irrigation potential of 47,072 hectares.

### **Ground Water and Tube Well :-**

- Ground water resources survey of Chhattisgarh state have been completed according to the methodology recommended by Central Ground Water Estimation Committee .
- A total of 19 schemes of tube well irrigation have been completed in the state with design irrigation potential of 16,295 hectares.
- 8 Nos. Government tube wells irrigation schemes are under progress with design irrigation potential of 12,315 hectares.
- Growth water usage is limited to 18% of its potential one lakh Shallow tube well are proposed to be developed by farmers. Govt. will provide subsidy.

### **COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT :**

Government of India has started command area development programme for Major and Medium Irrigation Project in the year 1974-75. In Chhattisgarh Mahanadi Ayacut Development Authority, Raipur and Hasdeo Ayacut Development Authority, Bilaspur are working.

The Ayacut Development Authority are working in the field of construction of field channel, participatory irrigation management and organization of training and visits of farmers.

Ayacut development in the state has resulted in proper distribution of water and created awareness among the cultivators regarding raising of second crop, saving of water and new techniques in the field of irrigation.

**Water Users Association :-**

Under Madhya Pradesh Sinchai Prabhandhan Mein Krishikon Ki Bhagidari, Adhinyam 1999". A total number of 945 water user association were formed in the year 2000 to serve 1119320 hectare of irrigated area. The entire management of minors is proposed to be transferred to Water User Association.

**Flood Control :-**

In the state three projects under flood control are in progress. The main elements of the flood control include :-

- Construction of marginal embankments.
- Construction of town protection works
- Construction of drains and improvement of nalas.
- River improvement works to increase their discharge carrying capacities.



## CHAPTER - VI ENERGY

At the time of formation of the State, Chhattisgarh had only about 10% of transmission and distribution assets, while Madhya Pradesh had 90%. Because of such poor T and D infrastructure, there was tremendous problem of low voltage and frequent breakdown not only in rural areas, but also in cities.

After formation of the State, State Electricity Board started improving T and D infrastructure on war footing by constructing 132/33KV, 33/11KV and 11/4 KV Sub-Stations, augmentation of transformers and laying of 132 KV, 33KV, 11KV and distribution lines. Improvement in this infrastructure has led to massive increase in power consumption in the State. The peak consumption which was 1000-1100 MW have been increased to 1700-1800 MW.

The assets and liabilities of MPEB have been divided by Govt. of India only on 4th November, 2004 i.e. after almost four years of the formation of the State. In the absence of final division, CSEB has been functioning in a very complex situation. However, the following major steps have been taken in reforming the power sector in Chhattisgarh.

- (i) Chhattisgarh State Regulatory Commission has been constituted in July, 2004
- (ii) CSERC has directed CSEB to file the tariff petition by 31st January, 2005.
- (iii) Because of delay in final division of assets and liabilities, un-bundling of CSEB has also been affected. State Govt. intends to un-bundle CSEB soon.
- (iv) Investment of approx. 678 crore rupees have been made for improving transmission, sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- (v) 79% of 33KV feeders and 11KV feeders have been metered. Balance 21% metering will be done by March, 2005.
- (v) Free electricity supply to farmers have been stopped.
- (vi) 329 MVAR capacitors in 33KV lines and 26.4 MVAR capacitors in 11KV lines have been installed to improve quality of supply.
- (vii) State Govt. makes regular payment of subsidies to CSEB against pumps and single point connections.

- (ix) Tripartite agreement in securitization of outstanding past dues of 9 CPSUs have been signed by State Government and CSEB.

### Installed Capacity of Electricity Generation by CSEB

Installed capacity of Electricity Generation by CSEB :-

S.No.	Power Station	Capacity (MW)
<b>(A). Thermal Power Station</b>		
1	Korba East - II (4x50)	200
2	Korba East - III (2x120)	240
3	Korba West (4x210)	840
	<b>Total :- A</b>	<b>1280 MW</b>
<b>(B). Hydel Power Station</b>		
1	Mini Mata Hasdeo Bango (3x40)	120
2	Mini Micro Hydel Rudri (2x0.1)	0.2
3	Korba West Mini / Micro (4x2.5)	0.85
4	Gangrel Hydel (4x2.5)	10
	<b>Total :- B</b>	<b>131.05 MW</b>
	<b>Total :- (A+B)</b>	<b>1411.05 MW</b>

### Renovation and Modernization Scheme

No work has been proposed so far in this scheme.

### New Thermal Units :-

- i) **2x250 MW Korba East** :- Order placed to M/s BHEL. Advance payment of 10% of order value has already been released to M/s BHEL. M/s BHEL has started site activities. The work scheduled to be completed by Sept. 07. 30 % cost of the project is to be managed by the Board from internal resources and balance 70% as loan from the REC.
- ii) **2x250 to 300 MW Korba West** :- NIT has been issued and Tender is scheduled to be opened on 28th Feb. 05. 30% cost of the project is proposed to be met from the Board's internal resources and balance 7% as loan from REC. Financial closure not yet finalized.

### New Hydel Units :-

- i 1x1000 KW Mini Hydel Power Project Korba West .
- ii 3x20 MW Matnar Hydel Power Project

**Captive Generation :-**

Details of captive power plants already installed and to be installed in Chhattisgarh are as given below :-

**i) Conventional :-**

S.No.	Name of Power Producer	Installed Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned but yet to be installed (MW)
1	M/s BSP	110	-
2	M/s BALCO	270	600
3	M/s JSPL	150.55	55+24
4	M/s Prakash Industries Ltd.	50	50
5	M/s HEG	12.8	-
6	M/s Ambuja Cement	21.6	-
7	M/s Lafarge. Sonadih	16	-
8	M/s Grasim Cement	18	-
9	M/s L and T	30	-
10	M/s Lafarge, Bilaspur	16	-
11	M/s Century Cement	26	-
12	M/s ACC Jamul	43.8	-
13	M/s Jaiswal Nicco Ltd	14.00	200
14	M/s Monnet Power Ltd, Raipur	7.50	55
15	M/s Ispat Godawari Ltd.	9.00	9.00
16	M/s Chhattisgarh Electricity Co. Ltd.	24.00	24.00
17	M/s Madhya Bharat Paper Ltd.	3.00	-
18	M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd. Raigarh	-	24
19	M/s Maruti Clean and Mart, Bilaspur	-	25
20	M/s Vandana Clobe	-	24
21	M/s Nutan Ispat Ltd.	-	7.5
22	M/s Sunflag Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	-	25
	Total	822.25 MW	1122.50MW

**(ii) NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES :-**

S.No.	Name of Power Producer	Installed Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned but yet to be installed (MW)
1	M/s Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	-	6.00
2	M/s Vandana Vidyut Ltd. Bilaspur	8.00	-
3	M/s Indo Lahari Bio Power Ltd. Raipur	6.00	-
4	M/s Maa Usha Urja Ltd. Raipur	-	7.50
5	M/s Rajaram Maize Products. Ltd. Rajnandgaon	1.5	-
6	M/s G.R. Fintech Ltd.	-	8.0
7	M/s KVK Energy Pvt. Ltd	-	20.00
8	M/s Vishal Power and Steel Ltd	-	7.50
9	M/s Lahri Power and Steel Ltd.	-	10.00
10	M/s South Asian Agro Industries	-	10.00
	Total	15.20 MW	69.00 MW

**Improving Transmission and Distribution :-**

The Board is also making expenditure to develop infrastructure and strengthening transmission and distribution network in the state for which Rs. 552.78 crores has been proposed for the year 2005-06 from Board's internal resources. It includes creation of 617 Kms EHV lines, 2200 Kms HV lines and 700 kms LT lines, besides commissioning of 13 nos. new EHV S/S, Augmentation of Capacities at 16 EHV S/S, commissioning / enhancement of capacities at 135 HV and 3000 distribution sub - stations. The works proposed are planned to be completed during the same financial year.

**Electrification of Villages:-**

Govt. of India has resolved to electrify 100% Villages in the country by the end of 10th Five Year Plan i.e. 2007 and developed plan to extend electricity upto each households by end of 10th Five Year Plan i.e. 2012. To achieve above rural Electrification programme new AREP Scheme has been introduced. Similarly fund has

been allocated under TSP and SCP. Against the agreed outlay as per annual Plan 2004-05 of Rs. 5604 lakh, Board has planned to electrify 50 No. villages by conventional source and 1975 Majra Tolas. Central Govt. has approved electrification of Majra Tolas of 36 No. villages under Kamar project {( Under Section 275(1))} of Sihawa - Nagri for which an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh have been allocated, out of which an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been received and utilized by CSEB so far. Balance amount will be utilized in the year 2004-05.

#### **Energisation of Pump Set. :-**

The targets for energisation of 10000 Pump sets for the year 2005-06 has been fixed for which the funds will be managed from Board's internal resources. However, if Indira Khet Ganga Yojana (Kisan Samridhi Yojana ) will continue the funds required for implementation of the scheme over and above Board's norms (i.e. Rs. 40,000 per pump) will be managed from State Govt.'s budget.

In the areas of Bastar Vikas Pradhikaran and Sarguja - Jashpur Vikas Pradhikaran, an amount of Rs. 100 lakh and Rs. 60 lakh have been allocated by the Pradhikaran for energisation of (over cast unfeasible) pump sets during the year 2004-05. This amount will be utilized during this year itself. If the Pradhikaran continue to make funding for the uneconomical pump sets in the subsequent year, allocation of funds required will be made in the plan outlay accordingly.

#### **APDRP works :-**

The Govt. of India has sanctioned 03 Nos. APDRP scheme for the state out of which work on one scheme has been completed during previous years and work on balance two schemes amounting to Rs. 425 crores are in progress. In this scheme 25% of scheme cost is provided as grant, 25% of scheme cost is provided as loan by Central Govt. to state Electricity Board through State Govt. and the balance 50% amount has to be managed by utility itself.

For APDRP in 2004-05 there is provision of Rs. 275 crores in the annual Plan, the works are under progress and it is expected to complete them by March 2005. APDRP Schemes for three towns namely : Jagdalpur, Raigarh and Ambikapur are under progress

## **Power Sector Restructuring :-**

Toward power sector restructuring M/s Price Water Cooper has been appointed as consultant for advising on the Model of Restructuring and related issues. As per the recommendation, Board has approved formation of two Companies namely : (I) Generation and Distribution Company and (II) Transmission Company. The financial restructuring plan along with draft notification to be issued by the State Government has been sent to State Govt. for approval. It is pertinent to mention that Central Govt. has given extension to State Govt. up to 10.12.2004 for restructuring of Board under provision of "Electricity Act 2003".

## **Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA )**

Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA) is the Nodal Agency of the State Government to implement various programmes/schemes based on the Non-conventional Energy Sources. Most of the schemes are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Govt. of India funds these schemes and state Govt. also provides partial financial support. Since profit making is not aim of CREDA, the State Govt. also bears the Direction and Administration Expenditure of CREDA.

The funds are made available to CREDA by the State Government from the Energy Cess which is collected from the consumers of electricity. Presently the rates of this Cess is Rs. 0.05 per unit of electricity consumed. About Rs. 100.00 crore are expected to be collected as Energy Cess in the year 2005-06.

Brief note on the major projects covered under the draft plan is as under :-

### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme :**

Renewable Energy should be exploited as a matter of strategy even if conventional sources are available. We are in receipt of a list of about 1500 villages which could not be electrified through conventional means by State Electricity Board. The only option is to cover these villages through Renewable / Non-conventional Energy Sources. In order to have minimum cost of installation, the stand-alone village power plants will be installed by us in the villages itself, to cater to the electricity needs of each such village. Most of the villages would be covered by Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants and balance would be with Bio-fuel generators. We have proposed an outlay of

Rs. 50-00 crores under Integrated Rural Energy Programme. It is a programme under which state Govt. gets very handsome share of grant from Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES). MNES share in this programme was 50% of the project cost in the previous year which likely to be enhanced to 90% from the year 2004-05.

#### **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme :**

We are in process of preparation of district level and state level energy plan to bridge the gap between the energy demand and supply. Different programmes pertaining to Renewable Energy and Energy conservation will be implemented intensively in the selected clusters of each district. MNES, Govt. of India, provides 50% financial assistance for this programme to meet out administrative expenses. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for each district i.e. total of Rs. 1.60 crores on district level plan and Rs. 20.00 lakh for state level plan . Share of Govt. of India has already been released to the state Govt.

#### **Solar Photovoltaic Programme :-**

This is a major programme of Govt. of India in which Solar home lighting systems, community lighting systems, solar pumps, solar street lights and all other solar based equipments are being installed / distributed on subsidized rates. Financial assistance of Govt. of India is 30-50% for this programme. Outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores is proposed under this programme.

#### **National Biogas and Manure Management Programme :**

It is a national programme being run by CREDA in the state. Subsidy is being given under this programme since last 20-22 years. Govt. of India is planning to enhance the rate of subsidy looking to the cost escalation of the materials used for construction of Biogas. This programme has become very popular in Chhattisgarh and has also brought the state honors through "National Awards".

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2005-06 which will cover about 5000 families of rural area.

#### **Biomass and Bio fuel Programme :-**

State Govt. is emphasizing much on popularizing Bio-fuel in the state. CREDA has proposed an outlay of RS. 30.00 lakh in the year 2005-06 which will cover the

regular Biomass-Gasifier programme also. State Govt. gets central financial assistance to the tune of about 50% for these programme.

**Solar Thermal Programme :-**

State Govt. has recently issued one circular mentioning that "No electric Geysers will be purchased by any of the Govt. departments and need of hot water shall be catered only through solar system". An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the 2005-06. This outlay can further be increased with the future demand that shall be generated because of the Govt's decision to use the solar hot water systems in all the Govt. buildings.

**Operation and Maintenance :-**

Number of solar photovoltaic village power plants, water heating systems, Gasifiers, Biogas and other non-conventional energy equipments are installed through out the state since last three years. Time has come to make proper arrangements that these systems to keep them functional, so that the benefit are derived by the beneficiaries through out the state. A token outlay of Rs 1.00 crore is proposed for this purpose.

**Direction and Administration :-**

Since CREDA is an agency of the State Govt. registered under the Society's Act and profit making is not its aim, the State Govt. provides grant for meeting out the direction and administration expenditure. Rs. 230.00 lakh have been proposed for this purpose, which includes Rs. 70.00 lakh for capital contents. The MNES has approved Rs. 50.00 lakh for construction of office building of CREDA. Hence, it is proposed that Rs. 70.00 lakh be provided under the head "Direction and Administration" to complete the building and ensure saving of heavy rent and also to earn some rent by hiring out a portion of the building.

In view of the forgoing notes, the total plant outlay proposed under the major head 2501 is Rs. 355.00 lakh and under the major head 2810 is Rs. 5465.00 lakh. We would like to reiterate here that the above will be met out from the Energy Cess recovered from the collected of the electricity. The energy Cess that shall be collected in the year 2005-06 is estimated to be at least Rs. 100.00 crores and carrying out the developmental work proposed in the plan for the year 2004-05 would not put any financial burden on state exchequer.



## CHAPTER - VII

### INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

Chhattisgarh is one of the richest states in natural resources like minerals, water and forest produce. It has a vast untapped potential for industrialization and can easily leverage its core strengths like low cost land, peaceful industrial work force, availability of quality power and water, opportunities in infrastructure provisioning and its vast natural resources.

#### **Policy and Incentives for industries :-**

The state Govt. has formulated a five year industrial policy (2004-2009) and enacted a special law, the Chhattisgarh industrial Investment Promotion Act, 2002. to eliminate red tape, procedural hassles and lay down a statutory time limit for all clearances. The basic strategies identified in the new industrial policy are cluster industrial development, good governance, creation of enabling excellent infrastructure with private participation, promotion of SSI's. and directed incentives to ensure competitiveness and for providing special thrust to industries in the untapped potential areas.

The thrust sectors industries include agro and forest based industries mineral based down stream industries, traditional units including handicrafts and handlooms, sunrise industries such as bio tech units and infrastructure as an industry. The incentives in keeping with the industrial policy are directed at providing momentum to thrust industries, mega projects and SSIs beside the units set up by SC /STs and women or in ST predominant backward areas.

#### **Small Scale Industries :-**

Small Scale industries provide the maximum employment therefore, the state government has been paying special attention to see that in the present era of globalization and liberalization, small scale industries remain competitive. Apart from providing direct incentives in the form of interest subsidy, capital subsidy assistance for technological up gradation and quality certification, exemption from land diversion fee etc. 10 percent price preference and 10 percent purchase preference is given to them. It is expected that during the financial year 2004-05 about 1000 new small scale

industries would be set up in the state. For the financial year 2005-06 a target of 1200 small scale units is proposed. In addition ancillaries of the PSUs like Bhilai Steel Plant, South Eastern Coal Field Limited and Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board are also expected to be set up.

#### **Large and Medium Industries :-**

On account of a very favourable industrial environment in the state, in current financial year 2004-05 there has been a substantial jump in the inflow of investment in LMEs. As per the statistics released by the Union Ministry of Industrial Promotion and Policy, Chhattisgarh has ranked third, after Orissa and Tamil Nadu, in the matter of IEMs field by entrepreneurs. During the current financial year over 20 new LMIs are likely to come into production. It is expected that 25 LMIs with an investment of over Rs. 3500 crore will commence production during the year 2004-05

#### **Development of Growth Centres :-**

Presently, there are four major growth centres, namely Siltara and Uria in Raipur district, Borai in Durg district and Sirgitti in Bilaspur district. It is planned to take up development of three major growth centres and around half a dozen growth centres to house small scale industries. It is also proposed to set up a herbal park, aluminium / metal park and apparel park, apart from continuing the work on the Borai food park. It is planned to commence work on the development of these growth centres and parks during the financial year 2005-06.

## RURAL INDUSTRY

The Department of Rural Industries in the State of Chhattisgarh has 4 sectors :-

- 1 Sericulture
- 2 Handloom
- 3 Handicraft
- 4 Khadi and Village Industries Board

All these 4 sector play an important role in the rural economy by providing gainful employment opportunities to the poor.

### SERICULTURE SECTOR

Sericulture is a commercial sustainable farm based economic enterprise favouring the rural poor in the unorganised sector because of its relatively low requirement of fixed capital and high returns. Several socio-economical studies have affirmed that benefit cost ratio of sericulture is highest among comparable agricultural crops. Silk production and productivity are poised for a quantum jump in the next few years to come. Therefore, there is an imperative need to focus our efforts in this sector.

At the moment the focus is on increasing reared tasar cocoon production, nature grown tasar, catalytic development programme, extension activities in Mulberry and of late in Eri-culture.

Under the 10th five year plan (2002-2007) a budget for Rs. 6505 lakh for Sericulture has been approved. Sericulture sector had submitted a revised estimate for annual plan 2004-05 and 2005-06. The budget estimate for this has been proposed as RS. 1416.95 lakh and 1940.25 lakh respectively.

A special "Swarna Jayanthi Rojgar Scheme " for Tasar Development in 4 districts, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Jashpur and Dhamtrari Districts has also been submitted to the Panchayat and Rural Development Department . The Project cost is Rs. 14.2429 crore which would benefit 2632 beneficiaries

Other important on going schemes of Sericulture sector are as below :

**Tasar Development Scheme :-** Under this scheme production of Tasar cocoons by the beneficiaries in 104 centres and near by forest is being implemented. The total cocoon production for the current year 2004-05 has been targeted 2.5 crores. By this scheme 7632 beneficiaries have been benefited.

**Nature Grown Cocoon Production :-** All the three districts in erstwhile Bastar district are predominantly producing nature grown cocoons from sal forests. The beneficiaries collect cocoons from forests and sell them in the local weekly markets or to the traders. During the years 2002-04 the tribal in the areas collected around eight crore nature grown cocoons. By the implementation of this programme about 35000 tribal beneficiaries were benefited. To augment the production, moth and seed releasing programme is taken up by the Department. Apart from Bastar district Dhamtari, Raipur, Raigarh, Jashpur, Korea are also producing nature grown cocoons. Moth and seed releasing programme has also been taken up in these districts.

**Chhattisgarh Sericulture Project :-** In all the seven districts of erstwhile Bilaspur Division, JBIC - Japan assisted Chhattisgarh Sericulture Project has been launched in the year 1998. The project period is seven years and the project cost is Rs. 117.16 crores. Under the project 4000 hectares of tasar food plants plantation has been completed and 4821 beneficiaries are being benefited. Apart from this, 4379 women beneficiaries are also engaged in Tasar reeling and spinning activities.

**Mulberry Sericulture Development :-** This is an on going scheme under which women beneficiaries have been given one acre each of Mulberry garden in the Government farms on usufruct basis and revolving fund has been given to them for the maintenance of the plantation and rearing expenses. Presently about 1400 beneficiaries are doing Mulberry cultivation under this scheme. Improved Mulberry variety and Mulberry silkworm seed has been given to them, which is obtained from Central Silk Board, Bangalore. To encourage the Mulberry cultivation in private field a "Demonstration Plot scheme" in the cultivators field has also been launched .

**Eri - culture :-** In the year 2003 a new variety of silk i.e. ERI- SILK has been introduced in Chhattisgarh State for the first time. The Silkworm feeds on castor leaves. Presently 139 acres of castor plantation has been done in Sarguja and Jashpur districts and 248 beneficiaries are being benefited by it.

The overarching mission of this sector would be providing gainful employment to 80000 rural poor by the year 2006-07.

## HANDLOOM SECTOR

Handloom sector provides opportunities for rural communities to utilize the creativity and earn decent living without resorting to migration to urban areas. At the moment, the department is to focus on research and computer aided design development to bring more color, schematic patterns and aesthetic design in cotton and kosa silk and to make them more attractive and commercially viable.

The handloom sector provides employment opportunities to about 42000 weavers in the state. Chhattisgarh Kosa weaving is famous all around the world. The Handloom sector has following schemes for the benefit of the weavers.

**1- Health Package Scheme :-** Under this scheme following assistance to the weavers is given :-

- a) Eye Examination
- b) Provision of Spectacles
- c) Delivery Subsidy
- d) Bore-well to get clean water in the weavers colony

**2- Deendayal Hathkharga Prothsahan Yojna :-** Under this scheme following assistance to the weavers is given :-

- a) Basic input
- b) Infrastructure assistance
- c) Design input
- d) Assistance in publicity and Extension
- e) Marketing assistance
- f) Transportation Assistance
- g) Strengthening of Handloom cooperatives

**3- Welfare Scheme :-** Under this scheme following assistance to the weavers is given :-

- a) Saving fund
- b) Group insurance scheme

**4 Training :-** Under this scheme following assistance to the weavers is given :-

In order to provide a new boost to the handloom sector, new schemes have been introduced in the current years.

**1-Revolving fund scheme :-** Under this for every cotton handloom society assistance @ Rs. 1500/- per loom for 10 looms, totaling to Rs. 150 lakh in the form of revolving fund is given.

**2-Repairing of Buildings of weavers societies :-** Rs. 2.00 lakh assistance is given to every society to repair and renovate their work shed prepared by Govt. assistance.

**3- Indian Institute of Handloom Technology :-** To provide higher technical education to the students in Handloom technology, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is being established in Janjgir Champa.

The department also aims to provide gainful employment opportunities under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

## **HANDICRAFTS**

Handcrafts in Chhattisgarh have been intrinsic to the rich cultural tradition of the State. The crafts of Chhattisgarh show auspicious, geometric, floral, divine and human forms that closely associated with the worship of the weavers, villages, hills and fauna of the land. Handicraft sector at the moment is providing assistance in the following schemes :

(B) Schemes of C.G. Khadi even Gramodyog Board Hastashilp Prakoshtha

**1- Training :-** In the State of Chhattisgarh around 20000 people are engaged in the handicraft sector.

The following training programmes are conducted by "Prakoshtha" :-

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Kind of training</u>	<u>Period</u>
First	Basic	6 Months
Second	Improved level 1	6 Months
Third	Improved level 2	6 Months
Fourth	Comprehensive	6 Months
Fifth	Workshop	15 to 30 days

During the training stipend of Rs.350/- to 1000/- is given and raw material for their training is made available to them.

