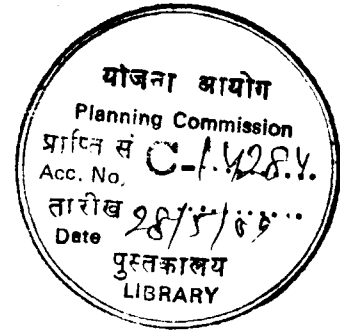


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A NOTE ON

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

2002-2007

ANNUAL PLAN

2002-03

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GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

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Approach to Xth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03

The Approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan, as finalized by the National Development Council (N.D.C.) proposes to shift the focus of planning from merely resources to policy and procedural and institutional changes which are considered essential for every Indian to realize his or her potential. In view of the continued importance of public action in the development process, there has to be emphasis on increasing the efficiency of public interventions. These measures collectively are expected to create an economic, political and social ambience in the country conducive to human development. The N.D.C. approved inter alia the following approach which is relevant to States :

1. Emphasis on agreed programme on reforms.
2. Adoption of "core" plan concept.
3. Preference to be given to completion of existing projects then to new projects..
4. Plan funds to be permitted for critical repair and maintenance activities
5. Greater decentralization to PRIS and other peoples' organizations.
6. Privatisation/closure of non-strategic PSU's in a time bound manner.
7. Reduction in subsidies in a time -bound manner to provide more resources for public investment.
8. Selected fiscal targets to be achieved.
9. Reconsideration of all policies affecting the small scale sector.

1. Perspective -

The approach paper proposes that the Xth Plan should aim at an indicative target of 8.0 per cent G.D.P. growth over the period 2002-07 with equity and sustainability. The Planning Commission has worked out State-wise G.S.D.P. growth prospects for the Tenth Plan period, under which the overall G.S.D.P. growth rate of Chhattisgarh State as 6.10 per cent with 3.00 per cent in agriculture, 7.50 per cent in industry and 7.00 per cent in services. The State will try to attain this growth rate in this Plan. The G.S.D.P. of this new State is expected to grow by

only 3.74% during the year 2001-2002, the last year of the Ninth Plan. The target of 8% appears highly unattainable. Even the growth target of 6.10 per cent can be attained only with a high level of investment for which adequate resources will have to be mobilized by the State and by transfer of resources to the State by the Central Govt.

In Chhattisgarh, the composition of G.S.D.P. has been as given below-

Sectoral Composition of G.S.D.P. - (in percentages)
(At constant (93 - 94) Prices)

Sectors	Years							
	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-2001
1. Primary	37.98	38.41	36.32	35.90	29.64	29.78	34.58	33.44
2. Secondary	28.80	27.89	28.37	28.60	35.09	35.15	27.82	28.05
3. Tertiary	33.62	33.70	35.31	35.50	35.27	35.07	37.60	38.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The economy of State is dependent on agriculture with 83% of total area sown being paddy, with a productivity which is approximately half the National average. Besides the disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in terms of per capita output have widened over the years. But the growth in other sectors has also not been significant. Additional growth has to come from increased efficiency in existing assets, savings and, as already mentioned, higher levels of investments. In order to achieve a growth rate of 8% of G.S.D.P, the domestic savings has to grow at a much higher rate which is not feasible as the savings in the Govt. and public sector have turned negative, considerably eroding their ability to maintain the erstwhile share of public investment. Hence the private sector and the community has to bear a larger burden of economic growth. Further the confidence of investors has been shattered by certain recent events. The image of the financial sector has to be enhanced to achieve an improvement in the level of savings. Similarly, an environment has to be created to encourage people's

involvement in the process of nation building rather than their depending on the Govt.

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

1.3 Growing unemployment has been a major problem in recent years both in rural and urban areas. According to 1991 census data, the percentage of working force was 52.32 in the State and non working force was 47.68 per cent. In order to address the concerns of equity, it is necessary not only to ensure that all adult persons, looking for work, are employed, but also to ensure that they are employed at levels of productivity and income which are necessary to afford them a decent life. The generation of gainful employment though increase in production, self - employment in economically viable activities and wage employment for poorer section of the community and to agricultural laborers has constantly lagged behind demand for work. This situation has created the demeaning problem of distress migration of labour force in search of work to other States during non agricultural season every year.

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

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

1.6 The policy for development of the ST/SC population which is 44.66 per cent (32.46 per cent tribal and 12.20 per cent scheduled castes), according to 1991 census, has to take into account the fact that these communities are vulnerable not only because they are poor, asset less and illiterate compared to the general population, but that their distinct vulnerability arises from their inability to negotiate and cope with the process of integration with the main stream, economically, socially and politically. This has created the problem of Naxahsm in the tribal areas. Hence the compelling need for a comprehensive National Policy for empowering tribal population through their integrated development. Similarly, focussed attention on the socio-economic development is also essential for the development of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities.

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

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

2.2 Judicious exploitation of the States other natural resources, such as its vast mineral wealth and forest wealth for economic growth will be the third priority area. The vast mineral resources of the State are largely untapped. The large potential in the field for growth of mineral-based industry and power generation

will be realised during the Plan. Similarly, the entire tribal economy will be sought to be changed through minor forest produce.

2.3 The other priority area is human development with emphasis on the provision of basic amenities viz. universalisation of primary education and provision of midday meals, primary health, safe drinking water, housing assistance to shelter less poor, nutrition for disadvantaged section of the population, connectivity to rural habitations, distribution of essential commodities through public distribution system. Generating adequate employment opportunities for unemployed and removal of regional/social disparities are the other priorities to be addressed during the Xth Plan period. This requires large plan outlay under Rural Development, where in most of the scheme relating to generation of additional employment and alleviation of poverty are being implemented.

3. Strategy - The sectoral strategy proposed to be adopted in the Xth Five Year Plan period (2002-07) is as follows :

3.1 Agriculture and Allied Activities - Agriculture is the main stay of the State's economy and hence agriculture development forms the very core of the Xth Five Year Plan. In Chhattisgarh the inadequacies of the agriculture sector are very apparent . About 83 per cent of the gross area sown is under paddy. Rabi crops are sown, only in the remaining 17%. The land holding are with small and marginal farmers having only 23.4 per cent of agriculture land. Vagaries of monsoon and frequent droughts have sapped vitality of agriculture in the State . Inadequate technology and extension support are also responsible for low productivity. Moreover only 23 per cent of the total area sown has irrigation facilities. Inadequate quality control and testing facilities for seeds, fertilizers, soil, insecticides etc. and non- availability of proper facilities of training to farmers and extension workers. Hence increase in crop intensity and diversification of agriculture with emphases on cash/commercial crops such as pulses, oilseeds and horticulture are the twin objectives of agricultural development in the State. The State has promising potential for horticulture and needs encouragement through

suitable policy initiative backed by adequate resources. The State has also given high priority to research and education. New Agriculture Colleges and Agriculture Polytechnics have been opened for development and dissemination of agricultural technologies, research and education. In order to improve the farmers and agricultural laborers livelihood, due attention need to be paid to allied sectors such as animal husbandry including dairying & poultry and fisheries which has great potential in the State.

3.2 Irrigation - Non availability of irrigation facilities and heavy reliance on uncertain monsoons have made production of most crops virtually stagnant in rainfed area. The State has potential for water resources to irrigate three-fourth of its cultivable area with an estimated investment of approximately Rs. 25000 crores. State specific growth target approach has taken this potential into consideration for special allocation of resources to achieve the optimum level of irrigation. The strategy is to complete all incomplete major, medium and minor projects/schemes in the first two years of the Xth Five Year Plan, restore and improve into old irrigation projects/ works for creation of additional employment opportunities for rural masses. Larger Central assistance, increase in allocation under AIBP and major revival of public investment in irrigation capacity and water management are required. Greater attention will have to be paid to rain water harvesting and increasing the irrigation potential through scientific water management and composite schemes for tapping both surface and ground water.

3.3 Forest - The Xth Five Year Plan targeted to increase of the forest and tree cover area to 25% by 2007. The State of Chhattisgarh has cover 44% of its geographic area under forests. About 30% of the total forest area is in degraded condition and further 7-8 per cent of the forest area is getting depleted every year due to heavy biotic pressure. More than 50% of the villages of the State are situated in or within 5 km. from the boundary of the forests. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly tribals and Scheduled Castes depending heavily on the forest produce for their livelihood. The forest of the State very rich in minor forest produce including medicinal plants. By developing and sustainable management the forest resource of the State can be used very effectively for the economic development of local people and the region as a whole. these vital aspects have been including in the new forest policy of the State. The basic objectives governing the State forest policy are, unlocking of the vest forest resources on sustainable basis for enhanced well-being of the local people, maintenance of environmental