### **2. Assistance to artisans / crafts man**

- 1- Subsidy in the form of improved tools and equipments up to Rs. 5000/- to each artisan .
- 2 Work shed subsidy of Rs. 10000/- is given to trained and traditional artisans.

3 100% subsidy is given to SC /ST artisans and 75% to the general category crafts persons.

3- **Interest Subsidy** :- For the repayment of Bank loans the artisan are given Interest subsidy up to Rs. 1000/-

4- **Study Tour** :- The artisans after training and even traditional artisan are taken on study tours to different states to improve their technical skill as well as to take up product diversification.

5- **Design Workshops**- Trained artisans and traditional craft persons. In the work shops experts of different crafts are invited and they educate artisans by showing them latest designs of the craft and product development and diversification and latest market trend. Workshop is arranged for the trained and traditional craft persons.

6- **Financial Assistance to Cooperative Societies.** :- The main object of the scheme is to fulfill the working capital requirement of the society. The limit of the financial assistance to cooperative society is Rs. 25000/-

7- **State level Award** :- To maintain the quality of the handicraft, state level awards are also given to selected craft person. The first award consists of Rs. 15000/- cash copper shield , coconut and shawl.

8- **Marketing facility** :- The most important factor for a craft persons is the marketing of their product. "Hastshilp Prakoshta" enables them to sale their product by giving them marketing support by organising exhibitions in metropolitan and in other big cities. Product of the artisans are also purchased and sold though emporia giving them job work to produce different products.

In the Handicraft sector the following important items are being implemented :-

- 1 Patenting of Bastar Bell Metal under GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ACT OF INDIA.
- 2 A few selective dyeing craft of the state would be revive specially in the vegetative dyeing process.
- 3 Common facility centre to be set up for application of bamboo in the rural industries.
- 4 Import export code has been requested to enable undertaking of export of handicraft items.

- 5- Chhattisgarh produces plenty of bamboo. Bamboo could provide an opportunity to rural communities for gainful employment. It also has high value applications as a substitute for wood, a highly aesthetic handicraft product, a natural source of nutrition, a possible resource for generation of power and thus of considerable economic benefit to the rural communities. Major income generating activities are proposed to be undertaken under the bamboo mission and national level workshops will be organized with assistance from development commissioner, handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

## **KHADI and VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD**

Khadi and Village Industries Board provides organization support, financial assistance, training and a number of other allied promotional schemes for the development of cotton, woolen, silk and muslin khadi in the state by running family oriented and margin money schemes.

Out efforts would be focused on establishment of rural industries based on forest products namely bamboo and medicinal plants, and identifying new areas for providing gainful employment to at least 20000 rural poor in near future.

A group insurance scheme and Kamgar Kalyan Kosh would be set up for spinners and state level artisan welfare and Pension Trust is on the anvil.

The number of rural industries would be enhanced and Eco-friendly rural industries would be encouraged to forge an effective partnership between man and nature for conservation of natural resources.



## MINERAL

### Important minerals of the state

Chhattisgarh represents marked diversity in geological formations. The congenial environment for mineralisation of Chhattisgarh has blessed the State with a large number of good quality mineral deposits. 28 significant minerals have been reported within the State most important being Coal, Iron ore, Limestone, Dolomite, Bauxite, Tin, Quartzite Clay, Diamond and Gold. Other minerals are Corundum, Ochre, Steatite, etc. Important mineral resources are given in the table - 1.

Table - 1

S. No	Mineral	Unit	Resources In India	* Resources in Chhattisgarh	Percentage In India
1.	Iron ore	Million Tonnes	12317	2336	18.96
2.	Coal	Million Tonnes	245692	39545	16.10
3.	Bauxite	Million Tonnes	3075	198	6.44
4.	Limestone	Million Tonnes	169941	8225	4.84
5.	Tin Ore/ Metal	Million Tonnes/ Tonnes	31.86 15989	31.84 15534	99.93 95.96
6.	Dolomite	Million Tonnes	7349	935	12.72
7.	Gold	Tonnes	68	3	4.4
8.	Quartzite	Million Tonnes	1131	241	21.31

\* Provisional

### MINERAL EXPLORATION

For locating new mineral deposits and for proving mineral reserves Directorate of Geology and Mining is actively engaged in mineral exploration. During the period 1st November 2000 to November 2004 exploration for Limestone, Bauxite, Dolomite, Coal, Cassiterite, Lepidolite, etc., have been carried out in the State. Since 1<sup>st</sup> November 2002, 279 million tonnes of Cement grade Limestone and 0.2 million tonnes of high-grade Bauxite reserves proved in the State. 465 million tonnes of different grade of Limestone, 9.03 million tonnes of high grade Bauxite 90 million tonnes of Dolomite 58 million tonnes of coal 5 tonnes of (Tin Ore) Cassiterite 50 thousand tonnes of Lepidolite reserves have been estimated, beside this 48.1 million cubic meter of Flagstone and 20 million tonnes of road metals deposits have also been estimated.

For the year 2005-06 Directorate plans to carry out detail mineral exploration for Bauxite, Coal, Iron ore, Limestone and Survey for preparation of district wise mineral inventory.

For search of Diamond (12), Gold (3) and Base metal (1), a total of 16 Reconnaissance Permits have been sanctioned in the State covering an area over 22,000 sq km.

### Mapping, Traversing, Drilling and Pitting :

Geological Mapping, Drilling, Pitting, Chemical analyses and Petrological Study of mineral samples are essential part of mineral exploration. Details of work carried out during last three years and proposed target for 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in table - 2.

Table - 2

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement			Proposed Target	
			2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Survey and Mapping	Sq. km	4547	5828	5173	2025	3000
2	Pitting / Trenching	cubic meter	131	101	292	100	100
3	Drilling	meters	6185	5001	6919	4350	4500
4	Chemical /Analyses	No. of radicals	26746	24607	18775	18000	18000

### MINERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 district mining offices under the control of District Collector are working in the State for grant of mineral concession, collection of mineral revenue and prevention of illegal mineral transportation and mining. Three flying squad and 45 check posts have been established for prevention of illegal mineral transportation and mining. Government has decided to install road weighbridges for checking the actual quantity of the mineral being transported. Coal laboratory has been established at Bilaspur regional office for checking and confirmation of Coal grades, since contribution of royalty from Coal is around 80% of total mineral revenue of State.

## **REVENUE FROM MINERALS**

The mineral revenue contributed Rs. 637.17 crore to the State exchequer during the financial year 2003-04, which is Rs. 74.81 crore more as compared to the mineral revenue of Rs. 552.36 crore received during the year 2002-03. During 2003-04 revenue received from major mineral was Rs. 623.15 crore and from minor mineral was Rs. 14.02 crore. Foremost contribution to the mineral revenue is from Coal. During the financial year 2003-04 Coal contributed mineral revenue of Rs. 512.42 crore, Limestone Rs. 57.86 crore, Iron ore Rs. 42.92 crore, Bauxite Rs. 5.27 crore, Dolomite Rs. 4.11 crore and Rs. 0.54 crore from other major minerals.

Proposed mineral revenue target for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 700.00 crore.

## CHAPTER - VIII

### TRANSPORT

An efficient transport system is a pre-requisite for sustained economic development. It is not only the key infrastructure input for the growth process but also plays a significant role in promoting national integration which is particularly important in a large country like India. In a liberalized set up an efficient transport network becomes all the more important in order to increase productivity and enhancing the competitive efficiency of the economy in the world market. The transport system also plays an important role in promoting the development of the backward regions and integrating them with the main economy by opening them to trade investment.

The major subgroup of this sector are:

- Civil aviation
- Road and bridges
- Transport

Under the transport sub-sector main activities consist of

- Non Roadways
- Inland water transport

#### CIVIL AVIATION

The aim during Tenth Five Year Plan is to upgrade and strengthen the existing airstrips belonging to State Government. so that the landing and take off of State Plane carrying VVIPs and other Dignitaries could be smooth and safe. Accordingly the works relating strengthening, recarpeting and extension of existing airstrips and related allied works were included.

A total outlay of Rs. 1000 lakh approx. has been allocated for Tenth Five Year Plan. During the year 2002-03 the project for renovation of airstrips Jashpur Chakarbhata/Mana/Jagdapur and Ambedkar Nagar airstrips (ongoing upgradation of airstrip) were sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 373.35, 432.18 and 430.00 lakh respectively. Out of which Rs. 90 lakh in the year 2004-05 have been released and paid to. During the financial year 2004-05 Rs. 30 lakh have been provided in the original annual outlay/budget.

The details of the scheme are as follows:-

Upgradation of Air Strip		
i)	Jashpur air strips and quartis	30.00
ii)	Mana air strips Raipur	10.00
iii)	Chakarbhata Air strip	70.00
iv)	Jahaj Bhata Jagdalpur	Nil
	Total	<u>110.00 lakh</u>

## ROAD

Roads are nerves of economic growth and enhance other social as well as infrastructure development, therefore they need special attention in planning process.

The achievement in road length corresponding to State plan (C.G.) are as follows:-

Item	Target	Achievement
N.H.	1000	650
S.H.	3600	3400
MDR	10000	7250
ODR and VR	11000	7100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25600</b>	<b>18400</b>

### Road Development Plan - Vision 2021

On the basis of the assessment of the achievements of the Plan 1981-2001 and keeping in view of the present and the future needs of the country, Indian Road Congress has formulated the Vision 2021 for the Highway development in the first two decades of the 21st century for the country as a whole.

**National Highways:** Minimum of two-lane carriageway with hard shoulders. Half the network should have four/six-lanes. Strengthening of weak pavements, rehabilitation of bridges showing signs of distress. Construction of bypasses, railway over bridges, safety engineering and drainage measures. Expanding the present NH system to 15,000 kms. by the end of 2021.

**State Highways:** Entire length of State Highways to be of minimum two lane standards of which some segments with additional hard shoulders and 2000 kms. of State Highways to be four laned. Present State Highways system to be expanded to 20,000 kms. by the end of 2021.

**M.D.R.:** 40% of Major District Roads should have a minimum of two-lane carriageway and the total length of network to be expanded to 20,000 kms. by the end of 2021.

**Rural roads:** All villages with population more than 1000 to be connected by the year 2003, villages with population between 500 to 1000 to be connected by 2007 and villages with population less than 500 to be connected by 2010. Once the basic access to all the villages is achieved in the first decade, the work of further improvements of village roads and additional links may be taken up in subsequent decade.

Although the vision 2021 has not laid down specific targets for the different states however National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads targets are interpolated on the basis of the area of Chhattisgarh in comparison to the area of the country and the deduced targets of different categories of roads are as follows:-

S.No.	Category of Road	Area of Country (in sq.kms.)	Area of C.G. (in sq.kms.)	Target of country as per Vision 2021 (in kms.)	Proportionate target for C.G. (col4/col3) (in kms.)	Existing Road length as on 3/02 (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	N.H.	31,66,414	44500	80,000	11.24	1827
2	S.H.	31,66,414	32730	1,60,000	16.53	3611
3	M.D.R.	31,66,414	21180	3,20,000	21.40	2118
			Total	5,60,000	49.17	7556 km.

### Thrust of Tenth Five year Plan (2002-07)

The strategy adopted in formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan and annual plan 2005-06 is based on the following objectives:-

- (1) Maximizing benefits by completing the ongoing schemes.
- (2) Development of rural roads - Village connectivity.
- (3) Upgradation of existing road network-
  - All single lane and intermediate lanes of State Highways to be widened and strengthened
  - Important major district roads to be improved strengthened and widened.
  - to bring constructed rural roads up to an intermediate stage, to painted level for converting them into durable assets.

- (4) Bridges -
  - Missing Bridges across State Highways and MDRs to be constructed.
  - Distressed bridges on State Highways and important major district roads to be rehabilitated.
  - Narrow bridges on important State Highways and major district roads to be widened.
- (5) Important Railway level crossings with traffic density above 1 lakh train vehicle units (TVU) to be replaced by road over head bridges.
- (6) Construction of flyovers and subways in important cities of the State
- (7) District headquarters to be provided bypasses at least for major traffic sectors.
- (8) Improvement of Urban roads.
- (9) Traffic safety measures e.g. improvement of road geometrics, construction of subways etc.
- (10) Computerization and modernization of P.W.D. secretariat, Engineer-in-Chief, Zonal Chief Engineer, Circle and Divisional level offices.
- (11) Private sector participation.
- (12) Construction of over head bridges, river bridges, bypasses and express ways to be taken up under BOT.
- (13) Improvement of different roads and bridges by loan from NABARD and Asian development bank.

#### **Physical and Financial Achievement during 2003-04**

The Physical target for the Tenth Five Year Plan, achievement in the year 2002-03, the anticipated achievement in the Annual Plan 2003-04 and proposed target for the annual Plan 2004-05 are given below:-

#### **(NABARD Assisted roads)**

15. Total 280 road work having length 1664.25 km. has proposed out of which 55 works is completed of 225 in progress. total 301 bridge work has been out of which 111 completed and 150 in progress.

Construction of bypasses of important towns on National and State Highways

7 bypass has been proposed in Tenth Five Year Plan with the help of A.D.B.

- i) Bilaspur bypass
- ii) Kharsia bypass
- iii) Kawardha bypass
- iv) Dhamtari bypass
- v) Kanker
- vi) Ambikapur
- vii) Rajnandgaon

Proposal for construction of following 8 overhead bridges have been included in the Railway works programme and are likely to be sanctioned by the State Government:

Six No. of railway over bridge has been targeted for Tenth Five Year Plan and out of which are No is completed and 2004-05 five is in progress.

- i) Chuchiapara, Bilaspur
- ii) Khamtarai, Raipur - Completed
- iii) Usalpur, Bilaspur
- iv) Akalatara District Janjgir
- v) Dhadhapara Bilaspur
- vi) Korba

### **Progress of Central Assistance projects**

#### **(A) Border Area Road Development Programme**

For the development of villages along Jagdalpur to Andhra Border Central Assistance has been provided by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 139.50 lakh and Rs. 116.00 lakh was provided for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. For the year 2004-05, an outlay of Rs. 159.96 lakh has been proposed under Border Area Development Programme.

#### **(B) Additional Central Assistance**

Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 22.52 crores and Rs. 57.34 crores have been provided for construction of roads and bridges in the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively against which a total expenditure of Rs. 37.75 crores has been incurred upto March 2004.

### **Externally Aided project - A.D.B. Asian Development Bank**

The target in the year 2005-06 are as below:-

- |      |  |          |
|------|--|----------|
| i)   | Construction of S.H.                     | 500 km.  |
| ii)  | Construction of District and other roads | 1000 km. |
| iii) | Basic minimum services                   | 25 km.   |

In the Chhattisgarh State for development of road costing Rs. 1282.00 crores approved by Govt. to finance loan from ADB Rs. 810.00 crores for about 1700 km. road development will be used.



**Phase I - In first phase 8 roads are proposed as below :-**

1.	(a)	From Maharastra border to Manpur Mohala Dongargaon Rajnandgaon road	120 km.
	(b)	Rajnandgaon Khairagarh Kawardha road	126 km.
2.		Pondi Pandaria Mungeli Takhatpur Bilaspur road	106 km.
3.		Ambikapur Ramanujgunj road	61 km.
4.		Ramanujgunj Wadraf nagar	55 km.
5.		Ambikapur Dhanwar road	53 km.
6.		Gariyaband Baradula road	65 km.
7.		Bhanupratappur Narayanpur Kondagoan road	143 km.
			-----
Total			<u>800 km</u>

Due to non procurement of 4 remaining RMC packages of Rehabilitation Works Phase-1 and delay in registration of agreement for supervision consultant for 4 upgradation packages (Phase-I), expenditure during the year 2003-04 is Rs. 169.53 crores only.

Achievement during the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and proposed physical target for year 2004-05 are given as below:-

(In kms.)

Scheme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05
	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1. Upgradation	NIL	NIL	50	0	64
2. Rehabilitation (Major Maintenance)	88	-	413	241	326

**Private Sector Participation - B.O.T.**

Construction of road under B.O.T. scheme

Under B.O.T. schemes in the Public Works Deptt. and works are under progress as below:-

- i) Pathalgaon Raigarh - 109.40 km.
- ii) Nandghat Bhatapara road-42.40 km.
- iii) Bilaspur Katghora Korba- 161.00 km.
- iv) Raipur Durg N.H. fourlane-26.60 km.

Beyond these roads one road work Raipur to Arang road 45.00 km. is also proposed in B.O.T.

## **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJNA**

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2000 and the Scheme was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000. The primary source of funding for the Programme is from the Cess on High Speed Diesel, 50% of which is earmarked for Rural Roads. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna has been formulated as an Anti-Poverty Programme, focusing on providing connectivity to unconnected rural Habitations in order to enable access to economic and other essential services.

### **Executing Agency**

In Chhattisgarh the Programme is being executed by Panchayat and Rural Development Department as Nodal Agency. The Programme is being implemented as per detailed guidelines issued by Government of India, MORD and NRRDA for the PMGSY Scheme, Rural Roads Manual and Quality Control Hand Book, on the technical aspects of Rural Roads construction.

In order to have total control on all activities right from the stage of planning, preparation of DPR, tendering, execution and completion of the project, the State Government have created a wholly owned Agency designated as "Chhattisgarh Rural Road Development Agency" - "**A Body incorporated under Societies Act**".

For all the 16 Districts, dedicated Programme Implementation Units established for monitoring and execution of these PMGSY road projects headed by Executive Engineer, designated as Member Secretary. In order to have interdepartmental co-operation, the Collector of the District has been designated as Chairman of the PIU.

In order to have effective Supervision and Quality control, the CGRRDA have not only engaged the Construction Supervision and Quality Control Consultants but have also empanelled State Quality Control Monitor at the State Level.

The CGRRDA has also their own Central Laboratory at State Level and District Laboratory at all district Headquarter and have also Mobile Vans fully equipped for all field test to ensure effective quality construction. This is headed by the Officer of the rank of the Superintending Engineer.

In order to monitor and review implementation of the projects including any shortfalls, State Level Standing Committee at the State Level has been constituted headed by the Chief Secretary of the State..

## Connectivity status

Connectivity status in Chhattisgarh are as mentioned below:-

	1000+	500-999	250-499	Less than 250	Total	
Total number of Habitations (As On 01-04-2000)	4086	7766	8195	9495	29542	
Total number of Connected Habitations (As On 01-04-2000)	1440	1508	1219	1105	5272	
Total number of Unconnected Habitations (As On 01-04-2000)	2646	6258	6976	8390	24370	
Habitations covered by PMGSY - 2000-2001	New Connectivity	9	20	8	45	
	Upgradation	123	75	68	56	322
Habitations covered by PMGSY - 2001-2002	New Connectivity	265	123	68	43	499
	Upgradation	27	13	0	1	41
Habitations covered by PMGSY - 2003-2004	New Connectivity	226	202	137	121	686
	Upgradation	0	1	0	0	1
Habitations proposed to be covered by PMGSY - 2004-2005	New Connectivity	202	274	171	160	807
	Upgradation	11	2	2	0	15
Balance Unconnected Habitations	1783	5548	6522	8001	21854	

The population, as recorded in the Census 2001, shall be the basis for determining the population size of the Habitation. The population of all Habitations within a radius of 500 metres (1.5 km. of path distance in case of Hills) may be clubbed together for the purpose of determining the population size. This **cluster approach** would enable provision of connectivity to a larger number of Habitations, particularly in the Hill / mountainous areas.

## Proposed Plan

To connect all unconnected habitation of designated population size; about 30000 km road length required to be constructed. As per present rate of flow of fund and absorbing capacity of the State, maximum 2000 km road may be constructed each year i.e. for providing all-weather connectivity to all habitation of required population size; about Rs. 6000 crore is required during next 15 year. Apart from this maintenance fund required for PMGSY road is also made available by State Govt. Funds required in next 10 year is indicated below:

S.no.	Year	Maintenance			Establishment in Lakh	Consultancy Services in Lakh	Total amount required (Column 5+6+7) in Lakh
		Length of completed road in Km	Cumulative Length of completed road in Km	Total amount required (Column 5+7+9) in Lakh			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2004-05	2,500.00	4,700.00	264.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,764.00
2	2005-06	3,000.00	7,700.00	611.00	1,100.00	1,600.00	3,311.00
3	2006-07	3,000.00	10,700.00	1,078.00	1,200.00	1,700.00	3,978.00
4	2007-08	3,000.00	13,700.00	1,605.00	1,300.00	1,800.00	4,705.00
5	2008-09	3,000.00	16,700.00	9,892.00	1,400.00	1,900.00	13,192.00
6	2009-10	3,000.00	19,700.00	11,589.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	15,089.00
7	2010-11	3,000.00	22,700.00	14,046.00	1,600.00	2,100.00	17,746.00
8	2011-12	3,000.00	25,700.00	14,813.00	1,700.00	2,200.00	18,713.00
9	2012-13	3,000.00	28,700.00	15,640.00	1,800.00	2,300.00	19,740.00
10	2013-14	3,000.00	31,700.00	16,527.00	1,900.00	2,400.00	20,827.00

### Achievement

The phase wise achievement from starting of the programme (up to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2004) is as mentioned below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	Phase-1	Phase-2	Phase-3	Phase-4	ADB Batch- 1	Total
Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	87.00	174.00	87.00	87.00	100.00	535.00
Value of projects cleared (Rs. in Crore)	91.92	203.49	378.02	412.58	96.43	1192.57
Amount received (Rs. in Crore)	92.41	203.22	165.00	0.00	0.00	460.63
Total no. of road works (Sanctioned)	112	268	293	377	70	1120
Total length of road works(KM)	940.07	1268.17	1913.08	1923.32	504.62	6549.26
Total No. of road works completed	107	229	56	0	0	392
Total length of road works completed	871.61	1011.18	368.00	0.00	0.00	2254.09
Total Expenditure upto 14-December-2004 (Rs. in Crore)	106.45	178.46	131.42	25.23	0.00	441.56

Details of the PMGSY Programme may also be seen at the Website [www.pmgys.nic.in](http://www.pmgys.nic.in) and [www.omms.nic.in](http://www.omms.nic.in).

## CHAPTER - IX SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### CHHATTISGARH COUNCIL OF SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY

The Chhattisgarh Council of Science and Technology (CCOST) was established in January 2001 under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Chhattisgarh (C.G.). The Chief Minister of the State chairs the General Body of the Council. The Executive officer of C.G. Council of Science and Technology is the Director General. According to State government order the Director General is also the Scientific Advisor for the government.

### RESEARCH PROMOTION

CCOST supports R and D activities in Universities/Colleges/S and T Institutions in the form of Mini Research Projects. Till date CCOST has sanctioned a total of 19 Mini Research Projects.

- CCOST provides financial assistance for organizing seminar/symposium/workshop/ conference/ training programme etc. to make available a platform for knowledge sharing amongst Scientists/ Teachers/Graduates. Till date CCOST has supported a total of **26 seminar/symposium/workshop/conference/training programme.**
- CCOST provides financial assistance towards travel cost for participation in International seminar/symposium /workshop/conference etc to enable capacity building in the state. A total of 16 academicians got benefited under this scheme.
- CCOST provides financial assistance for printing/publication of proceedings of conference/ seminar/symposium/workshop etc to ensure documentation of the scientific activities in the state. A total of 2 publication grants have been provided.

### TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION

- **Ongoing Project:**
  - a. **Installation of Arsenic removal plant in Arsenic affected villages of Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh:** Under this project 5 locations in and around Kaurikasa village of Rajnandgaon District have been selected for installation of Arsenic Removal Plants. As the arsenic level are alarmingly high in this region. The project is being implemented with the financial assistance of **Rs. 26 Lakh** Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

b. **Science and technology mapping of Chhattisgarh:** Under this project areas are to be identified for science and technology intervention. The project is being implemented with the financial assistance of **Rs. 14 Lakh** Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

c. **Bastar ecosystem plan – transformation to a knowledge society – data ware housing project:** The project has been undertaken to arrive at key resultant areas which need S and T intervention and would further be taken up for arriving at Bastar Ecosystem Plan. The project is being implemented with the financial assistance of **Rs. 15.8 Lakh** Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

□ **Submitted Project:**

**Potter's Wheel and Terracotta Water Filter:** Supply of clean and safe drinking water is an important issue in Chhattisgarh as well as the country. Keeping in view the drinking water problem implementation of project is envisaged. Under the project improved technology of potter's wheel and terracotta water filter will be promoted in the state. Budget: The total budget requirement of the complete project shall be Rs. 35.00 Lakh.

## **BIOTECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

The following projects are to be implemented during 2005-06 :-

1. **Biotechnological approach for enrichment of rice micronutrients: a new strategy for fighting micronutrient malnutrition:** Chhattisgarh state is known as the 'Rice Bowl of India'. It is primarily a monocrop region and the staple food of the population of the state is rice. Developing micronutrient enriched staple rice either through conventional methods or via molecular biological techniques can target the most malnutritionally vulnerable population of the state. Budget: The total budget requirement of the complete project shall be Rs. 50.00 Lakh.

2. **Development of extra short duration cultivars of pigeon pea: biotechnological interventions:** Under this project the main objective of to develop extra short duration varieties/genotypes using modern biotechnological tools. **Budget: The total budget requirement of the complete project shall be Rs. 50.00 Lakh.**

3. **Technology upgradation of Jatropha oil extraction and promotion of mass scale plantation of Jatropha for oil extraction and wasteland upgradation:** 'Biodiesel' to a certain extent, can be an answer to the energy problem faced by the country. The use and promotion of Biodiesel can result in not only the saving of non-

renewable sources of energy but also can reduce the load on Indian exchequer. Under the project the main objective is selection and propagation of elite variety of *Jatropha* through tissue culture, genetic manipulation techniques and upgradation of oil extraction technology and promotion of *Jatropha* plantation at village level through awareness generation. **Budget: The total budget requirement of the complete project shall be Rs. 75.00 Lakh.**

4. **Development of suitable fermentation technology for microbial inoculants production and large-scale demonstration of the efficacy of microbial inoculants:** Modern agriculture has been heavily depending on the fossil fuel based inputs such as inorganic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and energy-intensive farm machinery. In Indian agriculture scenario, where bulk of the holdings are under the marginal farmers who can ill afford the high cost of the inputs biofertilizer can be very beneficial in terms of low cost and eco-friendly inputs for sustainable agriculture. **Budget: The total budget requirement of the complete project shall be Rs. 75.00 Lakh.**

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NNRIS)**

Optimal development and management of utilities in any area requires balancing the needs of any society against the pressure exerted on natural resources by fast growing populations trying to satisfy conflicting demands for food, education, transport, and other requirement of life. In view of this GIS database consisting of various natural resources, meteorological, socio-economic, demographic and infrastructure information has been carefully structured under the NRIS programme of Department of Space, Government of India. The project has been submitted to Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad for financial assistance.

It is the earnest endeavor of the state to promote Science and Technology and its simultaneously application in selected areas vis-à-vis Biotechnology and Rural Development. The Tenth Five Year Plan envisage technology transfer, entrepreneurship development and science popularization. Thus, while maintaining financial support to Research and Development projects for promotion of research and also development of technology under different schemes of state plan, scheme for extension and publicity for S and T has been taken up.

## CHAPTER - X EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART and CULTURE

### SCHOOL EDUCATION

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 opening of primary schools in villages with population 300 and above. The villages having population between 200 to 300 are being covered by Primary School under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. According to information as on 30th September, 2003 the pre-primary schools, primary schools, middle schools and high/higher secondary schools were 839 Nos., 31907 Nos., 7098 Nos., 1176 Nos., and 1386 Nos., having total number of students 50,511 thousand, 3357 thousand, 1091 thousand, 361 thousand, 234 thousand student with percentage of girls student as 44.54, 48.23, 42.7, 39.28 and 37.19 respectively. To ascertain public participation in spread of primary education and decentralization of education related administration, the management responsibility have been deployed to Zilla/Janpad/Gram Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations/Municipalities in urban areas with powers to employ, Samvida "Shiksha Karmi". At present the process of employment of approximately 22249 Samvida Teachers is in progress. Undertaking of repair work of school buildings is in progress. Besides, Rural/Urban Education Committees have also been formed to look after specific problem of educational institutions.

These efforts have yielded 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.

The school education schemes, in Chhattisgarh State are being implemented by School Education, Tribal Welfare and Scheduled Castes Welfare Department.



## **School Education Department**

The School Education Department is running 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes as follows :-

- a. District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)
- b. SARVA-SHIKSHA-ABHIYAN
- c. Social Literacy
- d. Vocational Education
- e. Implementation of the Modified Class Project.
- f. Scholarship and stipend for secondary Institution.
- g. Integrated Education for Disabled Children.
- h. Rashtriya Dakshata Dal.

The District Institute of Education and Training centers were established in each old 07 districts of the Chhattisgarh State. 07 B.T.I. are being upgraded into DIETs during the year 2003-04 and an amount Rs. 287 lakh was spent. Under this scheme, In-service training for 2 years (Diploma in Education) course is provided to teachers. Under SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN programme, the basic scheme is to run elementary education under the control of RGSM and Panchayats. Emphasis has been laid down to make available education to non-going and drop out children into mainstream of education and to complete their primary education in stipulated period. Rs. 5000 lakh was provided in the budget and Rs. 2539 lakh was spent and an amount of Rs. 7616.08 lakh was borne by GOI. Enrollment campaign were launched to attain the increase in enrollment i.e. enrollment increased from 96.23% to 98.92% indicating only 1.08 out of school, this year efforts are being made to retain them in institutions along with the enrollment of student left out of the school. Education department in it extensive plan, laying stress to make the institution lucrative, with the aim, to develop knowledge and skill in every learner, so that they can progress with the changing world.

The basic-objective is universalisation of Elementary Education, along with education for all, is kept in view and now the scheme is run accordingly with the help of panchayat. The provisions are in corporate, and designed with the aim and objective to develop adequate infrastructure along with the qualitative improvement in learning with incentives to attract and retain the students in the schools. Emphasis has been laid down to make available education to non-going and drop out children into mainstream of education for which NTE center have been replaced with EGS center.

Under National Education Policy 1986 for development of skilled manpower and to eradicate unemployment among the educated, the concept of Vocational Education came in existence. About 19 Vocational activities were included in the curriculum in 72

HSS benefiting about 14 thousand students and an amount of Rs. 390.67 lakh was spent in Annual Plan 2003-04. Under SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN the aim is to provide Elementary education to each child by opening primary and middle school in the radius of one km. and 3 km. respectively.

In addition to above the School Education department is also implementing Central Sector Scheme of IED and National Scholarship Improvement of Science Education in schools, Teachers Training Programme and environmental education to NGO's. Under social literacy programme the continuous education post literacy and total literacy campaign is being done for adults Rs. 226.07 was provided and an amount of Rs. 663.01 borne by GOI.

### **Adult Education**

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 especially 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 and campaign basis. Earlier under TLC/PLC the functional literacy centers were formed under chairmanship of the District Collector. District literacy committees were also formed. Now the total literacy campaign has been converted into new form as "Padhana Badhana Andolan". It is now developed as public programme rather than Govt. Programme by decreasing the distance between Govt. and community through panchayati raj institutions and school complexes. To increase the responsibility, duties and rights, efforts are being made to select the teachers (Guruji) of their own choice.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **State Universities**

There are three Universities namely Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Guru Ghasidas University and Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, in the State. The 116 Govt. colleges and 150 private colleges under Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University and Guru Ghasidas University cater to the needs of the students of Chhattisgarh. These universities run courses, which are traditional, like Philosophy or courses like Biotechnology, Information Technology, which arise out of market demands. The

University run Ph.D. programme and in some of the department quality research paper are produced. Annual conferences are organized in the various department, which enable the professors in the University to have contact with the international academic community. The university has continuous access to internet via V-set. There are three other universities to be established. The Bill for three new University have been passed in Vidhan Sabha.

- (i) Kushabhau Thakre University of Journalism and Mass Communication;
- (ii) Swami Vivekanand Technical University, and
- (iii) Pandit Sunderlal Sharma (Open) University.

### **State Degree Colleges**

The 116 Govt. colleges and 250 private colleges have 90000 students out of 116 Govt. colleges, 99 colleges are degree colleges. The degree colleges of the state run courses on art, science and commerce. In addition there are vocational courses in some of the colleges.

### **Private Sector**

Some of self-financing courses are opened by the degree colleges and the universities. There are MOU with private organization for training the student of the universities and colleges. In this way private sector plays a definite role in the higher education.

### **Private Universities**

Under the Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam, 2003, 99 Universities were established. Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya Viniyamak Ayog was constituted in 2004. There was an amendment in the conditions on private universities. Out of 99 universities, only 37 universities fulfilled the conditions.

A conference of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of these universities was organized on 27th September, 2004. These universities provide demand based education.

### **Expansion of distance learning, start of open university**

Chhattisgarh is a big State with for flung areas in villages. The people in tribal areas are too poor to come to the state universities or private universities. Chhattisgarh Government adopted the policy of "Education at door-steps". Under the concept, the

state has enacted a bill and a new open university named Pandit Sunderlal Sharma University has been opened. Earlier the students of area were getting their degrees from the M.P. Bhoj (Open) University in 48 study centres. With the opening of Pandit Sunderlal Sharma (Open) University a new era in the field of distance education has started.

### **Making Higher Education Employment Oriented**

Keeping pace with the needs of the hour, the State Government decided in principle to make higher education meaningful and in this respect vocational courses were conceptualized to be introduced in 53 colleges by a committee constituted for this purpose by the Government. The expenditure for this purpose has been 4.67 crores. The amount being huge and not possible for a welfare state, the committee feels vocational courses should be introduced in phases, and in the first phase 17 colleges have been identified for which 0.581 crores has been proposed during 2005-06.

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

### **Technical Education**

For economic development of any State, agriculture, Industry services and information technology are the major areas to be focused upon. For this, trained engineers and technicians are required. and, technical education of any State should fulfill this requirement.

Chhattisgarh is a new State with abundance of resources, which need to be utilized optimally, to meet this end, the State Govt. is determined to develop the Technical Education in the State. Technical Education includes engineering, technology, management, computer applications architecture and pharmacy.

### **Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics**

There are 14 engineering colleges (including Government) and 14 Polytechnics including 10 Government in the State in which the total intake capacity in various branches is 4670 and 1805 respectively. In these institutions, in all, 15 courses at Diploma level, 16 courses at degree level and 7 courses at Post Graduate level are being offered. All these courses are approved by All India Council for Technical Education and the institutes are affiliated to Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University,

Raipur and Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur according to their respective geographical locations. Semester system of teaching and examination is being followed in all these institutions.

### **Technical University**

For better, unified and planned development of technical education in the State, the Govt. has established "Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University" with its headquarter at Bhilai, the industrial hub of the State. The engineering colleges and the polytechnics will be affiliated to this Technical University. To start with, the State Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 40.00 lakh this year (2004-05) and a proposal for Rs. 239.00 lakh for the year 2005-06 is in the pipeline.

### **National Institute of Technology**

The State Govt. has also initiated a proposal for the establishment of "National Institute of Technology" (NIT) in the State. Government Engineering Colleges, Raipur has been proposed to be upgraded as NIT, for which a study team from MHRD, Govt. of India is visiting to assess the feasibility of the proposal.

### **New Polytechnics**

The State Government has a proposal to establish new polytechnics in those district of the State where there are no technical institutions. These districts are Jashpur, Korea, Janjgeer-Champa, North Bastar, South Bastar, Mahasamund and Kabirdham. Estimated budget for this proposal is Rs. 15500.00 lakh of which Rs. 4779.00 lakh have been proposed for year 2005-06.

### **Chhattisgarh Vyavasayik Pariksha Mandal**

Apart from the above, in order to stream line the conduction of entrance tests for various professional courses, State Govt. proposes to establish a "Vyavasayik Pariksha Mandal" in the State. The budget estimate for this purpose is Rs. 1690.00 lakh.

### **Vocational Courses**

Short-term Vocational courses for creating employability amongst the engineering diploma and degree holders, are also proposed to be started. For this purpose, budget proposal for Rs. 1719.71 lakh has been submitted.

## **Up gradation of Institutions**

To upgrade the infrastructure of the technical institutions of the State, proposal for Rs. 6992.76 lacs have been submitted.

## **Schemes for the Students**

Students of SC/ST get advantage of various schemes, such as Book Bank, Drawing and Stationery, Special Coaching Classes. For poor students other than SC/ST category and belonging to "Below Poverty Line" Rs. 15.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 2005-06.

## **SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE**

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

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 personnels in the state.

The Sports meet/events shall be conducted in all 16 districts of Chhattisgarh during the year. The following schemes with their proposed targets are to be taken up within the all districts :

a)	Coaching to Players	No.	5000
b)	Rural Sports Meet	Participants	6400
c)	Women sports meet	participants	4800
d)	Sports Talent search meet	No.	2000
e)	Incentive to Players	No	2400
f)	Youth Welfare activities	Players	9600
g)	Sports meet	Players	5000

## **ARTS and CULTURE**

### **Preservation of Archaeological Heritage**

Chhattisgarh, a newly formed state, very rich from archaeological heritage point of view and thus it is the need of the hour to take prompt action for preservation of archaeological heritage and development of monument complexes which will keep on adding time to time and will also attract tourists. Complete development of Sirpur and its extensive excavation has been proposed. Conservation and development work of Anand Kuti Vihar, Swastik Vihar at Sirpur and conservation work of monuments of Shiva Mandir, Uraon Tola; Shiva Mandir, Ghatiyari; Mandwa Mahal and Chherki Mahal of Kabirdham (Kawardha) Distt. is to be taken up on a bigger scale. It may be mentioned that at present 58 monuments are under the State protection.

Chemical conservation work of collected antiquities at Mahant Ghasi Das Memorial Museum, Kapileshwar Temple complex of Balod and Shiva temple of Palari, Distt. Durg; survey of Megalithic sites and their preservation work at Durg and in Bastar region and display work of collected antiquities in the campus of Devrani-Jethani Mandir at Tala, Distt. Bilaspur, is also to be taken up with the funds that will be made available.

### **Development of Monument Complexes and Museums**

Planned development of monument complexes and that of Museums is an important factor from heritage as well as tourist points of view. As regard the Cultural development of Chhattisgarh steps are being taken to develop Anand Prabhu Kuti Vihar and Swastik Vihar of Sirpur, Dipadih in Sarguja Distt., Kapileshwar mandir of Balod and Bhoramdev Temple, Mandwa and Chherki Mahal monument of Kabirdham (Kawardha) Distt. on a better scale.

Mahant Gashidas Memorial Museum, Raipur is the oldest and largest museum. At present steps are being taken for making proposals to the Government for getting financial assistance for various improvements in Museum building like (i) Extension in museum building, (ii) Modernisation of galleries, (iii) Establishment of Museum Library and (iv) Purchase of equipment etc. This will facilitate a proper repository facility for the museum collection of antiquities, which will undoubtedly swell as time goes by.

**Purkhouti Muktangon**, a site 20 kms south east of Raipur, is planned as an open air precinct on an almost plain land. This piece of land will provide a constantly shifting canvas for exhibitions showing the continuity of geological and archaeological resources, primitive tribal art and knowledge systems, the contemporary cultures and life sustaining practices in diverse temporal and spatial zones.

Panels, charts, models showing different geological features, heritage sites, indigenous knowledge systems, herbal medicine, agriculture, irrigation etc. will form various components of the display. Flood history, tectonic history, vegetation history, life of the rivers and mountains, will have a place in the exhibition. To achieve this end steps have been taken to build a Guest house, storage buildings, compound wall with stories of tribal mythological trails depicted in art, landscaping of the area and its demarcations in various zones for housing components like Khel Gudi, Dev Gudi, Orissa Rath, Bastar Ghoutal, Rajasthan house etc. Further work as per the plan is under way.

Chhattisgarh Multi-purpose Cultural Complex (Bahuayami Sanskritik Sansthan, Chhattisgarh), which is an another prestigious project under planning, will foster and co-ordinate activities in the state in different cultural fields such as music, drama, dance, literature, fine art etc and promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Chhattisgarh Multi-purpose Cultural Complex will function on the guidelines of the State Cultural Policy with objectives that will respect the culture of the state.

### **Repair and Rehabilitation of Records, Preparation of Micro Films**

Archival records, from 1920 to 1956, are at present lying with the M.P. Secretariat (GAD). Also the records from 1798 to 1919 are lying in the Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums at Bhopal M.P., which are known as Central Provinces and Berar Records.

In Chhattisgarh, there is no separate building for the Archives. It is necessary that the branch of Archives be housed in a separate building at Raipur. All the records lying with the M.P. Govt. and also with various divisional and zonal offices in Chhattisgarh be transferred to the newly proposed building. In addition to this, all the records lying with the libraries of educational institutions, as also the private collections



should be shifted and deposited at one place so that the various functions of the branch can be carried on without any difficulty.

The records, which are to be considered for preservation and rehabilitation, are papers pertaining to the origin of a Department or Agency of Government and accomplishment of the particular Department/Agency. In addition, various policy matters and other specific categories of records (e.g., scientific or technical research and development), which are the genuine source of information on any aspect of history, are to be considered for rehabilitation for a proper dissemination of knowledge.

Once a separate building is made available to the Department at Raipur, and also after shifting of the relevant documents from Bhopal to Raipur, proper facilities will be created for preparation of micro films and preservation of the records.

### **Economic Management of Cultural Institutions**

Financial assistance to various cultural institutions for establishment of museum and display of artifacts has been provided. During 2004-05 collector of Mahasamund was assigned a grant of Rs. 15 lakh for establishment of Museum for housing the various artifacts and images, which are found in and around the area. Similarly the collector Kanker was assigned a grant of Rs. 3 lakh, collector of Raigarh Rs. 1.50 lakh, collector of Rajnandgaon Rs. 5 lakh, collector of Sarguja Rs. 3 lakh, collector of Korla Rs. 2.20 lakh, collector of Champa-Jangir Rs. 10 lakh. All these grants were given for establishment of museums and display of antiquities at their respective places.

### **Promotion of Classical, Folk, Tribal Art, Crafts and Oral Traditions**

Chhattisgarh is rich in its performing arts. Being in the heart of the country this region has been influenced by the folk arts and performing arts of various forms of other provinces. There are many art forms in existence amongst the tribal societies. Chhattisgarh has many tribal groups. Some of them are primitive. Some are partly settled in agriculture and some partly depend on forest gathering. Some groups in the plains have settled wholly in agriculture and have become a part of mainstream. All these tribal communities have various dances of their own.

Ever since the formation of the state of Chhattisgarh, the Department of Culture has taken several steps to promote various arts and crafts, dance, music and oral

traditions. For example, ITC Music Division, Kolkata has been invited to perform and thus promote various forms of classical music. On several occasions a number of dance troupes from Raigarh (Kathak), Khairagarh (Banaras Gharana), and also from South India, Eastern India, Rajasthan etc. have been invited for promotion of these art forms. For promoting the folk traditions, several workshops have been conducted and artists and artisans from places like Sarguja, Raigarh, Durg, Bhilai etc. have been invited several times. The other crafts are, Oriya patta chitra, Orissa copper work, Chhattisgarh natural paintings, Andra Pradesh pattam paintings, Gujarat pithora art, Chhattisgarh goudhna, bell metal, wood carving, iron smelting, wax art, bamboo art, terracotta art etc. Amongst the oral traditions, which play an important role in reviving various cultures, Pandwani, Bharthari, Devargita, Banasgita etc. are popular and have been promoted time and again.

The Deptt. has rendered financial assistance for Chakradhar Samaroh, Classical music Samaroh, workshops and oral traditions and for various other occasions in Raipur and outside and several institutions have received sufficient financial assistance for the promotion of art, dance and music related aspects.

#### **Organisation of Exhibitions, Cultural Show etc.**

Several seminars have been conducted by the Dept. of Culture e.g., National Seminar on Rock Art (with special reference to Chhattisgarh), National seminar on conservation, group discussions etc. Two more seminars, one on Numismatics and the other on stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana will be held before March 2005. In addition, several exhibitions on events and personalities have also been held e.g., exhibition on stamp collection, exhibition on the life of Swami Vivekananda, exhibition on Guru Ghasi Das, exhibition on Buddhism, Jainism etc.

As stated above several cultural shows on various occasions, dramas, kavi sammelans, mono act plays etc. have been organised as part of Chhattisgarh Utsav also.

## **Digital Documentation of Antiquities, Publication of Catalogues, Museum Guides, Picture Post-Cards and Other Informative Material on Chhattisgarh**

Some of the antiquities of the museum and books in the library and site photographs have been digitally documented, the rest are being fed into the computer. This is an ongoing process and will be completed shortly with more additions from time to time.

Several catalogues of the various functions and programmes conducted by the Deptt. of Culture have been made for on the spot distribution amongst the visitors. Also museum guides of heritage sites like Boramdev, Sirpur, Tala, Malhar, Dipadih and other places have been published from time to time. Orders for making picture post-cards are under way. Lot of informative material on Chhattisgarh like website, booklets on Cultural Heritage of Chhattisgarh, Performing Arts of Chhattisgarh and in house and outside exhibition and workshop booklets have been published. Some more are being finalised.

## CHAPTER - XI MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The first Human Development Report 1990 opined that the real wealth of nation is its people and the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long healthy and creative lives. In view of this, the initiative in the health sector in Chhattisgarh during the past has been in pursuance of this principle. At present the major public health (Allopathic) infrastructure in Chhattisgarh is as follows :-

No.	Items	No.	No. of ANMs / Doctors
1	Sub Health Centres	3818	3818
2	Primary Health Centres	515	643
3	Community Health Centres	116	642

According to 2001 census the total population of Chhattisgarh is 2.08 crore. In order to cater to the medical needs of such geographically difficult tribal state only 1852 doctors are available. In this way one doctor is serving about 11,231 people, which is a matter of great concern. Due to this situation the target of family planning and other monitorable targets are not being achieved which can be seen from the figures incorporated in the following table:-

State wise status of monitorable targets :-

No.	State	Birth Rate	Death Rate	I.M.R
1-	Andhra Pradesh	20.8	8.1	66
2-	Bihar	31.2	8.2	62
3-	Gujrat	24.9	7.8	60
4-	Haryana	26.7	7.6	65
5-	Karnataka	22.2	7.6	58
6-	Kerala	17.2	6.6	11
7-	Madhya Pradesh	30.8	10.0	86
8-	Maharashtra	20.6	7.5	45
9-	Orissa	23.4	10.2	90
10-	Punjab	21.2	7.0	51
11-	Rajasthan	31.4	7.9	79

12-	Tamilnadu	19.0	7.6	49
13-	Uttar Pradesh	32.1	10.1	82
14-	West Bengal	20.5	6.8	51
15-	Himanchal Pradesh	21.0	7.0	54
16-	Uttaranchal	18.5	7.8	48
17-	Delhi	18.7	5.0	29
18-	Chhattisgarh	22	8.7	50
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>45</b>

At present the major public health infrastructure in CG are as follows :-

No.	Items	No.
1	District Hospitals	15
2	Community Health Centers	116
3	Primary Health Centers	515
4	Sub Health Centers	3818
5	Urban Family Welfare Centers	16
6	Rural Family Welfare Centers	10
7	Urban Civil Hospital	14
8	Leprosy Hospital	1
9	T.B. Centers	1

To improve Health Service Quality, basic infrastructure of the Department viz. Hospitals, CHC's, PHC's, SHC's etc are being strengthened. Functioning of this centers are mentioned below :

#### **URBAN HEALTH CARE :**

**Civil Hospital / PHC :-** The population of urban area has substantially increased during the previous decade. The present health infrastructure is insufficient to meet the health care needs of the growing population, therefore, it has been decided to establish urban primary health centers on every 30,000 population in the plains and on every 20,000 population in tribal, backward and difficult areas.