stability through preservation and where necessary, restoration of ecologically balance, conserving the by-cultural heritage of the State by preserving the biologically rich natural forests, strengthening the protection mechanism by estabhshing "Forest Crime Bureau", witch adequate legal and statistical base, checking the denudation of forest and soil erosion in the catchments area of the rivers of the State, increasing the forest and tree cover in forest deficient districts through afforestation and agro-forestry and meeting the requirement of fuel wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal population of the State. The State govt. has declared Chhattisgarh as *Herbal State*, To achieve this, the concept of the People's Protected area (PPA) has emerged as the vision of the Chhattisgarh State Consequently the State intends to set up a network of People's Protected Area to develop and conserve medicinal plants in Chhattisgarh the State those needs Large resources to rehabilitate the depleting forests, develop and conserve the existing natural forests including medicinal plants and other minor forest produce.

3.4 Infrastructure - Agriculture and industrial development will need to be supported by improvement in infrastructure, particularly in the energy and transport sectors with a larger road/rail network. In the energy sector the State is presently surplus in power. Besides the State has potential to be the "Power- hub" of the country and can meet the energy requirements of the adjoining States. The State has invited other States to set-up their power generation units in this State. The State Govt. has also announced its new Energy Policy recently in which the emphasis is on electrification of all habitations, villages and majra/tola, captive power generation by industries to meet their requirements, energisation of agricultural pump sets, suitable tariff rates for domestic and other users and the development of other non-conventional sources of energy. Similarly in the road sector the *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna* will help improving the rural roads connectivity substantially. The State has also announced its "Road Policy" wherein emphasis have been given to evolve Integrated Road Development and Management programme in which private initiative participation in road development will be encouraged. Chhattisgarh State is not covered by the National Highway Development Project (NHDP) and remains outside the Golden Quadrilateral. It is proposed to connect the State to the Golden Quadrilateral during the Xth Five Year Plan period.

3.5 Industries

The State Government has announced its new Industrial Policy for rapid and balanced Industrial development. It has come into force from 1st November 2001. Strategy focuses on cluster-based development, good governance and exultant infrastructure, improving competitiveness of SSIs and directed incentives. The policy aims at the long -term sustainable growth of the industrial sector rather than short-term sustainable as also strengthening of indigenous entrepreneurial skills. For the specific purpose of developing strategic industry-clusters, the State has identified some thrust sectors such as Agro-based and forest based industries, mineral based industries, traditional industries and sunrise industries. The State Govt. will rely more on the development of infrastructure rather than incentives. The State will give the status of industry to all the infrastructure-provision to agencies. The State will actively promote strategic economic clusters in the area of tourism and as well as development of Film City. Under the new policy subsidies will be provided for infrastructure support, technology patent and for those providing employment to weaker sections while concessions are made available in stamp duty, electricity duty, entry tax, marketing, allotment of land/shed etc. Chhattisgarh is poised to emerge as the power hub (energy state) of India. The state realises that it would have to provide quality and uninterrupted power supply to all industries at reasonable terms and rates. The government proposes to create a human development fund to encourage direct private sector participation in skill development programme. New industrial areas will be established and project preparation grant will be provided to new entrepreneurs with a facility for vocational and industrial training. Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.(CSIDC) has been constituted for industrial promotion, industrial Infrastructure development, industrial financing and marketing for small scale industries. The State Government, proposes to strengthen its activities by providing adequate equity support during the plan period.

3.6 Social Services.

3.6.1 School Education : Education is one of the important aspect of State's development strategy. Under School Education Policy, announces recently free education to all the children in the age group 6 to 14 years of age is made compulsory without any discrimination. Efforts will be made to achieve universal pre-primary education through unification in the syllabus of Balwadi, Nursary, Kindergardan, Crèches and other related centers with the help of DPEP and time

bound enrolment drive *Padhbo Badhobo School Jabo*. As a result of this drive percentage enrolment in primary education has leapt up to more than 95 percent and concerted efforts will be made to sustain this achievement through formal/non-formal school with the constitution of Village Education Committees(VEC's) and School Management Committees(SMC's). The co-operation of all the NGOs and Voluntary organizations will be taken. Besides under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) all the scattered habitation in tribal areas will be covered. The primary education facilities will be provided under the radius of 1 Km and Middle School facilities within 3 Km radius. Necessary provision is made for free distribution of uniforms, text-books and scholarships to all girls upto 1st to 5th standards belonging to SC/ST/OBC and minority communities and families living below poverty line. In order to enable the student of this backward State to compete at the National level, English has been introduced as a compulsory subject right from class I in schools. Besides an ambitious project to improve the quality of education *Indra Suchna Shakti Scheme* has been started in the State with the objective of providing free information technology (IT) education to all poor girls studying in classes 9 to 12. As part of literacy campaign 9th and 11th class students have been given the incentive of 10 bonus marks in their annual exams for making illiterate persons literate. The provision of nutritious mid-day meals to all other school going children on the pattern of SC/ST/OBC students. Similarly Ashram School facilities will be provided to all student belonging to de-notified/primitive/scavenger tribes. The norm of one teacher for 40 students will be adopted, if additional Special Central Assistant (S.C.A.) will be provided by the Central Government under centrally sponsored schemes and the scheme financed by the Central Welfare Ministry under SC/ST. Besides the *Gyan Vikas Abhiyan* has also been launched and District Resource Centers of science education training to science teachers has also been introduced. For vocationalisation of Secondary education need based syllabus/trades will be opened and guidance and counseling will be provided to students under various employment avenues. The total literacy

programme for adults will be amalgamated with school education and implemented with community participation.

3.6.2 Under Collegiate Education, existing colleges will be strengthened by providing essential facilities and opening job-oriented, personality development and new latest courses. The Government will provide incentives for opening universities and colleges in private sector. In order to make Chhattisgarh the educational hub of Central India, a Centre for Excellence, a Research Centre for Social Sciences and, a National Law Institute are proposed to be established during Tenth Plan period. Necessary steps will be taken to improve the academic standards in the existing universities; all possible help will be provided to them for their smooth functioning. Academic enhancement of professors will be ensured through participation in orientation and refresher courses. Academic programmes like seminars, conferences and summer training camps will be promoted. Assistance will be given to professors involved in research work. More autonomy will be given to colleges so that they work independently and creatively. Jan Bhagidari Samiti will be more actively involved in evolving various schemes for generating additional funds from private resources, in addition to the allotted funds. For the development of Information Technology and Bio-technology, participation of private sector will be encouraged. Setting-up of Information Technology Centres in Government Colleges will be ensured. Efforts are being made to popularise Higher Education in masses through Distant Education Centres and in pursuance of this a new Open University will be opened. Opportunities will be given to students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Handicapped category for their academic enhancement. Students of this category with special achievements will be given incentives.

3.6.3 In the field of Technical Education, a new Regional Engineering College(REC) and *separate Technical University and Technical Board will be established* in the State. The new courses/trades relating to new technology and

employment oriented courses will be introduced. The quality of the technical education will be maintained and efforts will be made for updating courses/trades according to the social/industrial employment opportunities. Plans will be made to establish a close liaison and active partnership between technical institutes and industry. The co-operation of those institutions which are engaged in research and innovation will be taken for monitoring of technical education.

3.7 Health

3.7.1 The health of people living in a State is essential to the development of the State. It is said that a healthy mind lives in a healthy body. The newly formed State of Chhattisgarh is distinctive in many ways, and is different from Madhya Pradesh. Some health related statistics are given below :-

Indicator	India	Chhattisgarh
Human Development Index	45	39
Birth Rate (1997)	27.2	28.3
Death Rate (1997)	8.9	10.6
Total Fertility Rate (1997)	3.3	3.6
Infant Mortality Rate (1997)	71	84
Couple Protection Rate (Sterilization %)	30.2	29.5

The statistics of Census,2001 which have been released, some improvement in certain key areas. Some important indicators are given below :-

Indicator	India	Chhattisgarh
Population (In crore)	102.70	2.07
Decadal Growth Rate	21.34	18.06
Sex Ratio	933	990
Literacy Rate	65.38	65.18
Female Literacy Rate	54.16	52.40

The forest areas of Chhattisgarh have centuries old wisdom on Health and Medicine. there are still many tribal doctors in tribal areas, who treat many diseases successfully. It is necessary to document this knowledge. Modern Medicine is not very old in this State. The only Medical College of this State was established in 1963. Besides this there is an Ayurvedic College in Raipur and two non-government Homeopathic Colleges in the State.

3.7.2 Though State has progressed a lot in the field of health, yet it is still have a long way to go. Diseases like diarrhoea, Malaria, Leprosy and Tuberculosis still present a major health problem in the State. Measles still causes death of children in the State. Our Infant Mortality Rate is 84, which is very high in comparison to the developed States of the country. Many women still die during pregnancy, and labor for want of proper care. Anaemia, and malnutrition are present in the State on a large scale.