## **RURAL HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE :**

**Sub Health Centers :-** Sub-centers are the most important peripheral govt. service unit providing primary health care services to the rural population of the state. According to the prescribed norms. One sub center is to be established over 5000 rural populations in plains and on every 3000 population in tribal, backward and difficult areas.

### **Primary Health Centers :**

It is a very important govt. health institution in the rural areas where community comes to direct contact with the Medical Officer for getting the medical care services. The population norms for the establishment of primary health centres is, one for every 30,000 rural population in plains and on every 20000 rural population in tribal, backward and difficult areas. So far, the required numbers of PHCs on the population norms basis have been established out of which only 325 PHCs are functioning in govt. building and 190 PHCs are running in rented buildings. Thus there is still a shortage of 190 buildings.

### **Community Health Centers :**

In order to develop an effective referral system so as to provide specialist treatment facilities to the rural masses very close to their dwellings, the establishment of community health centers at least in block level. Existing PHCs in the first stage were taken up. There are 32 block level PHCs in the state and 116 community health centers are functional in the state. In the year 2004-05, target of two PHCs has been proposed to be established and three CHCs building has to be constructed.

The Government of India is running National Programme for Control and Eradication of T.B., Malaria, Fileria, Leprosy, Eye disease, AIDS and IDD (Iodine Deficiency Disease). These Programmes are proposed to continue.

Maximum Population of CG. reside in remote areas. So role of NGO's become very important to provide effective health services. The state is utilizing their services in various health programmes like RCH, IEC, AIDS etc.

Various health programmes are being implemented by the Govt. So it becomes necessary to inform, educate and communicate all these programmes to the people. The IEC Bureau has been established for the purpose. IEC Bureau coordinate all media activities. At present IEC activities are being organised at three level viz. Block,

District and State. In block, BEE trains and organises IEC activities about health programmes. At district level health Educator trains and organises these activities for its subordinate institutions. At state level, state Media Officer look after all affairs about IEC activities.

For effective disease surveillance and control many National Programme like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Blindness Control Programme and National Anti Malaria Programmes etc are being implemented. State has also started its own programmes.

Various National Programmes being implemented in the state, their details are given below :-

#### **National Blindness Control Programme:**

Under the National Blindness Control Programme, Eye treatment facilities are being provided in all district/ Civil Hospital, all medical colleges and all CHCs. There are seven mobile units in the state. All District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and 18 CHCs have been covered under Intra Ocular Lens surgery facilities. Medical College Raipur has Eye Bank facilities.

#### **National Leprosy, Control Programme :**

Under this programme strengthening of district Hospital is taken on priority in which work plan includes availability of transportation facility for patient by NGOs, increase in availability of medical facilities and improvement in medico legal and post mortem facilities.

#### **National AIDS control Programme :**

This is a cent percent centrally sponsored programme, which has been continued from the formation of the state (Nov. 2000).

#### **Revised National T.B. Control Programme:**

Under this programme 12 Districts of the state have been covered. This centrally Sponsored scheme is funded 100% by the Central Govt. and non plan expenditure is borne by the state Govt. T.B. is one of the most serious disease. According to National survey 216 per lakh population is suffering from T.B. in the state, of which 80 per lakh population are new smear positive T.B. patients. If these patients are not treated in

time each patient will create at least 10 to 15 new T.B. patients per year. The objective of the programme is to search 100% of the patients and to cure 85% of them.

### **National Malaria Control Programme :**

This Programme is also 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Govt. assistance to the tune of 50% is in the form of Malaria preventive medicine, equipment and provision of insecticides. The proposed outlay for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 428 lakh as a state share.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan period 4 districts will be covered in 3 divisions of the state with provision of diagnostic centers. In this scheme X-ray, Pathology facilities, ECG, CAT scan major and minor operation theatre facilities will be made available to the patient at one place.

### **TELEMEDICINE :**

State Government has decided to provide specialized health services to all districts. Telemedicine is right option for this purpose. With technical assistance from ISRO, govt. has planned to link all district / hospitals with its nearest medical colleges through Telemedicine. Patients will be advised by experts through this facility. It also saves traveling and other expenses of patient besides saving precious time of the patient.

At present two center viz. Jagdalpur and Pendra Road has been connected to Medical Colleges. Soon all district will be covered under this facility.

State is trying its best to provide super specialty health services to its people. During the Tenth Five Year Plan period 4 Districts will be covered with provision of diagnostic centers. In this scheme X-ray, Pathology facilities, ECG, CAT scan major and minor operation theatre facilities will be made available to the patient at one place.

### **Annual Plan 2005-06 :**

An outlay of Rs. 7527 lakh has been proposed for the year 2005-06 for Allopathic sector in which Rs. 997 lakh (Rs. 458 lakh for state share and Rs. 539 as Central Share ) for the centrally sponsored schemes.

During the year 2005-06 it is proposed to establish community health centers and to construct 3 PHCs buildings.



### **Family Welfare Programme :**

This programme is cent percent centrally sponsored scheme, and includes mainly the following programme :

(a) **Reproductive and Child Health Programme :** The reproductive and Child Health Programme has been implemented in the state since formation of the state. The present programme includes all the components of maternal and child health services like child survival and safe motherhood, family planning services , RTI/ STI and AIDS. The aims of the Reproductive and child health programme is to include the confidence in the couple so that they can maintain sexual relationship without fear of pregnancy and contracting disease and can have a child when desire. The couple is also looked after and treated for RIT / ST and AIDS.

(b) All Districts of the state are being covered under the RCH programme. The aim of the programme is to reduce the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality rate and to increase the Couple Protection Rate.

(c) During the ear 2003-04 following have been projected as under :-

i-	Birth Rate	22
ii-	Infant Mortality	50
iii-	Total fertility rate	2.6

### **Universal Immunization Programme :**

To prevent the death in children, Immunization programme is being run in the state-two days in a week namely Wednesday and Saturday are being fixed for the immunization of children against 6 preventable disease. Mothers are also immunized against Tetanus. Anganwari workers are also cooperating under the programme.

Other disease like Diarrhea, Pneumonia and Night Blindness are also being monitored and measures have been taken for prevention of the disease.

Government is making efforts to achieve hundred per cent delivery through trained personnel. Various training programmes are being organised to train traditional dais, ANMs, Health Volunteers and other staff.

Under the reproductive and child health programme the methodology of working and interventions are as under :-

- The work load in different services is being assessed by the field workers. No target are being fixed from the top. The field level worker with community participation assesses the work load according to the need of population.
- Active participation of influential persons, local leaders, educational institutions and Gram Panchayats is being ensures.
- Financial resources and other supplies are being allotted timely.
- Detailed monitoring and evaluation on prescribed norms are being done to ensure quality of programme.
- For each category of officials / workers, several training programmes have been organized.
- Information, Education and Communication activities have further been strengthened by creating separate "Bureau".
- For pregnant mother essential obstetric care and emergency obstetric care have been strengthened at primary centers.
- M.T.P. services RTI/STI and AIDS Clinics have been strengthened.
- Infrastructure budget for major and minor civil work is being provided to all the Districts of the state.
- Practitioner of Indian System of Medicine have been involved in the programme.
- 15 M drugs notified are being used in RCH.

Efforts are being made to promote people. The medical officers and all other health providers are being trained under skill based training programmes to provide quality care to the beneficiaries. The community participants like ANMS, AWWs, HV, Gram Pradhan, other panchayat members, school teachers and members of the Voluntary Health Association / NGO are being trained under Awareness Generation training programmes. Through this training, community need assessment will be earlier and community need assessment will be easier and community participation will also be ensured.

## **INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY**

### **AYURVEDA**

#### **Strengthening of Hospital**

Seven Ayurvedic Hospitals are running under the Directorate of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Chhattisgarh

Deptt. will improve and strengthen these hospitals by modernizing hospital buildings, increasing the quantity of all essential medicines, furniture's , instruments, equipments and necessary staff (Man Power) etc.

State Govt. is making efforts for the increasing Ayurvedic Medical facilities. DISM and H (C.G) and is making efforts for getting financial assistance for strengthening of Ayurvedic Hospital of the college and other Ayurvedic Hospitals of the districts.

State Govt. has made provision of Rs. 40 lakh in the budget of (2004-05) for the construction of 30 bedded ayurvedic hospital building in Jagadalpur.

#### **Strengthening of Dispensaries**

DISM and H (CG) is having 632 ayurvedic dispensaries. Under the "scheme of strengthening of dispensaries", 50 dispensary buildings are under construction.

Govt. of India has provided financial assistance of Rs. 16.50 lakh for the supply of essential drugs in financial year 2003-04. Proposal of essential drugs for financial year 2004-05 has been sent for sanction to GOI under "the scheme strengthening of dispensary".

#### **Extension of Ayurvedic System of Health Care in District Hospitals**

Under the scheme dep't. of AYUSH Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI has a provision of Rs. 35 lakh for the establishment of ISM and H wing in the district allopathic hospitals, Rs 22 lakh for the establishment of Kshar Sutra and Panchkarma therapy Unit, Ployclinic in PHC /CHC and Rs. 10 lakh for the establishment of specialty clinic in PHC/CHC.

A proposal of Rs. 4.55 crore for the establishment of ISM and H Wing in district allopathic Hospitals has been sent to GOI.

The DISM and H CG has submitted a proposal of Rs. 4.40 crore for the financial assistance for the establishment of Kshar Sutra and Panchkarma therapy Unit in PHC /CHC to the GOI

DISM and H has submitted a proposal of Rs. 2.40 crore for financial assistance under the scheme of establishment of specialty clinic of ISM and H i.e. specific outdoor treatment centre.

Through the extension of medical facilities majority of the people will be benefited through Ayurved and the better consumption of medicinal plants and herbs would be possible.

### **Upgradation of Ayurvedic Pharmacies and Ensuring GMP**

There is one Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Raipur, which supplies medicines to Ayurvedic Hospitals and dispensaries of the state.

Deptt. of AYUSH Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI has sanctioned financial assistance for strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy Raipur under the Scheme "Strengthening of Ayurved, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy Pharmacies of the State Govt." for quality ISM and H drugs. Work on strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy is in progress.

It is necessary to upgrade the Govt. Pharmacy Raipur, for this financial assistance for the building extension, machines, equipments is required. So that it can supply better quality medicines and can process vastly available herbal/ mineral medicines of the state.

### **Regional Drug Testing Lab.**

Under the DISM and H CG a state Drug Testing Laboratory is running which is in the primary stage.

Deptt. of AYUSH Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI has sanctioned the financial assistance under the "Scheme for strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL) for Ayurved, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy drugs of the state Govt. for the Strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Drug Testing Laboratory, Raipur

The process of strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Drug Testing Laboratory is in progress. It is necessary to upgrade the DTL. Financial Assistance for extension of building, furniture, machines, equipments and chemicals is required.

### **Upgradation of Ayurvedic College to Post Graduate Level.**

There is one Govt. Autonomous Ayurvedic College at Raipur

Deptt. of AYUSH Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI has sanctioned the financial assistance under "the Scheme for strengthening of existing under Graduate Colleges of ISM and H" to Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur for under Graduate level.

Deptt. of AYUSH Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI has sanctioned the financial assistance under "the scheme of State Model Institute of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy" for Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur First installment of grant has been released by the Deptt. of AYUSH Govt. of India. The process of upgradation is being carried out.

### **Establishment of Deendayal Ayurvedic University**

In the state Directorate of ISM and H, Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare the existing total health care units include 632 Ayurvedic, 6 Unani, 52 Homeopathy dispensaries and 7 Ayurvedic Hospitals. About 82% population of CG. state lives in rural and tribal areas. The state is having one Govt. Autonomous Ayurvedic College with attached Hospital at Raipur, one Private Ayurvedic College in district Durg, one Unani College at Raipur, two Homeopathic College in Raipur and one at Bilaspur. Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur is having graduate courses and post graduate course in one subject only. Govt. of India has given grant to develop this college as one of the Model Institute of State. This model Ayurvedic Institute will have Post Graduate education facility in 4 more subjects in the near future.

The state policy is to promote and develop Ayurvedic System of Medicine in all its areas like health delivery, education, training and research, for providing better clinicians, educationists and researchers of higher caliber. Apart from Ayurvedic System of Medicine state Govt. is also interested in imparting education in other alternative systems of medicines like Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Homeopathy etc. A need is also felt to start specialized short-term diploma courses in Ayurvedic Panchkarma, Kshar Sutra therapies.

The state is having vast resources of herbal/ mineral medicines in its large tribal belt area. Chhattisgarh Govt. has declared the state as Herbal state". The state is having one Govt. and 60 Private Ayurvedic Pharmacies. At present there is no Ayurvedic Pharmacy College in the state.

Looking at the need of providing basic and higher education in Ayurvedic and other alternative systems of medicines and to control higher education standards of highly technical subjects, a need is recognised for opening of Ayurvedic University.

Govt. Autonomous Ayurvedic College, Raipur is having about 90 acres of land with its own buildings for college, hospital, hostel, pharmacy, staff quarters, and a herbal garden. This fulfills the minimum norms for opening of Ayurvedic University at Raipur. It is proposed to establish an Ayurvedic University in the state in the camps of Govt. Autonomous Ayurvedic College, Raipur.

For establishment and starting of Ayurvedic University at Raipur in the Year 2005-06 following budget will be required. :-

Recurring Expenditure will be met out by various grants already received .

Non Recurring Expenditure - Building, Equipments, etc Rs. 3 crore.

Establishment of Ayurvedic University in the state will highlight the state in the education map of Ayurveda all over India and World.

## **UNANI**

### **Strengthening of the Hospitals and Dispensaries :-**

There are six Unani dispensaries running under Directorate of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy C.G. Raipur. There is no Unani hospitals in the state.

DISM and H C.G. Raipur has submitted a proposal to the Govt. of India for financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh, under the scheme "supply of essential drugs" for the strengthening the Unani dispensaries of the state.

For the construction of dispensary buildings for the building less dispensaries an action is being taken. In the tribal area one dispensary has been constructed.

### **Upgradation of Unani Pharmacies and GMP**

At present, there is no Unani Pharmacy in this state. Medicines for Unani dispensaries are purchased either from the Govt. enterprises of the other states or from the pharmacies of the private sector.

For the manufacture of Unani drugs in the state, the existing private pharmacies of the state would have to be upgraded by providing grants from the state Govt. / Central Govt.

### **Upgradation of Unani Colleges and PG Courses**

There is no Unani College in Govt. sector. In the private sector, there is one Unani College at Raipur. As far as the upgradation of the Unani College in the state is concerned, grants from the Central Govt. would have to be provided to the Unani College of the private sector. A copy of the financial assistance scheme of the Govt. of India has been provided to the college.

A Govt. Unani College should be established in the state. It would facilitate the development and upgradation of Unani pathy inside the proposed Ayurvedic University .

### **Establishment of Regional Centres of CCRU**

There is no unit of the Central Council of Research Unit of Unani System in the state. To know the efficacy of Unani drugs a branch of CCRU is essential. So, establishment of such an unit would be in the favour to the state .

## **YOGA AND NATUROPATHY**

### **Starting Centres and Dispensaries :-**

At present, there is no center of Yoga and Naturopathy run by Govt. There is a hospital of Naturopathy in the private sector. At the state level there should be a Govt. Naturopathy hospital and dispensaries. A Yoga centre should be run as well.

For this purpose, buildings, furnitures, instruments etc. would be needed.

A copy of the scheme has been provided to the hospital of Naturopathy in the state.

### **Training and Education**

There is provision of training for the private and Govt. doctors under the "Re-orientation Programme" so that they can avail the updated knowledge of the pathy. DISM and H should submit projects to avail grants from department of AYUSH, GOI.

## **HOMEOPATHY**

### **Dispensaries :-**

There are 52 Govt. Homeopathic dispensaries in the state. There is no Govt. hospital. To strengthen these dispensaries step has been taken by the department. 13 homeopathy dispensary buildings have been constructed so far. Furniture, instruments etc are being provided in the dispensaries.

### **Pharmacy**

There is no Govt. Homeopathy Pharmacy in the state. To upgrade private pharmacies and ensuring G.M.P. Central Govt. grant would have to be provided.

### **Homeopathy Colleges. :-**

There is no Govt. Homeopathy College under Deptt. of ISM and H C.G. There are three private homeopathy colleges in the state. For starting P.G. Courses in these colleges Govt. grants would have to be given. For the establishment of ISM and H Polyclinics in these colleges an aid of Rs. 22 lakh would have to be provided to these colleges.



## **MEDICAL EDUCATION**

The State needs a well qualified manpower to handle the health related problems and promotion of positive health. The department of Medical Education plays a pivotal role in developing medical and para medical personnel to cater to the health needs of the state. The department also has a role to play in establishment and maintenance of well equipped teaching institutions, which are the premier referral centers with state of the art equipment and technology. Research is another area of activity for Medical Education Department.

The Directorate of Medical Education is the Administrative Authority for smooth functioning of all Medical and Dental Colleges and attached Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Schools and Nursing Colleges to develop medical manpower and to ensure that medical education and teaching hospitals receive adequate attention and proper facilities for research work in the various branches of medicine.

### **Functions :-**

The functions of the Directorate are viz :-

To conduct undergraduate MBBS , BDS and Paramedical courses. To conduct Postgraduate courses in the various branches of Medicine and Dentistry and super specialty to provide routine and specialized Medical facilities. To engage in the research activities in the field of Medicine and Dentistry. To participate in the Various National Health Programmes. To recommend the issuance of Essentiality Certificate to private organisation / trusts / societies for opening Medical, Dentistry, Physiotherapy Colleges and schools of Nursing, Paramedical, Para-health, Pharmacy and Radiography.

### **Services :-**

- To provide Specialist Medical care to people through hospitals
- To impart medical Education to undergraduates, P.G. and Super Specialties through Medical Colleges.
- To provide training in para medical courses like nursing and sanitary Inspectors through Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals

- To recommend the issuance of essentiality certificate to private organisation / trusts / societies for opening medical, dentistry and nursing colleges and schools of nursing, para medical, para health, pharmacy and radiography.
- In service training to develop super specialties teachers from the level of senior lecturer and above are sponsored for post graduation. Staff nurses are sent for B.Sc. / M.Sc. nursing courses. College teachers are sponsored for various national and international conferences , which help them to keep themselves abreast of developments in their fields. They are selected for various fellowships and studies depending upon availability of suitable persons. In service trainings are arranged for Medical Officers and Para-medical staff of the state health service.

State has various medical education institutions, under state enactment and control

#### A. Government Medical Education Institutions :

The State Govt. is financing two Medical Colleges and one dental college :-

- 1 Pt. JNM Medical College, Raipur
- 2 Chhattisgarh Institution of Medical Science , Bilaspur
- 3 Government Dental College, Raipur

#### Man Power

No.	Department	Total Post	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1	Directorate of Medical Education	35	03	01	24	07
2	Pt. JNM Medical College, Raipur	441	132	38	174	97
3	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital Raipur	1013	10	28	602	373
4	Dental College, Raipur	105	45	01	36	23
	Total	1594	190	68	836	500

#### Proposed Government Medical Colleges :-

- 1 Government Medical College, Raigarh
- 2 Government Medical College, Jagdalpur

#### B. Private Medical Institutions :-

Medical College

Existing Nil

**Desirability and Feasibility Certificate issued :-**

- 1 Christian Medical College, Dhamtari

**C. Dental College**

Existing

**1 Desirability and Feasibility Certificate issued :**

- i Rungata Dental College, Durg
- ii Maitri Dental College, Bhilai
- iii Barphani Baba Dental College, Bilaspur

**D. Nursing Institutes :-**

Existing :-

**a) College of Nursing Institutions:-**

**Desirability and Feasibility Certificate issued :**

- 1 Bhilai Education Trust, Bhilai
- 2 Holy Cross Hospital College of Nursing, Ambikapur Distt. Surguja
- 3 College of Nursing, Dhamtari (Christian Hospital Dhamtari)
- 4 Shri Rautpura Sarkar International University, Raipur (Anusha Memorial College Raigarh)
- 5 Shri Rautpura Sarkar International University, Raipur (Mother Terrasa College of Nursing , Raipur)
- 6 Society for vision unlimited Krishna Road Bhilai
- 7 Shreyash College of Nursing, Shreyash Medical Centre, Bhilai
- 8 Maitri Education Society, Bhilai
- 9 Jain Academy of Technical Sciences Rajnandgaon
- 10 Shristhi Seva Sansthan, Sunder Nagar Raipur
- 11 Manav Mitra Sansthan, Raipur

**b) Existing : - School of Nursing Institution :-**

- 1 Modern Medical Institute School of Nursing , Raipur
- 2 Chandulal Chandraker Memerial Hospital, Raipur
- 3 Shreyash Education Sansthan, Bhilai

**E. Physiopytherapy**

**A) Desirability and Feasibility Certificate issued :**

- 1 Chhattisgarh Handicapped Training and Research Centre, Raipur
- 2 Pt. JNM Medical College Raipur (Autonomous Body )

- 3 Sai Kripa Sikshan Samity, Durg
- 4 Hrisahab Dev Education and Research Institution, Raipur

**F Three Years Courses Medical Colleges.:-**

- 1 Anusha Memorial Medical Institute Pendra Raod
- 2 Maa Bambleshwari Medical Institute, Kawardha
- 3 Becan Institute of Medical Sciences Kanker
- 4 Bal Gangadhar Tilak Medical Institute Jagdalpur
- 5 Maharshi Astang Medical Institute Ambikapur
- 6 Kedarnath Medical Institute Katghora

**G. PARA MEDICAL INSTITUTES :-**

**a) Existing at Medical College :-**

- 1 Pt. JNM Medical College, Raipur

**b) Existing at District Hospitals :-**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 Raipur      | 2 Bilaspur  |
| 3 Raigarh     | 4 Jagdalpur |
| 5 Ambikapur   | 6 Durg      |
| 7 Rajnandgaon |             |

**H- Public Private Partnership high tech institutions :-**

- 1 Escort Heart Command Center, Pt. JNM Medical College Raipur
- 2 Ayushman Endo Surgery Center, Pt. JNM Medical College Raipur

**I- Regional Cancer Center :-**

A government of India added high tech institution with all most modern facilities for cancer treatment.

**J. High Tech Art of State Blood Bank :-**

Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Hospital a division of Pt. JNM Medical College Raipur

**K- Research Projects :-**

World Diabetic Foundation

The Directorate of Medical Education is engaged in the development, planning up gradation and research in Health and Medical Education in Chhattisgarh. The prospective programme to integrate Medical Education in such a manner so that the

Medical and Health Services are manned with highly skilled manpower both in curative, diagnostic and paramedical sphere.

The State Govt. is financing two medical colleges and one dental College along with proposal to establish two more Medical Colleges at Raigarh and Jagdalpur respectively. Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur and associated Dr. BR. Ambedker Memorial Hospital Raipur is under Medical Education Department which imparts under graduate and post graduate degree and diploma in Medical subjects and also physiotherapy, para medical courses in various subjects and directs such courses running at district hospitals

The state Govt. after the formation of the new state has provided Rs. 2.25 crores budget for purchase of equipments in Medical College and Rs. 50.00 lakh for the associated hospitals. A budget of Rs. 15.00 crores for Medical College and Rs. 1.80 crores for hospital is proposed in financial year 2005-06. The Govt. has also sanctioned Rs. 17.50 lakh for up gradation of Blood Bank in financial year 2004-05 and has proposed Rs. 24.21 lakh for the Blood Bank.

Scholarship will be provided to 86 ST and 92 SC Medical College students. Besides, Rs. 25.00 lakh and Rs. 30.00 lakh and has proposed Rs. 27.23 lakh for St students and Rs. 29.70 lakh for SC students in financial year 2005-06.

The existing Budget of the Medical Education Department Institution wise is as follows :

Govt. had sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakh for the employees of contractual appointment, which were needed to fulfill the MCI norms, similarly a budget of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2005-06 for the same purpose.

Govt. of Chhattisgarh with Escorts Heart and Research Centre New Delhi and Ayushman Endo Surgery New Delhi has established two centers with mutual MOU in Medical College Hospital campus, which are providing cardiac care, and Endoscopies surgery respectively in these centers.

With the provided budget CT Scan, colour Doppler and Ventilator are purchased which has improved the diagnostic facilities and is beneficial for quick and early management of patients.

A cancer unit is independently functioning in the hospital having budgetary provision of Rs. 75 lakh. By which modern equipments for cancer cure like cobalt machine, brakey therapy and mammography are very helpful for not only the patients of State but also to the patients of surrounding states Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Due to customs and habit of tobacco chewing, the incidence of Cancer of mouth is prevalent in the Chhattisgarh. The Govt. of Chhattisgarh is planning to enhanced the facilities of Cancer Hospital Raipur and have established Regional Cancer Centre at Raipur which will also benefit the surrounding states.

Tele Medicine is a new health technology, which has potential to link hospitals doctors and patients with communication and information technology for developing tele consultation, tele education, tele education sharing of patient's records and hospital management etc. The Medical College, Raipur is linked with various reputed Health Institutions of the country along with different District Hospitals of the state for providing the services.

A proposal for establishing Nephrology Unit in Medical College Hospital is under progress. The Govt. of Chhattisgrh is having final correspondence with internationally recognised institution of Chennai, Chennai, Transplant Centre.

To provide better and modern treatment facilities to the employees of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh. the State Govt. has recognised many centers outside the state as referral center where the employees can receive treatment, which is reimbursement.

The Govt. Dental College, Raipur was established in year 2003. During financial year 2004-05 Rs, 2.78 crore were sanctioned for establishment and Rs. 2.76 crores were sanctioned for the purchase of equipments and instruments. A budget of Rs. 6 crores is for construction of the building for the Dental College. The Dental College of India in April 2005 from the Dental Council of India in April 2005 for which necessary preparation are under progress.

The Govt. of Chhattisgarh is determined to improve Medical Health facilities in the state and for this purpose a Medical College at Raigarh is under progress. A 300 bedded hospital is already functioning at Raigarh and Govt. has provided Budget of Rs.

25 lakh during financial year 2004-05 and has proposed another Rs. 25 lakh for the financial year. 2005-06.

In collaboration with National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), the Govt. of Chhattisgarh is desirous to establish a Medical College in the remote tribal area of Baster. To persuade this ambitious plan the govt. is planning to establish Medical College at the capital of Baster i.e. Jagdalpur. For this ambitious plan Govt. is going to built the Medical College in the same campus of established Maharani Hospital Jagdalpur, having patients admission capacity of 300 beds. The land have been earmarked and is proposing a budget of Rs. 15 crores for the financial year 2005-06.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :**

#### **Strengthening of State Drug Controllers of ISM and H in states :**

To augment a separate office of the licensing authority/ Drug controller of the state to help like Implementation of the provisions of the Drug and Cosmetic Act. To train/re-orient the inspectors, collection of survey/statutory sample from the manufacturing units. To implement Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, To document and computerize the record licence issued and any other issue relating to the Ayurveda, this scheme is proposed to be sanctioned.

An Amount of Rs. 7.09 lakh is proposed during annual Plan 2005-06.

#### **Scheme for re-orientation Programme :**

This is also a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to upgrade the knowledge of ISM and H Personnel in the field like Kharsutra, Panch Karma and Yoga therapies. An amount of Rs. 6.47 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2005-06.

#### **Short Term Continuing Medical Education :**

To up grade the knowledge of general practitioners of Indian System of Medicines working in private and public sector it has been proposed to make them aware about scientific developments and recent trends and advances in clinical practices. 80 members of rural and urban areas will participate in the programme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this propose during the financial year 2005-06.

## CHAPTER - XII

### WATER SUPPLY and SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### **Urban Water Supply and Sanitation :**

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation have remained an important area of concern and in view of it, allocation of funds is being made from the First Five Year Plan. Despite a rapid increase in the Urban population during past 2 decades there was a gradual shift in the priority from Urban to Rural sector from the Sixth Plan onwards. This has resulted in gradual degradation of level of facilities since then.

The coverage by Sewerage facilities is not at all satisfactory. Sewerage system exists only in a limited number of towns. In these towns the facilities are partial and without adequate treatment. In the absence of a single regulatory authority, various executing agencies have worked on piece meal basis and this has further added to the downfall in proper and controlled provision of services to the public.

#### **Tenth Plan Objectives and strategies :**

The main objectives pertaining to the urban water supply and sanitation are :

- Achieving Goal of "Health for all"
- Expansion and improvement of drinking water to the every settlement
- Expansion and improvement of sanitation facility with other social infrastructure

The above objective can only be achieved through appropriate mix of central state investments. Institutional finance, strengthening of operation and maintenance system and more importantly by the involvement of communities at various stages of planning implementation operation and maintenance

Since the availability of water in the country is going down with depletion of water table and the problem of the rivers, a review of the requirements of the water is necessary. With above thoughts in mind, the Govt. of India has changed the requirement levels of the rate of water supply to the individual and other users. The rate of water supply defined in the manual on water supply and treatment in May 1999 by Govt. of India that is being followed by State Govt. are as under :



- Towns having no sewerage facility : 70 lpcd
- Towns having sewerage facility : 135 lpcd
- Metropolitan and Mega cities : 150 lpcd

### **Policies and Norms :**

#### **Norms for Providing Potable Water :**

While implementing the Rural Water Supply Schemes, the GOI norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) i.e. one source per 250 persons has been adopted for providing drinking water to meet the following human requirements :

Purpose	Quantity (LPCD)
Drinking	3
Cooking	5
Bathing	15
Washing utensils and house	7
Ablution	10

With normal output of 12 litres per minute, one hand pump or stand post (public tap) can provide for 250 persons.

On the task of providing every habitation with safe and sustainable drinking water source @ one hand pump / source per 250 persons (40 LPCD) is completed in the entire state, the state Government may consider to relax the norm by adopting the modified (demand Driven) approach whereby one hand pump or stand post may be provided per 150 persons with community contribution in capital cost sharing (10%) and bearing 100% Operation and Maintenance cost.

### **Water Quality Surveillance**

The GOI has stressed to provide safe drinking water to each of the rural habitation. Earlier, attention was paid mainly towards coverage / saturation of habitations. During Ninth Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid to quality aspect also. So far 6390 habitations have been identified as Quality Problem habitations (QPV or NSS). The more and more habitations are falling within this category.

The GOI has directed to adopt the "Catchment Area Approach" for effective monitoring and surveillance of water quality throughout the state. One water testing laboratory is to be established in each district with the state Public Health Engineering Departments (SPHEDs) so that regular monitoring of quality of drinking water at district level can be ensured.

#### **Operation and Maintenance :**

Operation and Maintenance is critical importance for efficient functioning of any water supply system. It is envisaged that routine repair work, activities related to general operation and maintenance (O and M) will not be taken up, and only such activities / works would be taken up, which leads to increase in sustained yield and augmentation of the source. GOI has issued instructions to provide 15% of the funds released every year under the Plan allocation. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of asset is not to be permitted for creation of capital assets. Accordingly, it is proposed to utilise 15% of the allocated fund under state plan for O and M activities.

#### **Human Resources Development :**

A National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) has been launched by the Mission from 1994 based on the Human Resource Development Policy Document evolved jointly by the central and state governments. The NHRDP, aims at training at least one grassroots level trainee in each revenue village through district level trainers. Under the NHRDP, state level HRD cell has been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD Programme. The HRD Programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions / Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics / health motivators / masons etc, especially women to operate and maintain hand pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities. The Central Govt. will provide 100% assistance (except office expenses) during the plan period for the above activities as per the cost norms approved by Mission.

## **Management Information System :**

For effective planning, monitoring and implementation of various schemes under different programmes, Information Technology (IT) based Management Information System provides for the following :

- Maintenance of micro level status of water supply to ensure planning and monitoring based on micro level data.
- Assistance for computer facilities up to division level in phase to ensure latest technology for processing and storing data and its communication from one office to another through NICNET
- Assistance for conducting training programmes and
- Development of customized software for enabling states / UTs to fully utilise power of computer systems for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector.

The Public Health Engineering department is mainly responsible for providing whole-some, safe and potable drinking water in rural, urban and industrial areas. Simultaneously, the department, in urban and rural areas, is also carrying out sewerage and sanitation programmes. 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 PHED is presently responsible for maintenance of hand pumps in rural areas.

**Rural Sector :** Under Minimum Needs programme, priority is given to supply of drinking water through hand pump in NC (not covered ) and PC (partially covered) habitation. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) sponsored by Government of India, for small villages where the sources have failed 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.

Normally, piped water supply scheme has been provided in villages with a population of over 2000 persons. However, villages having lesser population are also considered for piped water supply scheme, if found necessary.

**Urban Sector :** For smaller towns with population of less than 20,000 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 with population of up to one lakh or above is proposed in State Sector.

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

Although Rural Sanitation is important it could not draw the attention of the rural masses. The department under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme is carrying out this programme at present.

## **SANITATION**

There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Individual Health and Hygiene is dependent largely on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. High infant mortality rate is also attributed largely to poor sanitation. In light of this Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women.

The concept of sanitation under CRSP was initially limited only to disposal of human excreta. Under CRSP the emphasis was mainly on construction of sanitary latrines. The programme was totally supply driven, heavily subsidy oriented and lacked community participation. Due to this, the programme did not produce any significant change in the sanitation status of the state.

In light of the above, improvements in the Central Rural Sanitation Programme were made and a comprehensive concept of sanitation was developed. In view of the fact that proper sanitation is important not only for the general health but it has a vital role to play in peoples individual and social life too, the concept of sanitation was, expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal.

In the year 1999, with the introduction of reform initiatives in the WATSAn sector, CRSP moved towards a "demand driven" approach and the revised approach in the Programme was titled "Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which emphasized on

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Capacity Development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitary facilities, aiming at enhancement of people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms with beneficiary participation to meet their demands.
- Community leadership and people centered initiatives.
- Providing separate urinals / toilets for boys and girls in all the schools in rural areas and to tap the potential of children as the most persuasive advocates of good sanitation practices in their own households and in schools

Guidelines on Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Total Sanitation Campaign) were issued by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, and GOI in 1999. These guidelines were revised in May 2002. As per the guidelines the main objectives of the TSC are :

- Improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerating sanitation coverage in rural Areas.
- Generating felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Covering schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promoting safe hygiene practices / behavior among students.
- Encouraging use of cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation
- Endeavor to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related disease.

Total Sanitation Campaign adopts demand responsive, participatory and community led programme along with campaign strategy on project mode. Implementation of the TSC projects is based on adoption of simple user friendly and affordable technology with nominal subsidy (Now phrased as incentive).

The salient features of the Total Sanitation Campaign Project under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme are as follows :

**Strategy :**

The strategy is to make the programme community led and people centered. A demand driven approach is to be adopted with increased stress on awareness creation and demand generation from the people for sanitary facilities in households, schools, Anganwadi, Community and for cleaner environment.

**Implementation :** The physical implementation gets oriented towards satisfying the felt needs wherein individual beneficiaries choose from a variety of options for their household latrines.

**Components :** The programme components are as follows :

- **Start up Activities :** The start up activities comprises conducting baseline survey and KAP (knowledge, Aptitude, Practice ) studies
- **IEC activities :** IEC activity intends to create the awareness and generate demand / felt need for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for Households, Schools, Anganwadi and Balwadies and Women Complexes.
- **Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) and Production Centers (PCs) :** The main aim of having a RSM is to provide materials and guidance needed for construction of different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities, which are technologically and financially suitable to the rural areas. Production Centers are means to improve the production of cost effective affordable sanitary materials.
- **Individual Household Latrines :** A duly completed household latrine shall comprise of a basic Low Cost Unit (without the super structure). In the first phase, the programme is aimed to cover all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.
- **Women Sanitary Complex :** Village Sanitary Complex for Women should be set up in a place in village acceptable and accessible to women. The Gram Panchayat users and Self Help Groups should own and maintain these units.
- **School Sanitation :** Keeping in mind the receptiveness of children to new ideas, schools are intended to be used for changing the behavior, mindset and habits of children from open defecation to the use of lavatory through motivation and education. The experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education imparted by teachers would reach home and influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits. Under school sanitation, Toilets in Govt. are to be constructed and students educated to use the facilities.

## HOUSING

In addition to food and clothing, the availability of shelter in the form of adequate housing facilities constitutes perhaps the most essential and basic human need. The importance of this sector must be seen in the light of the increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in rural as well as in urban areas. The seriousness of the situation is continuously aggravated by the rapid growth in population.

**Government Residential Building :** In this sector, provision is made for construction of housing for various senior Govt. functionaries, public representatives and other officers and employees of the government. The importance of this sector has increased immensely over the years as a result of the rapid expanding headquarters and field set ups of the various governmental agencies.

**Pooled Housing Scheme :** This scheme is implemented in district sector scheme. The objective of this scheme is to provide houses for government officers and employees. The land is provided by the district authorities free of cost. To provide more accommodation to government officers and employees, it has been decided to construct transit hostels in the districts.

### **Judicial Department :**

Judiciary is regarded as the back bone of democracy because it executes the concept of the rule of law and protects the rights of millions. It, therefore, becomes imperative duty of the government to manage and maintain the judicial system by creating large number of courts at all levels and provide residences to judicial officers and honourable judges.

The Government of India included construction of buildings of judicial department in Plan on the condition that matching grant of 50% will be met by the state Government. Consequently, under the aforesaid centrally sponsored scheme, construction of residential, non-residential buildings for the judicial department was taken up. The residential buildings of High Court and subordinate Court judges and buildings of High Court and Civil Courts are constructed under this scheme.

## URBAN HOUSING

Provision of adequate and affordable housing to all has been one of the social objectives of the governments. Accelerated growth of urban population in the state during the last two decades, however, has brought with it a greater demand for housing and other services including transport, water sanitation, electricity, public health and communications. A pragmatic approach to better urban management is needed if development programmes are to keep pace with rapidly expanding needs of cities for housing and urban services in a sustainable way.

Implications of three major developments in the recent past namely, Policy of Economic Liberalization initiated by the Government of India in 1991, Democratic Decentralization following 74th Constitutional Amendment and the new challenge of "Enablement" postulated by the National and state Housing policies have heightened the significance of evolving a fresh strategy for urban housing. Furthermore, the rapid growth of urban population resulting in widespread deficiencies in housing and urban services, high incidence of deprivation in urban areas, and inadequacies of public sector agencies in housing supply, too make it imperative to have a fresh look at the perspective and strategy for housing and urban development.

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.



## **URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

In Chhattisgarh State, two Departments viz. Urban Administration and Urban Welfare have been merged as Urban Administration and Development Department. The Department provides grants-in-aid and loans to the urban local bodies so that they can provide civic amenities. In addition to State Plan schemes, the Department also implements Centrally Sponsored Schemes like SJSRY, NSDP and EIUS, etc.

The Planning Commission has approved the schemes of Urban Administration, Urban Development, Urban Welfare and Urban Projects along with the City Capital Project as submitted by the department.

### **URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

The Directorate of Town and Country Planning is the main organisation to guide and overview regional and urban development activities within the State. Now the Urban Administration and Development Department prepares, reviews and modifies development 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.

### **URBAN WELFARE**

Financial assistance in the form of Grants and loans provided to local bodies for development work, basic amenities, environment improvement constitute major portion of expenditure.

### **STATE CAPITAL AND URBAN PROJECT**

The State Government has envisaged that the 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 the next 50 years and would reflect the desires and aspirations of the local people. The Capital city is proposed to have high and efficient standards of physical infrastructure of road network, communication facilities, water supply, electricity, open landscaped spaces, parks and waste disposal, etc.

## CHAPTER - XIII

### TOURISM

Chhattisgarh, situated in the heart of India, is endowed with a rich cultural heritage and an attractive natural diversity. The state is abundant in 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 experience to tourists compared to traditional destinations which have become overcrowded.

Tourism has very important linkages with other sectors including industry, trade, transportation and hospitality etc. The Government, of Chhattisgarh recognizes these vital linkages as well as the importance of tourism for creating large-scale employment and for promoting social integration. To project the state as a unique multi-attraction tourism destination, the following potential areas for development have been identified.

- Cultural Tourism
- Heritage Tourism
- Eco-Tourism
- Others

#### **Cultural Tourism :**

This is one sector in which Chhattisgarh has very high potential and can attract the attention of tourists around the world. Chhattisgarh has rich cultural resources and the fact that a variety of tribes and people of different cultural background co exists in the State, provides a unique spectrum of cultural activities. The rich culture of the tribes which have their own dances and social rituals and then on the other side there are famous cultural art forms like Pandvani, Suva Dance, Raut Nacha etc.

These various cultural aspects have been highlighted in order to attract tourists. It is very important to create a platform from where these aspects can be showcased and that the visitors who can come to this state can get a comprehensive picture of these rich traditions. Presently, a visitor has no means to acquaint himself with the culture of the state.

### **Heritage Tourism :-**

Not much has been done in the field of Heritage Tourism in Chhattisgarh. Only couple of royal families have ventured into promoting their palaces as "Heritage Hotels". But there is immense potential of promoting heritage tourism in Chhattisgarh as there are numerous destinations in the State, which can be highlighted as the Heritage Destinations. The fact that the Palaces that have turned themselves into Heritage Properties are doing good business indicates that tourists are inclined towards such attractions and more importantly through heritage destinations the culture of the State can also be highlighted. It is very important to identify places, which can be promoted as heritage destinations and the concerned families should be encouraged to step into this business.

### **Eco Tourism :-**

For the last two years, the State of Chhattisgarh is being marketed as an Eco Tourism destination and it has in fact become quite popular in the special interest tourists. 44% of the State is under forest cover and it has some of the best waterfalls in the country and top of that there are numerous places that offer breath taking views. So these forests, waterfalls, caves, valleys etc make Chhattisgarh an ideal eco tourism destination. The most vital thing is that the forests and the destinations of Chhattisgarh are still virgin and unspoiled and thus it appeals to the visitors. There are numerous destinations in Chhattisgarh but unfortunately not much infrastructure is available on these spots. Tourism travel long distances to visit these places but the absence of basic amenities like toilets, clean water, sitting area, cafeteria etc. leaves a negative impact on their mind. Good approach roads, informative signages, lighting etc are the basic facilities that should be developed at all of these places.

### **Chitrakote Waterfall :**

Chitrakote waterfalls have been the epicenter of tourism promotion in Chhattisgarh. This is the biggest waterfall of the country and a large number of Tourists from across the world come to see the waterfall. The waterfall was illuminated in Sept. 2003 by the Chhattisgarh Tourism Board so as to increase the viewing time for the tourists. This illumination has received positive response from the tourists.

**Tourist Guide :-**

No recognized and trained guides are presently available in Chhattisgarh and this has an adverse effect on the tourism sector. Chhattisgarh Tourism Board selected and trained about 20 tour escorts last year but unfortunately very few of these have seriously persuaded this stream. As a result only 3-4 persons in the entire state are working as professional tour escorts. So in order to cater to the tourism industry proper training institutes should be developed which can produce tourism professionals.

**Transport and Hotel Development :-**

This is one aspect, which needs considerable attention. Local transportation in the state is quite expensive and it is a big hurdle in the development of tourism. It is very important to rationalize the taxes applicable on the commercial vehicles. There is also the need to start public conveyance connecting the local tourist destinations so as to bring down the cost of traveling. Such service will also encourage more and more people to explore these destinations.

Hotels and resorts are the backbone of the tourist industry and it is important to have good accommodation facilities available at the tourist destinations at present. The Bastar region and the Central Chhattisgarh region have decent accommodation facilities but the northern region has an acute shortage of proper facilities. Another thing to be noted is that no Star category hotel is present and that no prominent chain of hotels has so far opened in the State.

**Wild Life :-**

As 44% of the State is under forest cover, hence there are numerous national parks and wild life sanctuaries in the State. But in none of these reserved forests / wildlife sanctuaries / national parks proper facilities are available. Ideally these forests reserves should have proper accommodation and safari facilities but that is not the case presently. Even in the most popular Kanger Valley National Park in Bastar no accommodation or safari facilities are present for the tourists. It is very important to develop proper infrastructure at these places because forests are ecologically fragile places and there should be controlled inflow of tourist. Mismanagement of forests reserves can result in disasters. All of the forests reserves / National parks claim to have abundant wild life but in reality not much of wild life is sighted in any of these

places. It is very hard to sight the Asiatic wild buffalo, which happens to be the state animal of Chhattisgarh. So, a decision should be taken that how this aspect of Chhattisgarh needs to be handled.

### **Fairs and Festival :-**

Chhattisgarh is blessed with many colorful fairs and festivals. And the best part is that the festival calendar of Chhattisgarh runs through out the year. There is hardly a month when there is no festival. There are numerous tribal fairs as well as well observed religious festivals. Some of the most important festivals of the State are the Bastar Dusshera, the Narayanpur Madhai, Bhoramdeo Mahotsav, Rajim Mela Chakradhar Samaroh etc lot of tourist visit the State to experience these events and especially the tribal festivals are extremely popular.

### **Shopping Centre :-**

Chhattisgarh is rich in handicrafts and handlooms. Wood Craft, Bamboo crafts and furniture, Tassar Cloth, Terracotta, Bell Metal etc are endogenous products of Chhattisgarh, which has attracted the domestic and international tourists. This needs to be promoted on large scale to make a presence in the global market.

### **Strategy for effective tourism development :-**

Various centrally sponsored schemes and projects have been proposed to GOI, Deptt. of Tourism in the State. 16 spots have been identified in the 16 districts to provide basic facilities to the tourists. Tourism Policy of the State has been formulated and private investors are being encouraged to invest for the establishment of their projects. The Government has provisioned 15% subsidy as incentives to private investors limited to Rs 20 lakh. It is very important to keep in mind the fragility of the ecology of the place while designing the strategy for effective tourism development. The participation of the locals is also vital and it is they who should be benefited by the advent of tourism in the rural areas. Hence the interests of the natives cannot be overlooked.

The important tourism schemes are : Development of tourism centers : Development of tourist circuits : Publicity and promotion, Youth and adventure Tourism : fair and festivals and Development of health centers.

## CHAPTER - XIV

### DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTE, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

#### **SCHEDULED TRIBE :**

##### **Tribal Sub-Plan, MADA and Cluster Pockets :**

During the preparation of fifth plan it was felt that the amount invested by the different development departments of the State Govt. does not yield tangible results in development of tribal areas. A need was felt to make fundamental changes in the development programs/schemes of the department taking into account the specific nature of tribal areas.

The strategy of tribal sub-plan was adopted for the overall development of scheduled tribes residing in the tribal areas. Provisions were made for the financial resources, budget, arrangements, monitoring and evaluation for the proper and smooth functioning of the plan/scheme. Integrated development was the key aspect of the program and hence the integrated tribal development projects were setup to implement the schemes/programs for the development of the area and its tribal population ensuring the involvement of various development departments.

Tribal and Scheduled caste development department was entrusted with the nodal responsibility.

Under the concept of tribal sub-plan initially such Tahsils were covered where 50% of the total population was scheduled tribe. Afterwards development blocks having more than 50% tribal population were covered under the (geographical boundaries of the ITDP) project.

The projects having population more than one lakh were termed as major project or ITDPs, the projects having less than one lakh population were called medium projects. At present 19 ITDPs are functioning in the State. The ITDP Nagri, District Dhamtari is the only new major ITDP project, which is formed after the creation of the State of Chhattisgarh in the year 2004.