3.7.3 The system of Public Health, which has developed in the last few decades, has resulted in an increase in the distance between the people, and health services. The system of health has become more and more complex. This has increased the distance between the public and health services, and the people are not able to benefit fully from health services. on the other hand after being educated in the ultra-modern, mechanized, and urban environment, doctors are not interested in working in rural areas. As a result of this today there is a great shortage of trained doctors, and health workers in rural areas. On the other hand incompletely educated, quacks are taking advantage of the public in these areas. Present policies have instead of empowering people, increased their dependence on the government machinery. our present system is wholly hospital based. In this system, treatment of diseases has got precedence over prevention of diseases, and programmes of improvement of Public Health. We have forgotten that all our policies should be made keeping communities in focus, as empowerment of people is our ultimate goal.

3.7.4 Health infrastructure is very limited in Chhattisgarh 10 of our 16 districts do not have a district hospital. There are 146 blocks in the State, yet there are only 114 Community Health Centers. Most hospitals do not have modern equipments. There is only one Medical College in the State. Even the hospital of this Medical College does not have modern equipment. Health department gets a very limited amount of money for medicines. Because our programmes are not focused on the community, the poor do not get the desired benefit of even these limited resources. Though programmes are made to benefit the people living below the poverty line, in reality it is only the middle class who is able to take advantage of them. The real poor often times are not able to access government health facilities, and loose both money and health at the hands of quacks.

3.7.5 Being a new State there is no infrastructure in many fields. There is no drug-testing laboratory in Chhattisgarh. Medicines can therefore not be tested in the State. Similarly there is no facility to test food adulteration in the State. There is no institute to train health workers in the State. A good system to collect health statistics also does not exist in the State. A good Information, Education, and Communication machinery is need to ensure community participation in health. It is simply lacking in the State.

3.8 Water Supply & Sanitation :

3.8.1 As per the action plan status of work likely to be completed by the end of ninth plan and the balance work as on 01. 04. 2002 are as under:-

SI. No.	Details	Status of habitation			
		NC (Not covered)	PC (Partially covered)	FC (Fully covered)	TOTAL
1.	Status as on 10402001	1146	4505	49167	54818
2.	Actual work expected to be done during 2001-2002	711	2678	51429	54818
3.	Balance as on 01.04.2002	435	1827	52556	54818
4.	New habitation as per ground and field survey.	22348	-	-	77166

The total number of habitation in Chhattisgarh as conveyed by the Govt. of India after bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh was 54818. This was based on the survey conducted by *Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission* during 1991-92. However, since then new habitation have come up. The present number of habitation is 77166, based upon the information from field officers of the department. The figures given above now are based on actual habitation according to the information received from field officers.

Highest priority will be given to the coverage of no source habitation and partially covered habitation as per the national norm of 40 LPCD. The national norm is based on minimum need programme. However, it will be enhanced to 55 LPCD in order to meet with the objective of World Health Organisation under sector reform project. While carrying out the drinking water programme emphasis will be on covering tribal and scheduled castes of the State. Organised Piped System will be taken up in bigger village to provide domestic connections to the inhabitants. Special measures will be taken to tackle quality problems. Measure for conservation of water and recharge of aquifers will also be implemented to provide sustained supply of water. The State Government has taken up a new programme named *Indira Gaon Ganga Yojna* which is a multipurpose scheme and includes provision for adequate water for nistar purpose along with fulfilling drinking water need. Personally this scheme is being implemented out of the fund allocated under ARWSP and PMGY. However, a project has been prepared and submitted for allocation of funds under 11th Finance Commission so as to maintain continuity of the programme.

The private sector's participation and people's participation will be mobilised for drinking water supply projects. The urban sector, priority will be given to smaller town with less than twenty thousand souls and for bigger towns. The program of up-gradation of the existing system will be taken up. The urban/rural local bodies will be strengthened for maintenance of urban water supply schemes

in urban areas and for piped water supply scheme in rural areas. Sustainability of groundwater resources in areas where existing sources are chemically contaminated will be examined. Remedial measures like purification of waters, developing alternative sources etc. will be taken up in such habitations. Efforts will be made to complete all incomplete schemes. New scheme will only be taken after proper justification and viability, in urban areas.