In the 6th Plan period, the tribal areas and group of villages having population more than 10 thousand with more than 50% scheduled tribe population of the total population were marked as Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets. At present 9 MADA pockets are functioning in the State. Similarly, in the seventh plan

period small pockets termed as clusters were identified where population was 5000 or more and the scheduled tribe population was more than 50% of the total population. There are two clusters in the State. MADA Pockets and clusters are outside the boundaries of TSP area.

District of Surguja, Korea, Jashpur, Korba, Bastar, Kanker and Dantewada are covered fully and rest of the nine districts are covered partially under the tribal sub-plan. The 85 tribal development blocks are fully covered in sub-plan area. The geographical boundary of the tribal sub-plan area is 8800 sq km., which constitutes 65.12% of the total area of the State.

As per the census of 1991 the population of sub-plan area is 81013 , which is 45.49% of the total population of the State. Scheduled tribe population is 46.86% in the sub-plan area, which are about 54.48% of the total tribal population of the state.

The percentage of the tribal population in TSP area is 81.97% to the total population of the State, The scheduled tribe population of the State is 32.45% of the total population of the State. Each development department must earmark about 33% of its total plan outlay for the development of the TSP area. The demand number 41, 42, 68, 77, 82, 83 are created in the State budget to ensure that the amount allocated for TSP area could not be utilized elsewhere.

The budget of tribal sub-plan is prepared by the Tribal and Scheduled Caste Development Department and the Minister-in-Charge of the Department present the budget in the Legislative Assembly. The financial requirements are met under the provision made in State plan, special central assistance, central sector scheme and centrally sponsored schemes.

### **Primitive Tribe Development**

During the fifth plan period with the inception of the tribal sub-plan, special efforts were made for the development of primitive tribes of the State. The Pahari Korba, Abujhmaria and Baiga tribes in the 5th plan period, Kamars in the 6th plan period and Birhors in the 7th plan period were given the status of primitive tribal groups.

The special administrative setup at district level known as Abhikaran is established for sanctioning the development programs made for PTGs. The Chairman of these Abhikarans are the nominated persons from that particular PTG for which it is established.

In the state about 24,289 families of primitive tribal groups are residing having the total population 1,12,593. Special efforts are continued for the educational, economic and social development of these PTGs through Abhikarans. In the plan of year 2005-06 provision of Rs. 350.00 lakh is proposed towards the development programs for PTGs. The amount is obtained in the form of special central assistance.

### **Education in tribal sub-plan**

The department have been running schools in the sub-plan area's districts like Surguja, Bastar, Jashpur, Korba, Kanker, Dantewada, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raipur, Bilaspur and Raigarh. There are 13,442 primary schools, 2589 middle schools, 750 Ashrams, and 1060 hostels are running by the department, where no. of students are 8,54,898 in the primary level and 2,75,543 students at middle level. Nearly 36,850 boys and girls of SC/ST class are living in the departmental hostels and 43,490 boys and girls of SC/ST are getting advantage of residential schools like Ashram. We have proposed Rs. 13,176.33 lakh for the primary education of ST's in the year of 2005-06. in the same manner it has been proposed Rs. 8008.47 lakh for middle school education,

### **Secondary Education Increasing enrolment of girls and ST/SC student**

Department is providing scholarship to the girls of class 3-5th for increasing their attendance in the schools. From class 6th-10th department provided state scholarship to the girls which is more than the scholarship provided Rs. 500 grant to the each girl who is going to take admission in the class 6th standard. In the year 04-05 department provided bicycle to each SC/ST girls studying in the High School Department runs four Kanya Shiksha Parisar in the State. The girls of primary level also get free school dresses (uniform) from the department. We have to provide Rs. 1628.29 lakh during 2005-06 for such kind of the schemes.

### **Vocational Education**

Under the national policy on education 1986, vocationalization of education is urgently required. New 26 higher secondary schools of this department have been selected where vocational courses are being run. Under this scheme three vocational courses are being run in each school for class 11th and 12th. Board of secondary education of State conducts regular examination for these courses.



## Construction of School Building

Since the department has a massive set-up of education infrastructure it is necessary to construct new buildings for regularly coming up institution and maintain the existing ones every year. In the year 2005-06 the educational needs of tribal areas every (new hostel, ashram and school buildings) are 194 buildings. Department have proposed Rs. 792.00 lakh for this construction.

## Mid day meal scheme

Mid day meal scheme has been running successfully in the Govt. of Chhattisgarh and within the State Non-Govt. Added primary schools in the 85 tribal blocks. Panchayat and Rural Development department is a nodal department of the scheme/programme. Under the scheme Govt. of India supplies the rice and tribal development department provide honorarium to the cook, also other expenditure, like pulse, salt fuel etc. Under this scheme total no. of centres are 16,463 running constantly and 10,27,296 students are benefited. In the year 05-06 we have proposed the budget of Rs. 2875.36 lakh. We are also going to provide utensils for mid day meal centres. SHG of tribal women will run such centers. Due to this scheme the number of students in the primary level specially in the sub-plan area are increasing and the ratio of droppers are gradually decreasing.

## Pre-Matric Scholarship

To spread educational among the scheduled tribes and for continuation of education of tribal children this scholarship is provided by the State Govt. School dresses, books/stationeries are purchased by the students with the help of scholarship. Parents/Guardians of the children are also encouraged with the economic help towards the education of their wards, which in turn help in promotion of the education in the tribal society.

At present the rates of prematric scholarship given for 10 months in one calendar year at various levels of elementary and secondary education is given below :-

Class	Girls	Boys	Total Amount (For one academic year)	
3-5	25/-	-	250/-	-
6-8	40/-	30/-	400/-	300/-
9-10	50/-	40/-	500/-	400/-

In this scheme there is no income ceiling.

In the years 2005-06, 5,50,000 students will get benefit of the scheme and for this a provision of Rs. 601.58 lakh is proposed in the budget.

### **Post-Matric Scholarship**

The objectives of the scheme is to financially assist such students of scheduled tribes to complete their higher education who are studying either at 10+2 level or at collegiate level including Professional Courses. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and is given to the citizen of India belonging to scheduled tribe with an income ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. Under the scheme besides maintenance allowance, all other fees is born by the Govt. Payment is also made towards tours, thesis typing/printing and for books.

This scholarship is given on monthly basis. Hostellers are paid at a higher rate than day scholars. This scheme is very successful in bringing out the technocrats, doctors and professionals from youths of scheduled tribe community of the State.

The State Govt. has also provided financial support to those students who are not covered in the preview of this scheme due to income ceiling of their families/guardians. Under this scheme, full fee is paid by the State Govt. for various professional/technical courses. In the financial year of 2005-06, 60,000 students are expected to be benefited by this scheme.

### **Ashram Shala**

For the children of the Scheduled tribe communities whose economic condition is not satisfactory, education is not a priority. Therefore, to promote elementary education among tribal children in such tribal areas the concept of Ashramshala was implemented. Under this scheme free of cost lodging and boarding with the free education upto class 8th inside campus of school is provided by the State Govt. so that children should get enrolled and continue their education with maximum retention rate during the whole academic session.

Ashram schools are very successful in spreading education in remote tribal areas with increased literacy rate.

At present 745 ashrams are run by the department, in which 42805 boys/girls are studying. In the financial year 2005-06 a budget of Rs. 2817.06 lakh is proposed. Establishment of new ashram in the same financial year is also proposed by the department.

### **Hostel for boys and girls**

Students who have no facilities of residence at school head quarters are being provided lodging and boarding facilities by the State Govt. free of cost to continue their education. In prematric hostels boys and girls belonging to scheduled tribe are admitted right from 6th upto class 10th. The hostels for boys and girls are setup seperately.

Girls are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 360/- PM while boys are provided with Rs. 350/- PM as stipend to meet their mess charges.

To provide facilities for higher education postmatric hostels are setup by the department in the places where institutions of higher education are established/opened.

In postmatric hostels scholarship is given at hostels rate to the students get admitted/enrolled in the hostels. Free of cost residential facility with free bedding etc. is provided to the hostlers.

At present a total no. of 791 prematric hostels are functioning with 25129 students are residing. Similarly at postmatric level 83 hostels run by the department with 4260 students getting benefited.

In the financial year 2005-06 a provision of Rs. 809.06 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

### **Book Bank Scheme**

This scheme covers the students studying in various professional and technical courses like medical, engineering, polytechnic and agriculture etc. at collegiate level.

From 2003-04 this scheme is merged with the postmetric scholarship scheme. Thus, the provision is made zero in the budget of financial year 2005-06.

### **Grant for Marriage**

This scheme is meant for the girls of scheduled tribes whose family is living below poverty line. A sum of Rs. 100 is provided towards the marriage of each girl for the group marriage with a minimum of 5 couples taking part in the marriage ceremony. In the year 2005-06 a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed in the budget.

### **Grain Bank Scheme**

The objective of the scheme is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during the lean season when rural people do not have purchasing power.

The scheme will be applicable in areas, which are chronic drought prone areas having large scale migration and calamity oriented particularly tribal areas. In these areas grain bank will be set upon demand. Such people in need of food grains will be able to borrow food from grain banks with in the village till they are able to repay the grains back to the grain banks during the next harvest or after food for work scheme is started in the area. The grain bank is meant for BPL families. The grain will be stored in the village itself and will act like a share capital provided by the government as one time grant.

A minimum of 20 BPL (below poverty line) families in a village/hamlet can decide to set up grain bank in their village and make an application to BDO/Gram Panchayat in very simple form.

The grain banks will be operated by a committee elected among themselves by the members. The grain banks under the scheme are sanctioned by MTA, GOI on the proposals submitted to it by the concerned State Govt.

This scheme is operational since 1998 in Chhattisgarh initially 185 villages of 7 districts were covered under the scheme. Now 236 village are covered under it with 10392 families getting benefit under the scheme. A proposal to extend grain bank scheme to all the 16 districts of the State is being sent as per the guidelines of revised grain bank schemes of GOI to obtain sanction from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

### **Coaching and allied Services**

Under this scheme pre-examination coaching/guidance to the scheduled tribe students for competitive examinations like PSC, RRB, Banking Services, etc. is provided for successful outcome.

This is a central sector scheme.

For the year 2005-06 proposal of Rs. 15.31 lakh is sent to the GOI for continuation of the scheme.

### **Tribal Research Institute**

Vide the State Government's order No. 2387/2071/25-3/AJV/2003 dated 12-05-04, the set up of Tribal Research Institute has been sanctioned with 6 officials and 22 employees obtained in the division of TRI of unified MP. The institute started functioning since 16.08.2004.

New constituted tribal research institute of Chhattisgarh is working in the following fields :-

**(A) Training to the officials responsible for issuing cast certificate**

In 6 training sessions 93 officials of different departments of the state Govt. were trained.

**(B) Publication :** So far two books have been published as below

1. Scheduled Tribes of Chhattisgarh
2. Eligibility for cast certificate and reservation in Chhattisgarh.

**(C) Research and Survey**

As per the directions of MTA, GOI, the baseline surveys for all primitive tribal groups is going to begin soon.

**(D) Enquiry into false Caste Certificate Cases**

130 cases of caste certificates are under investigation.

## **SCHEDULED CASTE**

### **Implementation of SC Component Plan**

The scheme of special component plan has been started for overall development of scheduled caste communities residing in the State. Under the scheme in the State plan budget provision is being made for the development of scheduled caste population taking into account the ratio of scheduled caste to the total population of the concerned area. For the purpose of coordination and monitoring tribal and scheduled caste department is the nodal department. The percentage of scheduled caste population is 12.25% of the total population of the State. So in the State plan 12% of the total budget provision is made available for the development of scheduled caste communities of the State for these a separate demand number 64 is being created in the departmental budget. A budget estimate/provision of rupees 6736.10 lakh is proposed under special component plan in the departmental.

### **Construction of Jaitkham at Girodhपुरi**

As a symbol of faith and belief, the decision has been taken for the construction of "Jait Kham" at the village Girodhपुरi the birth place of famous social reformer and

saint Guru Ghasidasji. A provision of Rs. 750 lakh is being made in the budget for completion of the work.

## **WELFARE SCHEME**

### **Prematric Scholarship**

The student of scheduled caste of the state are eligible for state scholarship. These scholarships are given from class 3 onwards upto class 10th. In the financial year 2005-06, 4 lakh students will be benefited under the scheme. And for this a provision of Rs. 800 lakh is proposed in the State Plan.

### **Postmatric Scholarship**

This scholarship is given to the student of scheduled caste. Under the scheme central share is provided by Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry, GOI. In the year 2005-06, 46,000 students are expected to be benefited under the scheme. For this a provision of Rs. 452.60 lakh is made.

### **Hostels for Girls and Boys**

Department runs hostel's both for boys and girls of scheduled caste at premetric and postmetric levels. Residential schools (Ashram) are also opened up to provide education within the campus with lodging and boarding facilities. 156 premetric boys' hostels and 40 girls hostels are established in which boys and girls are residing. Stipend is given to the students to meet out the mess charges. At postmetric level 16 boys and 08 girls hostels run by the department in which 1300 students are residing. In the financial year 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 511.60 lakh is proposed.

### **Book Bank Scheme**

This scheme covers the students of professional colleges like medical, engineering, polytechnic and agriculture. Under the scheme, books are provided to the students. From the year 2003-04 this scheme is merged in the postmetric scholarship scheme. Therefore, provision of zero made in the budget of the year 2005-06.

### **Grant for Marriage**

The girls belonging to the scheduled caste and living below poverty line are covered under this scheme. The grant is made available only if a minimum of five

marriages takes place in a group. Each such girl is provided Rs. 1,000/- for the marriage. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed in the year 2005-06.

### **Coaching and allied Services**

This scheme is meant for youth's of scheduled caste and tribes who are qualified at graduate level, PG level. In this scheme pre-examination coaching is provided for the PSC, RRB, SSC and banking services etc. by the subject experts. For the financial year 2005-06, a proposal of Rs. 38.22 lakh is sent to the Govt. of India.\

### **PCR ACT Implementation**

To provide safeguard, justice and relief to the members of the SC and ST communities against the atrocities committed by the people of other community on them. Special Courts are setup under SC and ST (Prevention of atrocity) Act, 1989. Also under the SC and ST Akasmitra Niyam, 1995, the Person/family who is suffering from atrocities is provided relief and rehabilitation. A monitoring committee has been setup both at district and state level to look after/monitor and review the progress of such cases. In the year 2003-04, 720 cases have been registered under this act and 331 no. of families have been provided relief and with an amount of Rs. 99.26 lakh. In the year 2005-06 a provision of Rs, 248.84 lakh is proposed in the budget.

### **Share Capital for Margin Money**

Under the economic development schemes the margin money is made available to provide help to the beneficiaries of scheduled caste, for this a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh have been proposed in the budget.

### **Discretionary Grant**

With the objective of providing basic facilities in the scheduled caste dominated areas of the state, a scheme named "Untied Fund" has been started. Under the scheme basic infrastructure works like drinking water facilities, construction of sewer lines, building of primary schools and supply of materials/articles in hostels and ashram, group irrigation scheme etc. are taken up. Central assistance has been provided under the scheme. In the year 2005-06 Rs. 71.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

## **OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

### **Prematric and Postmatric Scholarship**

For providing economical help to students of Other Backward Classes, State Scholarship Scheme has been enforced with effect from the year 1981. Under this Scheme, Scholarship is provided to the students of 6th to 10th Class at the approved rates. This Scholarship is provided to those backward class students whose parents are not paying income tax and has less than 10 acres of land. It is State Sponsored Scheme. For the year 2005-06, Rs. 881.08 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

Postmatric Scholarship is provided to those Other Backward Classes Students who are studying in Class 11th, 12th, Graduation and Post Graduation level. The students whose parents/guardian's income is less than Rs. 25,000/- per annum are entitled for this scholarship.

### **Share Capital to NBCFDC**

A Share Capital is provided to other backward class beneficiaries for giving benefit under family oriented economic programme. A provision of Rs. 55.00 lakh has been made for the year 2005-06.

### **Construction of Hostels**

During the year 2003-04, four postmatric hostels were established in the State to give facility to OBC students. These hostels are situated in Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg and Raigarh. The buildings of these hostels are still to be constructed. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 101.80 lakh has been proposed. This is a Central Govt. Sponsored Scheme.

## **Minorities**

A **Minority Commission** has been constituted to monitor/inspection of the schemes being conducted/run for the minority communities. Rs. 30.65 lakh has been proposed under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh each for constitution of "Haj Committee" and establishment of "Urdu Academy" respectively has been made.



## **Voluntary Organizations**

Various NGOs are working in the field of education for the upliftment of the educational standard of the tribal children in tribal areas of the State. These organizations are running schools, hostels ashrams (residential schools) along with Balwadis, Dispensaries etc. The Department provides grant to such organizations according to prescribed rules. At present 33 NGOs are being provided grants for 209 activities. For the year 2005-06 Rs. 767.03 lakh is proposed under the Scheme.

## CHAPTER - XV LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The healthy force or workers play an important role in the economic and industrial development of the state and the society. Besides other obligations, it is responsibility of the state to ensure reasonable wages and safeguard the workers from any form of exploitation. Besides, their working and living conditions should also be improved as this will further improve the socio economic condition of the workmen.

The department's activities consist of :

- Maintain industrial peace and resolving industrial dispute by conciliation.
- Implementation of Minimum wages Act for the unorganized sector.
- Resolving cases relating to non payment of wages, bonus, compensation against death or injury.
- Identification of child and Bonded Labour and their rehabilitation
- Economic and educational rehabilitation of released child and bonded labour.
- Effective implementation of legislature provisions of child and women workers.
- Organising workshops and seminars for quality improvement and skill development.

Apart from above activities other social benefits like medical facilities, housing facilities, safety net and cultural activities etc. are also being taken.

The labour commissioner organisation is contributing to the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony, which ensures uninterrupted industrial production. In order to ensure payment of minimum wages and to provide other welfare benefits to rural workers, it is essential that the enforcement machinery is decentralized up to the grass root, i.e. Tehsil and Block Level.

### **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour :**

Enforcement of Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1979 is done by Labour Department Chhattisgarh. It is state's priority to eradicate the system of bonded labour which is found mainly in brick industries and some other seasonal industries. The identification is done by members of vigilance committee constituted at district and tahsil

level. If any bonded worker is identified, he will be immediately given lump sum assistance of RS. 1000/- and sent to his home district. Thereafter an assistance of RS. 20000 is given to the identified person under different schemes of the Government to rehabilitate him.

#### **Enforcement of minimum wages for unorganized workers :**

Of the total work force about 90 percent of workers are engaged in unorganised sector. It is the priority of the Government to provide at least the minimum wages to these workmen. As a matter of policy laid down in Eighth Five year plan field staff of Labour Deptt. should be at all the Tahsils. These posts are proposed to be filled up with the Labour Enforcement Officer. As such for effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and other Labour laws, it is proposed to create at least same posts.

#### **Seminar on Productivity and Quality Management :**

In this era of economic liberalisation and globalization and in order to meet the new challenges it has become necessary to upgrade the skill of workmen. It is state's endeavor to provide a forum for quality improvement, upgradation of knowledge and skill by inducting Total Quality Management production incentive scheme, including setting standards of skill required for particular field. In order to achieve these objectives state and district level seminars are being proposed to train and educate the participants from union and industry side, which is beneficial to both.

#### **Survey of Bidi Workers :**

Bidi industry is scattered in certain districts of state. Mainly in this industry there are employer, contractors, Bidi roller, Bhar Khata workers besides Packer, Leveler, Sorter etc. This industry is unorganised in nature, so the workers are not in a position to bargain. It has been observed in other states that if survey is made regarding number of Bidi Workers, family status, living condition, wages available to them, then a comprehensive welfare measure for them can be implemented. The funds for such welfare measures can be obtained from Welfare Commissioner, Government of India.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

The employment is a historical problem for the country as well as for the state since the end of world war II. With the rapid increasing educational institutions the level of educated unemployed is also increasing. In this perspective relevance of employment welfare programmes is self evident Employment Service in the state is performing the following functions :

- Development of Human Resources
- Appraisal of Human Resources
- Forecasting of Human Resources
- Distribution of Human Resources

## **CRAFTSMEN TRAINING**

In a planned economic growth skilled workers are most important inputs for accelerating the level, both industrial and agricultural production. Economic development to great extent, is dependent on skilled labour in all walks of modern society. It becomes foremost duty of the state to ensure that citizens get appropriate training at artisan level. Under the sector of labour and employment, the scheme for the craftsmen training is most significant in planned development of the nation.

The craftsmen training has manifold objectives which are as under :-

- To make available skilled workers in different trades and industries.
- To make qualitative improvement in industrial products by way of training the craftsmen in a planned manner.
- To provide opportunity to unemployed youth and to seek jobs in different trades and also to equip them with skill for choosing self employment as a carrier.

The main schemes proposed are as under :-

- Strengthening of Head Quarter
- Strengthening of ITI's under SCP
- Strengthening of Govt. ITI's
- Construction of ITI's Buildings
- Construction of ITI's building under SCP

## CHAPTER - XVI

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

**Detailed description of the working / activities of the department under the plan schemes: -**

The mandate of the department of Social welfare is to take care of the aged, senior citizens, addicts, rehabilitation of Persons with disabilities, Children in conflict with law, and children in need of care and protection under PWD Act-1995 and JJ Act-2000 respectively. The main objective of the department is to bring these vulnerable sections within the main stream of society. The implementation of the various policies and programs seek to empower these groups and facilitates their success to the various opportunities of the various plans.

The plans commits it self towards empowering the weaker sections. The strategy of empowerment has three vital components viz: -

1. **Social empowerment**
2. **Justice, and**
3. **Economic development**

The approach is holistic in nature targeted to achieve all round development. In consequence with the policy of providing a complete package of welfare services to Persons with physical and mental disabilities and the vulnerable section of the society. In order to deal effectively with their multi dimensional problems many initiatives have been taken. The approach is to encourage community participation, community based rehabilitation and to facilitate the delivery of various services under the provision of PWD Act-1995 and JJ Act -2000.

#### **Priority and Thrust Areas**

**under plan schemes during tenth plan period (2002-2007 and Annual Plan 2005-2006): -**

#### **Social Security for destitute aged People and Old Age Homes: -**

A national policy for senior citizens was announced by the GOI in January 1999, the state has also been formulating a policy for Senior citizens including the elements of

national policy and state resources. Senior citizens are provided with the pension @Rs. 150.00 per month. The budgetary provision for year 2004-05 Rs. 9700.00 lakh was made the following persons were benefited. :

No.	Category	No. of beneficiaries
1	Destitute Age group of 65 year and above	164665
2	Destitute Age group of 65 year and less (widows and divorcees) Including person with disability 45313	220212
3	Destitute Women Age Group of 18 of 50 year (widows and divorcees)	119315
	Total	504192

The state govt. has taken some initiatives: -

- Instructions have been issued for constitution of senior citizens group in each district. The meetings of the groups are held under the chairmanship of District Collector in each District to provide facilities and recognitions to senior citizens.
- Organisation of the health, care and nutrition camps for senior citizens. Sixteen camps have been organised during 2004-05 in the state to provide various benefits to senior citizens.
- Setting up of old age homes, day care centres and encourage self help groups. Six old age homes and two day care centres are functioning in the state and four hundred senior citizens have been benefited.
- Provide shelter house keeping in view lifestyle of old persons.
- Encourage participation of NGO's in the field of senior citizens. Eleven NGO's are functioning in the state to provide services to them during the year 2004-05 three New NGO's have been recognised by the department.
- Promotion of research and advocacy in the field of senior citizens.

***Institutional and Non institutional facilities for needy and helpless People and Implementation of PWD act 1995 for development of Persons with Disability: -***

An action plan has been prepared to facilitate access to institutions for persons with disabilities. Proposals have been accordingly sent to GOI for expanding institutional

support to PWD's. An action plan for **IED** and **SSA** program has been prepared by education department and sent to GOI for expanding institutional support too.

1. There has been endeavor to provide opportunities for employment and self-employment to PWD's. State level advisory committee under Article 13 and State level executive committee under Section 19 are constituted and these are in operation as per the act's provisions.
2. Different posts for people with disabilities has been identified in class II, III and IV category under Section 32 of the PWD's Act.
3. A corporation namely "Chhattisgarh Nishakt-Jan Vitt evam Vikas Nigam" with the authorized capital of Rs. 5 crores for disbursing Loans under Section 38 of the Act to create employment opportunities to person's with disabilities. One hundred Six cases are under scrutiny for finalisation .
4. Under Section 50 of the Act district officer of the department has been authorized to register NGO's working for PWD's in the districts.
5. Under the Section 60 of the Act the independent office of the Commissioner for PWD's has been established and an independent Commissioner (who is visually impaired) has been appointed to look into the matters of PWD's.

### ***Juvenile Welfare***

The JJ Act -2000 provides care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children who are in conflict with Law and in need of protection and care. Implementation of the Act has been started through establishing 5-observation home for boys and 1 observation home for girl, 7 juvenile courts and 7 child welfare committees in the whole state.

Besides, this other essential institutions such as special homes, Children home and after care a home for boys and girls separately are being established by NGO's under grant in aid program of the state and GOI.

### **Level of performance achieved up to the end of year 2004-2005 (December -2004)**

#### **(I) Persons with disabilities-1995**

The implementation of the provisions of the persons with disabilities (equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act 1995 requires a multicultural and coordinative approach of all the department of Government and other appropriate

local bodies and NGO's etc. The state Government is in pursuance of the provision of the act has taken many steps.

(II) **Census** - According to the census report of 2001, there has been increase in numbers of disabled persons approximately 30% as compared to the previous survey conducted by State of January 28 of 1997. The census reveals that approximately 419900 are affected with disability.

(III) **State policy**: - The policy draft is under preparation, the meetings with the secretaries of different departments and selected district collectors and prospective beneficiaries has been held. The policy aims to ensure an active participation of persons with disabilities in the developmental activities of the state by providing equal opportunities and by making them self reliant so as to secure their dignified place in the society. In order to realize this all the necessary services shall be made accessible to persons with disabilities, including need based institutional and non institutional protection, all aspects of public health shall be linked with this policy and implementation of this policy should be community based.

(IV) The special campaign namely **Deendayal Nishakt Jan Punrwas Yojana** has been launched to facilitate persons with disabilities for certification, issuance of identity card and pass book etc to PWD's during the year 2004-2005.

(V) State Government also aims to create an enabling environment for PWD's to become active, participants in the main stream of society through NPRPD and DDRC schemes. The DDRC scheme is implemented in the 6 district namely, Raipur, Durg, Raigarh, Jashpur, Jagdalpur and Rajnandgaon. The centre functions as a resource unit to facilitate counseling, Therapeutic aid and appliances services to PWD's. Rs. 16 lakh have been provided by GOI to the National Institutes for setting up these centres. The programme has generated new aspirations and demands amongst persons with disabilities and created a conducive environment for them so that they could become contributing members in the society. The NPRPD scheme is implemented in 3 districts of the state i.e. Bilaspur, Korea and Rajnandgaon. The approach is community based and the emphasis is on the four vital areas of early identification and intervention, education, training and employment. Under the scheme 1056 gram Panchayats are



covered. Since this scheme provides the rehabilitation services at door step of the PWD's 2112 village level rehabilitation workers are appointed in 1056 GP. To make it more effective and as per the guidelines of NPRPD 30 Multipurpose rehabilitation workers have been trained and posted in the block level. These workers coordinate with the block authorities and district authorities to provide the benefit of different schemes of Government departments. 12526 PWD's are facilitated with the Disability Certificate, I card and pass books. A sum of Rs. 280 lakh is provided in the budget 2005-06 to facilitate 15000 beneficiaries.

The instructions have been issued to all the districts to enroll children with disabilities in age groups of 0-6 in Angan-wadis to facilitate early intervention and admit those beyond 6 years of age in the primary middle schools under SSA. Children with disabilities have been enrolled in 18200 Angawadis and around 30000 in SSA.

Scholarship for children with disabilities	Total Budget	Budgetary Provision for 2004-05	Expenditure 2004-05	Disabilities
	72.00 lakh	64.80 lakh	8.04 lakh	6011

**State Awards to recognise the services under the PWD Act 1995 :-** A new scheme to promote the service under PWD Act 1995 a new scheme of giving Award to the best NGO's of each disability Rs. 5001.00 each, best PWD employee of each disabilities Rs. 5001.00 best employer of each disabilities Rs. 10000.00 and best district will be awarded with citation and certificate has been introduced. A sum of Rs. 1.45 lakh is kept in the budget for the year 2005-06.

## **PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06**

An annual plan to achieve the priority under various thrust areas are as follows: -

### **(A) Direction and Administration:-**

1. Strengthening of Administration, monitoring and evaluation of various schemes of the department. For this purpose Rs. 2.32 lacks for the year 2005-06.
2. Set up of disabled person commissioner under the Act - The set up of the office of disabled person (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and full

Participation) 1995 has mandatory provision for establishment of the office of the commissioner disability under section 60 of the act. An amount of Rs. 8.25 lacks has been provided for year 2005-06.

**(B) Welfare of Disabled: -**

1. **Scholarship to disabled persons** - scholarship to disabled children is revised at the rate Rs. 50, 60, 70 per month for primary, middle and higher secondary standards respectively. However eligibility for the scholarship is only for those students whose parent's income is below Rs. 8000 per month, along with this visually impaired students are provided with reader allowance at the rate of Rs. 50-100 per month. An amount of Rs. 72.00 lacks is proposed for the year 2005-06.
2. **Grant in aid for artificial appliances** - The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy and physical handicapped persons in procuring durable sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and application that promote their physical, social and rehabilitation. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lacks is proposed for the year 2005-06 to provide services to 6000 PWD's.
3. **Financial Assistance to non government institutions** - Assistance in the form of grant in aid is provided to voluntary organization working in the field of handicapped welfare. This will be a comprehensive which will see an increase in grant from Rs. 300 to 600 per inmate per month to cover different areas of physical social and economic rehabilitation. At present there are 22 NGO's working in this field admitting 1200 PWD's of different category and an amount of Rs. 105.00 lacks is proposed for the year 2005-06 for 1800 beneficiaries.
4. **Schools and institutions** - The State Government in running 7 special schools for PWD's providing hostel and day schooling facilities to 468 children with disabilities. These institutions are established in the Raipur Bilaspur and Jagdalpur districts. To provide access to education to children with disability are being proposed. As there are no facilities available at present for girls, two new special schools one each in the areas of mental retardation and hearing impairment are to be set up in the state. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2005-06 for 100 disabled girls.

5. **World disabled day** - 3<sup>rd</sup> of December is recognized as the world - disabled day. On this occasion series of events (Ability exposition, sports and Cultural activities) and activities will be organized from the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December up to the month of February which will also include provision of state awards to best worker / institution/ employers. A Provision of Rs. 3.95 lacks is proposed for the year 2005-06 in which around 5000 PWD's will be able to present their abilities and 5 individuals and institutions may be the recognised by awarding their services.
6. **Central Sector Scheme** - One district rehabilitation center at Bilaspur is functioning under GOI central sector scheme. It aims to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled at the doorstep. During 04-05 centre could achieve 60% target. This scheme receives cent percent grant from the Government of India and Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made available by GOI during year 2004-05. An amount of Rs, 50.00 lacks is proposed for the year 2005-06 to expand services and cover up 10000 beneficiaries.

**(c) Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act 2000 :**

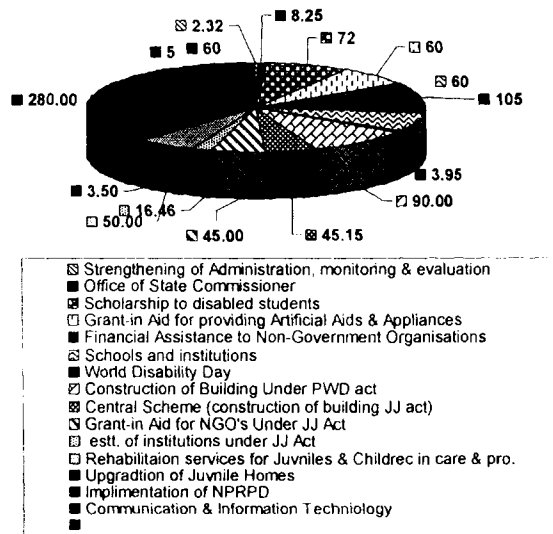
As per the provision made in the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 juvenile homes and other institutions all to be established in the state. It is mandatory for the State Government to provide various services under JJ Act 2000 for the year 2005-06. The department proposes to establish 6 new homes which has been started with the support of NGO namely Chhattisgarh Bal Kalyan Parishad. An amount of Rs. 61.61 lacks is proposed as grant in aid to the NGO's for the year 2005-06. This would be shared in the ratio of 45% from state Govt. 45% from GOI and 10% from NGO.

**D) Other Programmes:**

- (a) Under social rehabilitation programmes for people with disabilities, the department proposes Marriage Initiative incentive scheme providing Rs. 21000.00 to newly married PWD couple. An amount a Rs. 21.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2005-06 in non-plan, which would benefit 100 PWD couples.
- (b) Marriage Initiative incentive scheme for marriageable destitute girls of receiving social security pension is proposed to be launched during the year 05-06. This

scheme provides giving Kanya-Daan or financial assistance @ Rs.11000/- per marriage to destitute family. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2005-06 in non-plan benefiting 100 such marriages.

**PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06**  
(AMOUNT IN LAKHS)



**Total Outlay - Rs. 906.63 Lakh**

**Amount as per Plan - Rs. 906.63 Lakh**  
**Planned Budget**

- Direction and Administration - 1%
- Welfare of Persons with Disabilities - 64%
- Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act- 2000 - 22%

**Non Planned Budget**

- Other Programmes - 13%

<b>Purposed Annual Plan 2005-06</b>	<b>Proposed Amount</b>	<b>Number of Proposed beneficiaries</b>
Directions and Administration	2.32	salary of the staff of social security pension schemes
Office of State Commissioner	8.25	To Provide Justice to PWD's as per the provisions of PWD Act 1995 approx. 500 beneficiaries
Scholarship to disabled students	72.00	16000
Grant-in Aid for providing Artificial Aids and Appliances	60.00	2500
Financial Assistance to Non-Government Organizations	105.00	25 NGO
Schools and institutions	60.00	100
World Disability Day	3.95	5 awards and to celebrate International day for PWD's for the expositions their abilities.
Construction of Building Under PWD act	90.00	3 buildings
Central Scheme (construction of building JJ act)	45.15	5 buildings
Grant-in Aid for NGO's Under JJ Act	45.00	300
Estt. of institutions under JJ Act	16.46	30
Rehabilitation services for Juveniles and Children in care and protection through Juvenile Justice fund	50.00	300
Upgrading of Juvenile Homes	3.50	
Implementation of NPRPD	280.00	15000
Communication and Information Services	5.00	
Special schools for Mentally challenged and Hearing Impaired girls	60.00	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>906.63</b>	

## CHAPTER - XVII

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development (DWECD) was established with the objective of ensuring all round development of women and children as also to provide effective momentum to the development / empowerment oriented schemes in an integrated manner.

The Department aims at eradication of malnutrition among children and women, extension of ICDS services upto the hamlets slums providing coverage to all eligible beneficiaries, imparting high quality skills to ICDS functionaries, ensuring effective convergence with Health and Education Departments for working together to achieve the targets enumerated in Health and Population Policy, specifically those related to the reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, anemia among women, adolescent girls and children, improving the level o awareness of community in health, Hygiene and nutrition based issues ensuring convergence with Education Department, specifically for development model Early Childhood Care and Education centres as well as coordination with Mid Day Meal scheme, operationalizing the woman empowerment schemes to facilitate women to decide their future on their own, converging with other Departments in drudgery reduction schemes, promoting voluntary organizations working for socio-economic upliftment of women, facilitating a healthy work culture.

The Department has two wings :-

I - Child Development Wing :

The schemes operational under this wing are : 1- Integrated Child Development Services.

- 1- Kishori Shakti Yojana.
- 2- Balika Samridhi Yojana

II- Women Development Wing :

The schemes operational under this wing are :-

- 1- Swa-Shakti
- 2- Swayamsidha
- 3- Food Grains Schemes.

**Priority and thrust areas under plan schemes during Xth Plan period 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2005-06.**

Keeping in view the overall development of women and children of the state, the following strategy is being proposed for the 10th five year plan and annual plan for 2005-06.

1. Ensure participation of women in every sphere social, political and economic.
2. Encourage women groups to effectively participate in the development process.
3. Ensure equal approach to the economic resources, common, property, land and other means of production.
4. Encourage micro and access to low cost credit to women groups through financial institutions.
5. Create legal awareness and effective enforcement of all the relevant legal provisions.
6. Adopt, enact, review and revise wherever necessary laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.
7. Provide a conducive environment to enable women to realize their full potential and promote self-reliance.
8. Promote the practice of mixed farming amongst women farmer and development of deer, sericulture, fisheries, bamboo cultivation horticulture, minor forest products and floriculture.
9. Provide additional incentive to medium and large scale industries where women constitute more than 30% of the work force.
10. Earmark 10% of social sector spending for supporting women's income generating activities.
11. To arrange training for women to promote skills for income generating activities.
12. Greater concentration on women's education and health with the objective to reduce fertility and mortality rate.
13. Discourage domestic violence and evolve special program for women victims of systematic cultural and social violence.

## ICDS In Chhattisgarh

After bifurcation of the state of Madhya Pradesh w.e.f. 1-11-2000, the provisions made for ICDS Projects was apportioned between Madhya Pradesh and the newly created state of Chhattisgarh. Out of 133 new projects sanctioned for MP, 39 were allocated to CG state.

The ICDS scheme in CG is covering now 152 projects in 16 districts out of which 61 projects are in rural areas, 6 in urban areas and 85 in tribal areas. These are further grouped as 79 World Bank Assisted ICDS III and 73 ICDS General Projects.

## OBJECTS

The main objectives of ICDS programmes are :-

- Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of 6 years.
- Lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of child.
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- Enhance the capability of the mothers to look after the health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition belonging to weaker sections of the Society.
- Care of essential needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to weaker sections of the society.

In consonance with the above objectives Govt. of India Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has laid down following objectives for ICDS programmes. :

- Lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- Improve the nutrition and health status of children below six years of age.
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development



- Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health, nutritional and development needs of the child, through proper community education.

#### **ICDS World Bank Project :**

Out of total sanctioned 152 ICDS projects, 79 projects are World Bank Assisted. Under these 79 World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects 9549 Anganwadi Centres are sanctioned and operational. At present State is availing the assistance under ICDS III Project. Nearly 11.08 lakh children of 0-6 years and 2.22 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers are benefited by the services of Anganwadi Centers.

#### **ICDS General Project :**

Out of total sanctioned 152 ICDS projects, 73 projects are General ICDS Projects. Under these 73 ICDS Projects 10740 Anganwadi Centers are sanctioned and operational. Through these centers nearly 11.37 lakh children of 0-6 years and 2.17 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers are benefited by its services.

#### **UDISHA Training Programme :**

With the object to develop ICDS Training Programme into a dynamic responsive and comprehensive training cum human resources development programme. Project UDISHA was launched by GOI from May 1999. The aim of this programme is to develop ICDS functionaries as agent of social change. Peculiarity of UDISHA Training Programme is that it has been bifurcated into two components, Regular and Other Training. Under Regular Training ICDS functionaries are imparted basic and department. Under other Trainings state Govt. is given a free hand to propose the training package as per their state's specific requirement. In this way a perfect balance has been maintained in this National Training Programme.

#### **Construction of Anganwadi Building :**

After the formation of state, understanding the importance of impact of Anganwadi Center Building in the service delivered by AWCs special initiatives were taken up by the state to earmark budgetary allocation in the state Budget. As a sequel

to the same after the inception of state 3291 AWC buildings were sanctioned. The status of the same is as below :

No.	year of sanctioned	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned AWC Building	Complete building
1	2001-02	Tribal Sub Plan	81	53
2	2002-03	Tribal Sub Plan	793	487
3	2002-03	Special Component Plan	12	07
		<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>547</b>
4	2003-04	Tribal Sub Plan	400	136
5	2003-04	Special Component Plan	400	143
6	2003-04	Tribal Sub Plan - By NABARD	456	117
7	2003-04	Special Component Plan by NABARD	144	47
8	2003-04	General Sector by NABARD	600	178
9	2003-04	World Bank Assisted	405	126
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>747</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3291</b>	<b>1294</b>

#### **Problem Peculiar to the state and Experience Drawn from it for achievement of ICDS schemes objectives :**

The state has very poorly developed infrastructure, which results in low rate of worker participation. As per 1991 census the male worker participation rate is 30.7% while the female participation is only 12.4%. The low involvement of female population in work related activities are due to lower female literacy rate in rural / remote areas. This has resulted in high maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. The short comings of the past developmental efforts have made it necessary to initiate an integrated package to tackle the present scenario i.e. to remove the perceived inequalities between men and women and to bring about a social change that empowers women to achieve development involving all the members of the society.

Majority of rural population in CG depends on cultivation of paddy, which needs high rainfall. This has made the area highly drought prone and the villagers have to migrate in search of work to nearby cities and other states Metropolis. This Migrant Labor Force has created many problems for implementation of ICDS Schemes :

- The migrated groups returning to their native places with acquired germs often nullify the results of Immunization Programmes. The entire Polio Vaccination Programme had to be repeated many times due to this problem.
- Due to illiteracy and other factors, these migrant labour forces are prone to AIDS and other communicable diseases. In some areas of CG cases of AIDS has been reported.

Thus, the achievement of impact objectives must be analyzed against the above scenario. After creation of the state of CG, infrastructure is being developed in the form of Health Centres, AWCs. Roads etc along with other employment opportunities. This may result in achieving better impact objectives in the years to come.

#### **Innovations and initiations in Chhattisgarh :**

With the constitution of the state, it has taken all the necessary steps to build up a supportive social structure and to derive maximum advantage from the network of ICDS machinery in a planned way. One of the exemplary examples of community participation in our state is **Bal Bhoj** Undoubtedly **Bal Bhoj** can be proclaimed as **Chhattisgarh Model of Community Participation**.

#### **Bal Bhoj**

Women SHGs are formed in AWCs. They collect hand full of rice, fruits and other varieties of eatable from various families, pool them and organize Bal Bhojan for children. Bal Bhojan arrangements vary from week to fortnight and a month in different villages. This arrangement is managed and controlled by the members of SHGs. The food so served is nutritious, delicious. Bal Bhojan so arranged also ensures better supervision of the ICDS Nutrition programme. The representatives of PRIs i.e. Gram Panchayat are now seen actively participating and coming forward encouraging this practice in nearby village too. The Bal Bhoj Day is arranged on such day that, health

and other related activities could get merge / converge on the same day. Thus on the day of Bal Bhoj, on the one hand, we can see community proactively involving and serving nutritious food to the children and on the other hand, we find Anganwadi Worker engaged in weighing the children, pregnant and lactating mothers with the active participation of the member of SHGs, (growth monitoring). This apart, on the same day, we can find ANM / LHV doing Immunization in the Anganwadi Center. Thus it goes without saying that Bal Bhoj per se has turned AWCs as Convergence Point whereon the same day and same point services of various departments and involvement of community go hand in hand.

Public celebrate Bal Bhojan programme with a sense of spiritual involvement. Now such Bal Bhojan Programme are spreading fast into all parts of the state and there is even competition among villages.

Results of Bal Bhoj :

- A wonderful awareness is visible amongst women SHGs regarding the objectives and services of AWCs.
- Women are now actively participating in Immunization Health checkup and other programmes.
- Getting aware of malnourishment an active follow up is made of children's weight to detect and prevent malnourishment.
- Women SHGs are now coming forward to Adopt Malnourished Children and taking complete responsibility for their balanced diet.
- List of malnourished children is read out in the gram Sabha
- Women SHGs endeavoring for Child Health Fund, (in village Somani and Anjora of Rajnandgaon district) through mass procession and rallies and collected funds, which was used to provide medicine to ailing children.

## **UDISHA TRIANING PROGRAMME**

Adhering to the philosophy of UDISHA responsive and innovative training programmes were designed by the state under the head other Trainings. State training team under went an in-depth analysis and evaluation of State specific needs and

accordingly selected the subjects, which were found to be crucial and capable of achieving the objective of ICDS scheme.

To check the rampant Malnourishment encourage and promote community involvement generate health and nutritional awareness, below mentioned training have been successfully organized at the project level. The focus of these trainings was Anganwadi Workers, who are frontline functionary in delivery the 6 services of ICDS scheme.

- Training to AWWs on Malnourishment and Growth Monitoring
- Training to AWWs to deal with Pregnant / Lactating and At risk mother
- Training to AWWs on Early Detection and Early Intervention of Childhood disabilities.
- Training to AWWs on Village Mapping and Community Growth Monitoring.

In the first phase the above trainings were organised in 6 districts in the year 2002-03. After receiving an encouraging feed back / response, we plan to organize the above trainings in the remaining 10 districts in the year 2003-04. There after , we plan to go for follow up course of the same trainings, thus ensuring a complete and successful coverage in the year 2004-05.

### **Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) :**

Empirical studies have shown that, the best way to monitor any service is, to let it be monitored by the community it self. For this, necessary tools are required to be developed in local perspective (i.e. taking into account social infrastructure, cultural milieu and mental / physical status of the respondent.) The tool so developed is translated to the field for necessary feed back and response. When the community is using the tool so developed we dub it as CBMS.

### **Self Monitoring Tool (SMT)**

Self Monitoring Tools are one of the best practices, being created managed and monitored at the individual level. With almost each area having its unique set of monitoring tools or wall paintings (Sakhi Saheli Kalash, Suraj Mukhi Chand Suraj, Tulsi Chaura), with this women are able to monitor the intake of Iron Folic Acid Tablets,

ANC, Immunization, Exclusive and Early Breast Feeding as well as Immunization for the child. These tools have helped in having the beneficiaries and the family members understand the importance of the interventions in a more practical manner.

Recourse mapping is replication of 04 Best Practices developed by CARE under INHP Projects.

### **Resource Mapping :**

This technique is found to be one of the most useful tools, in identifying malnourished and uncovered beneficiaries. One day trainings was especially organized at the project level to get a clear picture of the village (Village Level Resource Mapping) and subsequently of the entire block (Block level Resource Mapping). After VLRM / BLRM the scenario gets clear for not only supervisors and project officers but also for the district officers who used the compiled information for the entire district (District Level Resource Mapping).

Similarly various trainings organized on growth monitoring, pregnant and lactating mother and to identify childhood disabilities are now gradually producing positive results in the field.

### **Anganwadi Center Building :**

Across the Nation, one of the bottlenecks in the smooth and regular delivery of ICDS services is the availability of building to run Anganwadi center. Understanding this fact, strong initiatives were taken, as a sequel to which, today we find having received the sanction for the construction of 10738 Anganwadi Center buildings out of total sanctioned 20289 Anganwadi Centers in the state. By this, in time to come we shall be having more than 50% of Anganwadi Centers being run in its own building.

### **Suposhan Abhiyan :**

To check and prevent rampant malnourishment prevailing in the state, a scheme has been launched in Feb. 2004 in Mission Mode to achieve the target of complete Nourishment. Under this scheme 114 blocks have been selected and in each of these block 10 selected Anganwadi Centers will be developed as Model Centers. To give AWC a new, attractive and fascinating look, monetary provision is earmarked for its painting for which, identical color pattern have been selected for the entire state. Active

women SHGs will be linked up with the services of AWCs and the object is to gradually turn these selected Govt. run AWCs into Community run AWCs.

This scheme has been launched in time bound manner and sufficient provision is earmarked to meet out various overheads like training, award giving, awareness camps, and competition etc.

To motivate the entire team connected with this scheme, provision of Award giving and recognition has also been maintained. Here the best performer, at the different ladder and hierarchy (3 AWWs and 2 Supervisors at the project level, 1 project Officer at the district level and 1 district Officer at the state level) will be awarded in a state Level Programme.

### **FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :**

Under various Programme the following expenditure is proposed :-

**Medicine Kit :** There is a provision of providing medicine kit @ Rs. 600 per Anganwadi centre (AWC). For 20289 AWCs an amount of Rs.121.73 lakh is proposed for 2005-06.

**Pre school Kit :** One pre school kit @ Rs. 500/- Anganwadi Centre is provided under ICDS. For 20289 sanctioned AWCs an amount of Rs.101.45 lakh is being proposed for 2005-06.

**Information Education and Communication :** Government of India has set up a standard of Rs. 25000/- per ICDS Project for IEC activities. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh is being proposed under IEC for operational 152 ICDS projects.

**Honorarium for Anganwadi Functionaries :** Rs. 1000/- per month and Rs. 500/- per month are provided to Anganwadi Worker and Helper respectively as honorarium. An amount of Rs. 2434.68 lakh for Anganwadi Workers and Rs. 1217.34 Lakh for Anganwadi Helpers is being proposed under honorarium.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E):** Rs. 200/- per Anganwadi centres per year can be spent for M and E activities as per the norm of Government of India. An amount of Rs. 40.58 lakh is being proposed for this activity.

**Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) :** A norm for Rs. 1.10 lakh per year is fixed for KSY Projects. The Scheme is operational in 152 projects hence an amount of Rs. 167.20 lakh is being proposed.

**Establishment Expenditure in ICDS :** An amount of Rs. 3850.89 lakh for 152 ICDS Projects, Rs. 178.82 Lakh for ICDS Directorate and District Programme Officers is being proposed for year 2005-06.

**UDISHA :** This project aims at qualitative capacity building of ICDS functionaries. 10 Anganwadi Training Centres and Middle Level Training Centre are operational. Rs. 275.00 lakh is being proposed under UDISHA project for 2005-06.

**Balika Samridhi Yojana** aims at providing positive support to girl child in society. Rs. 500 is deposited in the name of first two girls Childs born in the family living under BPL conditions. An amount of Rs.300 lakh is being proposed for 2005-06.

**Swayamsidha Project:** This project aims at all round development of women through mobilizing them in self help groups. It is operational in 17 blocks. An amount of Rs. 120 lakh is proposed for Swayamsidha for 2005-06

**Food grain pilot project Surguja :** Aiming at upliftment of nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant, lactating women, this pilot project ended in 2003-04. A token amount of Rs. 450.80 lakh is being proposed for 2005-06

**Swa Shakti Pariyojana :** A Women Empowerment Project implemented by Department of Women and Child Development is directly funded by Government of India.



## CHAPTER - XVIII

### NUTRITION

The importance of nutrition for health and human development is well recognised. At the time of Independence the country faced two major nutritional problems. One was the threat of famine and the resultant acute starvation due to low agricultural production and the lack of an appropriate food distribution system. The other was chronic energy deficiency due to :

- low dietary intake because of poverty and low purchasing power.
- High prevalence of infection because of poor access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health care,
- Poor utilisation of available facilities due to low literacy and lack of awareness

The major public health problems were chronic energy deficiency (CED), Kwashiorkor, marasmus and micronutrient deficiencies such as goiter, beriberi, blindness due to Vitamin - A deficiency and anemia.

The country adopted multi sectoral, multi pronged strategy to combat these problems and to improve the nutritional status of the populations. Article 47 of the Constitution of India states that the state shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement in public health among its primary duties". Successive Five Year Plans laid down the policies and strategies for achieving these goals.

The Green Revolution ensured that the increase in food production stayed ahead of the increase in population. The country has moved from chronic shortages to an era of surplus and export in most food items. The country is self sufficient in food grain production and currently there is a buffer stock of over 60 million tonnes. Along with the steps to achieve adequate production, initiatives were taken to reach foodstuffs of the right quality and quantity to the right places and persons at the right time and at an affordable cost.

Over the years, there has been improvement in access to food through the PDS. The food for work programme has addressed the needs of the vulnerable. The ICDS programme aimed at providing food supplementation for pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women, nearly covers all blocks in the country. The Mid Day Meal

programme aimed at improving the dietary intake of primary school children and reduction in the school drop out rates has been operationalised. There has been substantial improvement in access to health care. National Programmes for tackling anemia, iodine deficiency disorders and Vitamin A deficiency are being implemented. As a result of all these interventions, there has been a substantial reduction in severe grades of under nutrition in children and some improvement in the nutritional status of all the segments of population. Kwashiorkor, marasmus, pellagra, lathyrism, beriberi and blindness due to severe Vitamin A deficiency have become rare.

However, several challenges remain. To meet all the nutritional needs of the growing population, the country will have to produce an extra five million tonnes of food grains annually and increase the production of livestock, fish and horticultural products. This has to be achieved in the face of shrinking arable land and farm size, low productivity, growing regional disparities in productivity and depletion of the natural resource base. Appropriate steps have to be taken to minimise the potential adverse consequences of globalisation on domestic production, employment and price stability of food commodities. In spite of huge buffer stocks, 8 per cent of Indians do not get two square meals a day and there are pockets where severe under nutrition takes its toll even today. Every third child born is under weight. Low birth weight is associated not only with higher infant mortality but also long term health consequences including increased risk of non-communicable diseases. In the last five decades, the mortality rate has come down by 50 per cent and the fertility rate only by 40 percent but the reduction in under nutrition is only 20 per cent. Around half of the pre school children suffer from under nutrition. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, more than half the women and children are anemic, reduction in Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) is sub-optimal. Under nutrition associated with HIV / AIDS will soon emerge as a public health problem. Alterations in life styles and dietary intake have led the increasing prevalence of obesity and associated non-communicable diseases. The country will have to gear itself up to prevent and combat the dual burden of under nutrition and over nutrition and associated health problems.

During 2005-06, the State Government will ensure nutritional security through following schemes :-

- Universalization of ICDS Programme
- Mid Day Meal in the Schools
- Antyoday Anna Yojana
- Annapoorna Yojana
- Chhattisgarh Amrit (Salt) Yojana
- Annapoorna Dal Bhat Yojana
- Maringa Cultivation on a mission mode.

## CHAPTER - XIX INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

### **To equip the information system with modern electronic gadgets :**

Directorate as well as all district offices and information centres at Delhi and Mumbai will be linked and equipped with latest on line wire system. Scanners, laser printers, photocopiers and digital cameras will also be provided to all field offices.

### **Production of documentaries and news reels. :**

Documentaries will be produced on various public welfare policies and programmes of the state Govt. News and photo coverage will be done of all new events and success stories for print and electronic media.

### **Celebration of state foundation Day :**

State Foundation Day will be celebrated as weeklong "Rajyotsav" like this year on state level as well as on district level. On this occasion publications will be produced and exhibition will be organized on large scale.

### **Upgrading Media System :**

Media System of the department will be upgraded. An inter-active bilingual website will be developed which will have salient features of state programmes, policies, cabinet decisions, news items, photographs, and profile of Hon'ble Governor, CM, Ministers, officials etc. It will also cater the needs of print and electronic media.

### **Publicity of welfare policies / development schemes : -**

On various welfare policies and developmental schemes of the state government, department will print publicity material such as booklets pamphlets, policies, brochures, etc.

During 2005-06 for carrying out publicity in tribal areas Rs. 60 lakh have been allocated. Other activities will continue to get support from Non-plan budget.

## CHAPTER - XX JUDICIARY AND LEGAL AID TO THE POOR

### LEGAL AID TO POOR

The objective is to protect the poor and the weaker sections of the society 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 / advice and awareness among the destitute.

### INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO THE JUDICIARY

On the direction of the supreme court a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing infrastructure facilities to the Judiciary by construction of court building and residential quarters for judges was taken up since 1994 being continued by Govt. of Chhattisgarh.

## CHAPTER - XXI GENERAL SERVICES

### WELFARE OF PRISONERS

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 latrines, barracks and hospital buildings in all sub jails. Establishment of LPG Gas, purchase of equipments for the hospitals and purchase of modern equipments constitute the Scheme "Modernization of Jails".

Annual Plan 2005-06 :

In Annual Plan year 2005-06 one additional barracks is to be constructed in seven sub-jails. In which average Rs. 10.00 lakh per barracks expenditure estimated. Total expenditure would be Rs. 60.00 lakh approximately.

In annual plan year 2005-06 hospital building in four district jail is to be constructed. In which hospital building of 10 beds, one office room for medical officer, one compounder room, one dresser room consists. The expenditure on hospital building is average Rs. 10.00 lakh per building is estimated. Total expenditure would be Rs. 40.00 lakh approximately.

04 each Flush type latrine is to be constructed in four sub- jails. In which average Rs. 0.25 lakh per latrine expenditure is estimated. Total expenditure would be Rs. 4.00 lakh approximately.

Staff Quarters for Official of 08 jails is to be constructed. For which provision of Rs. 144.68 lakh is made. Details are as under :-

No.	Type of Quarters	No. of Quarter	Total estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	F type	03	22.05
2	G type	06	36.60
3	H type	13	56.03
	<b>Total</b>		<b>114.68</b>

**Additional proposed schemes under Annual Plan Year 2005-06.**

In annual Plan year 2005-06 considering wire financing arrangements is to be made in 12 jails. Rs. 15.00 lakh expenditure is estimated for each jails. Total provision of Rs. 180.00 lakh is made.

01New sub-jail in Pratappur tahsil in Surguja district is proposed to be constructed. In which total expenditure of Rs. 200.00 lakh is estimated.

There is no Training center in Chhattisgarh jail Department. Hence 01 Training center in Central Jail Raipur is proposed to be established. In which expenditure of Rs. 100.00 lakh is estimated.

## CHAPTER - XXII

### VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

With the object to generate the public awareness, reduce inefficiency and to achieve the process of sustainable development for the alleviation of poverty and improve the quality of life, the role of voluntary organizations or non-government organizations were well recognized. During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, certain crucial areas – population, education, health, nutrition, sanitation, environment, drinking water and other welfare services were identified for pro-active role and community participations through voluntary sectors.

The Government of Chhattisgarh is very cautious and adopting the central pattern, the State Planning Commission has been declared the Nodal Agency to organize and to promote the efficiency of voluntary organizations for efficient participation in the development process.

The department-wise details of the programme or activities carried out by the active participation of voluntary organizations or non-government organizations during the first two years of the Tenth Plan period, are given below :

#### **1- Panchayat and Social Welfare Department.**

- 1.1 During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the financial assistance up to the tune of Rs. 1793.30 lakh, as proposed outlay, was approved by the Planning Commission to implement the social welfare activities or programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities, child welfare and old age persons through Voluntary Organizations.
- 1.2 During the First Year of the Tenth Plan, the actual expenditure incurred of Rs. 81.73 lakh in respect to the proposed outlay of Rs. 296.20 lakh. The amount released and financial assistance extended to the active 22 voluntary organizations was 27.59 % of the proposed outlay, to defray the expenditure undertaking in various welfare activities.



## 2- Women and Child Welfare

- 2.1 During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, 18 various classified schemes were selected under the orbit of women and child welfare, to carry out the developmental activities for them, with the active participation of voluntary organizations and a sum of Rs. 3413.00 lakh was proposed to assist them financially.
- 2.2.1 During the year 2002-03 the department has released the financial assistance of Rs. 117.15 lakh to the 45 registered Vow's / NGO's in respect to the proposed outlay of Rs. 152.38 lakh.
- 2.2.2 During the year under review, 45 Vow's / NGO's were found active and received the financial assistance from the Govt. in respect to the activities delivered by them for the child and women welfare. The welfare programmes and activity-wise break up of the voluntary organizations identified such as :
- a) 15 VO's were pro-active in conducting the trainings for the Anganwadi workers in the institutions managed by them.
  - b) 12 VO's were assisted for the welfare programmes carried out for child and women welfare both.
  - c) 07 VO's were assisted for imparting training in sewing, knitting and embroidery
  - d) 5 VO's were financial supported for driving their child welfare activities.
  - e) 3 VO's executed the child development projects within the remote and primate area Bastar and Jashpur districts.
  - f) 2 VO's were engaged in imparting vocational trainings for the women.
  - g) The last one organization was assisted for carrying out a supervisors training center.
- 2.3 During the financial year 2003-04, under the central plan, 69 cases were sent to the Govt. of India with due recommendation for sanction them, evolving the financial assistance of Rs. 2248.41 lakh. Out of them 17 cases were sanctioned and released the financial assistance of Rs. 606.64 lakh. Within the sanctioned 02 cases of STEP (supportive training cum employment programme), 05 cases of NORAD ( Norwegian agency for development), 08 cases of Anganwadi Workers Training Center and 02 cases financially assisted for the managing the Integrated Child Development Projects.

2.3.2 The State Govt. has sanctioned the financial assistance amounting of Rs. 13.20 lakh to the three VO's, one of them was engaged in managing the Child Development Centre and other were operating a Child Rehabilitation Home for the children of leprosy patients and the third was regulating a Anathalaya.

### **3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Under the supervision of Rural Development department, 59 VO's were found engaged in the sector of education, health, social improvement, training, community development, rural development, water shed programme, group motivation and women empowerment in the Bastar, Dhamtari, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Korba, Koriya, Kanker, Raigarh and Jashpur districts within the year. Out of 59 cases, 47 VO's were found suitable for the financial assistance. The Govt. has released the financial assistance of Rs. 44.813 lakh to the VO's in respect to their operational creativity within the year. Some of organizations has done the excellent work in the field of group motivation and as a result 2789 self help groups were organized by them.

### **4. TRIBAL DEPARTMENT**

During the year 2003-04, under the central plan, 40 cases for the financial assistance were submitted by the VO's to the State Govt. Out of them 15 were found suitable and recommended for funding to the Govt. of India, evolving the gross financial assistance of Rs. 3477.34 lakh. Rest of 25 cases were retained at state level for their revision, correction and re-submission.

The Central Govt. has released the financial assistance of Rs. 2.52 lakh to the VO's for imparting pre-examination coaching and 1.575 lakh to another one to meet out the expenditure incurred on managing a educational institute.

At the close of the year, 41 cases – Computer training, Mobile dispensaries, Handicrafts training primary to Higher education, pre-examination coaching, agriculture extension, Ashram schools and crèches were pending for funding with the Central Govt.

4.2 Under the State Plan, 62 Voluntary Organizations were granted financial assistance of Rs. 1615 lakh to defray the expenses incurred on managing the educational institutions, Ashram school, Hostels, Crèches and dispensaries with a view to uplift the education and health standard within the SC, ST, OBC and General Class in the tribal districts.

## **5. CULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Under the State Plan, supportive grant in aid of Rs. 1.55 lakh was sanctioned and released to the Padum Panna Lal Bakhshi Shrajan Peeth, Bhilai during the year 2003-04 for organizing the various literary traditional and non-traditional – functions , festivals and activities for further improvement.

## **6- LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

During the year 2002-03, the State Govt. has conducted a survey to identify the bonded labourers through 11 non-government organizations and the amount of Rs. 20 lakh has been paid to them as financial assistance to defray the expenses against the survey.

## **7- RAJIV GANDHI SHIKCHHA MISSION**

The mission is responsible for the universalization of elementary education for the state as a whole. About 60 NGO's were found active within the orbit of activities and receiving financial assistance from the mission

## CHAPTER - XXIII GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

### **PLANNING COMMISSION :**

On the advise of Planning Commission, Government of India, Chhattisgarh Government has set up State Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with a view to ensure proper planning, evaluation and monitoring of the Annual and Five Year plans.

It is proposed to construct Yojana Bhavan at Raipur for smooth coordination with other departments. The land for this purpose has already been identified. A detailed proposal showing the plan of the building and financial requirement has been submitted to the Planning Commission, Government of India for sanctioning Additional Central Assistance during year of 2004-05.

### **LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Being a Nodal Agency to execute the Chhattisgarh Local Area Development Scheme the Planning Commission has proposed an outlay of Rs. 3550.00 lakh during 2005-06.

The State Govt. had commenced the MLAs-Local Area Development Scheme since 29th July, 1994 on the guide 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. through which 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 were redirected to respective collectors for onward action on their part. Again now MLAs have been authorized to sanction schemes as per earlier guide lines.

### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

For implementing special projects with Public Participation Scheme an amount of Rs. 100 lakh have been provided during the year 2005-06.

## **MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS):**

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was announced in the parliament on 23 December 1993. Under the scheme each MP has a choice to suggest to the concerned district Collectors, works to tune of Rs. 2 crores per year. The elected Member of Rajya Sabha can select works for implementation in one or more districts from the state's from where he / she has been elected and the nominated members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation in one or more districts any where within the country.

The scheme is to be implemented through the District Collectors as per the guidelines on MPLADS issued in this regard. Planning Commission has a Nodal responsibility for implementation of this scheme.

The salient features of the scheme are :

- (a) The works under the scheme shall be developmental in nature based on the locally felt needs leading to creation of durable assets.
- (b) Purchase of inventory, equipment or revenue expenditure is not allowed under this scheme and
- (c) The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable.

The scheme has had a very good impact. A variety of works have been taken up under the scheme, such as construction of school buildings, hospitals, village roads, small bridges, common shelters for the old and the handicapped, buildings for cultural and sports activities, public libraries, crematorium, public toilets and tube wells. These works have contributed substantially to the well being of the community at large.

## **SURVEY and STATISTICS**

The department of Economic and Statistics being a Nodal Agency for the promotion and state statistical activities proposed to spent Rs. 23 lakh during 2005-06.

**CHAPTER - XXIV**  
**EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT**

Number of External funding agencies have assisted the state as per following table :-

No.	Name of the Agency	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost in Rs. Crores
1	DANIDA	Integrated Livestock Project Bastar	14.01
2	JBIC	Sericulture Development	16.45
3	IFAD	Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	140.00
4	UNDP	UNDP Development Programme	5.00
5	World Bank	National Hydrology Project	21.50
6	World Bank	Chhattisgarh Poverty Reduction Project	650.00
7	ADB	CIDP	333.00
8	ADB	Road Development	1200.15
9	European Union	European Commission India state partnership Programme	500.00

**CHHATTISGARH POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT :**

The District Poverty Reduction Project is a project of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh for alleviation of poverty in the state. The State Govt. is committed to reforms in governance and improve access to basic service at the village level. The DPRP would complement these endeavors of the state by strengthening decentralization and adopting a more effective demand based approach to poverty reduction. The project is based on the needs and demands of the community and will be implemented by the community with the support of Panchayat Raj Institutions and the line departments in about 2000 Gram Panchayat in 40 Blocks of all 16 districts of the state. The total cost

of this project is Rs. 617.25 crores in which state Govt. share of Rs. 59.25 crores and remaining amount Rs. 558 crores would be provided by the World Bank through Govt. of India.

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES :**

- Empower disadvantage people by organizing them into active groups
- Create opportunities for income generation and creation of basic infrastructure for the rural poor.
- Capacity building of weaker section.
- Promote more effective and accountable local government including the district (Zila) block (Janpad) and village (Gram) panchayat.

### **NATURE OF PROJECT :**

#### **A Formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) :**

In this project common interest groups will be formed of disadvantage people based on a common activity / interest. Minimum of five persons from different house holds willing to take up a common economic activity can form a CIG. The CIGs benefiting from the sub project have to contribute 15% of the investment cost out of which, the CIGs must deposit 5% of the total cost of the project at the beginning of the project. The CIGs has to give another 10% of the total cost of the project for village development plan. This money will go in to the "Apana Kosh". The amount deposited in the apana kosh will not be used in the project period. It will be put in to fixed deposit for future village development work.

#### **B. Special Characteristics of Project :**

- There is no poverty line criteria in this project.
- The project target socially and economically disadvantaged people specially women and families of the scheduled caste / tribal and marginalized groups.
- The CIGs will prepare proposals for sub project that they want to implement. At the village level the G.P. will collect all the proposals and will convene Gram Sabha for approval and sanctioning of the project.

- A provision of Rs. 30000 for every selected family has been made for the total project period of five years.

**C. Assistance of Gram Panchayat :**

About Rs. 7.00 lakh subsidy will be given to selected 2000 village under the project for the development of basic infrastructure. This fund will be mainly utilized to provide for drinking water, cleanliness programme, small bridges or culvert, lighting arrangement, drainage etc. Five percent of the total amount will be given to the gram panchayat for following works:-

- Rs 10000 assist to each gram panchayat for preparation of "MICRO ACTION PALN" Details of necessity and resources of villages of gram panchayat will be provided in the micro action plan.
- Rs. 30000 for each gram panchayat to assist purchasing of books and instruments for Gyanodaya Centers.
- Rs. 10000 to each gram panchayat fro purchasing of Television.

**Project Administration :**

**A) State level :-**At the state level the state coordination committee overviews the project implementation, deals with state level policy. The state coordination committee is chaired by the Chief Minister and Minister of Panchayat and Rural Development will be the Vice Chairman. The general body of the society has Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary, Secretary Panchayat and Rural Development, Environment Secretary, Tribal Welfare Secretary and Project Director as members. The state project support unit (SPSU) will be responsible for monitoring and supervision of project implementation at the state level.

**B) District Level :-** AT the district level the zilla Panchayats will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the project. The district committee is having following members, President of Zilla Panchayat, Member of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Member of Zilla Panchayat and President of Janpad Panchayat. Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat is the administrative in charge of the project.



**C:) Janpad Panchayat level :-** Project Facilitation Teams (PFT) are the main facilitators of the project at the level of Janpad panchayat. Each PFT will work for cluster of 40 to 50 gram panchayat. They will facilitate the formation of CIG, and will guide support and develop the community group's form. Chief Executive Officer Janpad Panchayat is the project coordinator at the Janpad panchayat level.

**D) Village Level :-** At the village level the GP will collect all the proposals, convene Gram Sabha and take approval. Sanctioning of the project will be done by the gram sabha. The GPs will have to make special efforts to organize the CIGs, Priority will be given to CIGs consisting of Women and marginalized groups.

**TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDINGS :-**

Training and capacity building is the most important part of this project. The training capacity building strategy of this project aims to prepare the various actors in this project, by doing the following :

- Provide training to all families selected.
- Provide training to all members of the tree tier Panchayat Raj system
- To organize field visit to successful areas.

**PROJECT PERIOD :**

The time of project shall be completed in 5 years/ Duration in from financial year 2003-04 till 2008-09.

List of Selected Blocks of Poverty Reduction Project :

<b>No.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>District</b>
1	Bharsiwa	1. Raipur
2	Tilda	
3	Chhura	
4	Arang	
5	Bagicha	2. Jashpur
6	Jashpur	
7	Tapkara	
8	Dhamtari	3. Dhamtari
9	Kurud	
10	Magarload	

No.	Blocks	District
11	Masturi	4. Bilaspur
12	Bilha	
13	Kota	
14	Pendra	
15	Sakri	5. Janjgir Champa
16	Charama	6. Kanker
17	Bhanupratapur	
18	Antagarh	
19	Nawagarh	7. Durg
20	Durg	
21	Gundardehi	
22	Daundilohara	
23	Raigarh	8. Raigarh
24	Tamnar	
25	Dharmajaigarh	
26	Ramchandrapur	9. Surguja
27	Wadrafa Nagar	
28	Kusmi	
29	Orhgi	
30	Kawardha	10. Kawardha
31	Kartal	11. Korba
32	Sarayapali	12. Mahasamund
33	Mahasamund	
34		
35	Chhuriya	13. Rajnandgoan
36	Ambagarh Chouki	
37	Dongergoan	
38	Dantewara	Dantewara
39	Bastar	Bastar
40	Baikunthapur	Koriya