3.8.2 Greater attention will be paid to sanitation both in urban and rural areas along-with scientific planning of waste water disposal system for bigger urban agglomeration and greater awareness and education of sanitation practices in rural areas. Construction of pore flush latrines will be taken up on large scale in the villages.

3.9 Housing Facilities to the shelter less poor :

Housing sector is one of the main areas of sectoral development & in this sector the area of State intervention is limited only to provide houses for slum dwellers and people living below poverty line and hence the construction of houses for the poorest section will remain an important component of wage employment generation programme in the rural areas. Under the Tenth Five Year Plan, housing for urban poor is proposed to be made the central theme of State initiatives in housing sector and emphasis will be given for removal of legal constraints to supply of land as well as rental housing activity. On the pattern of *Valmiki Ambedkar Urban Housing Scheme* launched by the ministry of *Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation*, a new housing scheme namely *Rajiv Urban Poor Housing Scheme* has been proposed to be started in the State during this Plan. For rural housing the Rural Development Department is also implementing three schemes viz., housing scheme under PMGY, *Indra Awas Yojna* and credit-cum-subsidy scheme under which subsidized plots and use of low cost building materials/ and building technologies will be promoted so as to provide affordable houses to poorer segments of the population.

3.10 Poverty Alleviation and Social Justice :

Adequate food security and developmental programme, which generate employment, will be the main components of the strategy to take care of the poor with programme on an area and beneficiary based approach for the development of the ST/SC/ OBC, so that these disadvantaged sections of the population are brought on par with rest of the society. Tribal development plans will be implemented with the objective to bring them into the main stream of society without injury to their rich and varied heritage. Rapid socio-economic development, suitable local employment to the educated youth will be the main objective. Emphasis will be on agricultural developments, agro-processing, processing of minor forest produce and rural industries and handicrafts. Major poverty alleviation programmes will be linked with the food for work programme. Chhattisgarh is one of the few States which has fully utilised the allocation of food grains provided by the Central Govt. last year. Food grains as wages will be the best way to provide food security. The food for work programme will be further expended to cover all rural works under Central and State plans. The focus will be on undertaking productive works and their maintenance such as rural roads, watershed development, rejuvenation of tanks, afforestation, irrigation and drainage etc. Similarly specific measures will be taken to ensure that women are enabled to function as equal partners and participate in development activities. Vulnerable groups comprising of children, destitute and disabled are not excluded from the fruits of development. A special campaign *Chunouti* was launched to facilitate persons with disabilities and create an enabling environment for them so that they would become active participants in the main stream of the society based on community participation. Besides the State has also formulated a policy for welfare of senior citizen on the pattern of the National Policy of senior citizen.

Significant Plan Targets Proposed

Under Xth Five Year Plan Period And Annual Plan 2002-2003

1. Agriculture and Allied Activities -

1.1 Agriculture : During the Xth Plan period, the area under crops will be diversified from cereals to pulses and oilseeds (commercial crops). The area under paddy, other cereals, pulses and oil seed during 2001-02 is 36.95 lakh hect. 3.55 lakh hect, 3.88 lakh hect and 2.36 lakh hect respectively, the target is to have 33.35 lakh hect. under paddy and 3.00 lakh hect, 6.38 lakh hect. and 4.01 lakh hect under other cereals, pulses and oilseeds respectively at the end of the Xth Plan period. Similarly the production of paddy, other cereals, pulses and oil seed during 2001-02 is 55.49 lakh MT, 2.67 lakh MT, 2.46 lakh MT and 1.43 lakh MT will be enhanced to 75.04 lakh MT, 3.00 lakh MT, 5.74 lakh MT and 3.62 lakh MT at the end of Xth plan period. At the end of 2001-02 the productivity of paddy other cereals, pulses and oilseeds is 1501 Kg, 742 kg, 642 Kg. and 598 Kg per hectare will be brought to 2250 Kg., 1000 Kg, 900 Kg and 800 Kg per hect. The strategy of the department is to bring about a drastic change in the cropping pattern through oilseeds, pulses and horticulture. In the upland area where paddy does not seem to be beneficial, oilseeds and pulses could be encouraged and as things stand today, there is no marketing problem for oilseeds and pulses. Besides, the department is seriously concerned about the watershed activities as a drought proofing measure. Production of oilseeds and pulses is to be taken up in a big way in the command area of the watershed projects.

1.2 Horticulture : At the end of the year 2001-02 the total area under horticulture is 1.12 lakh hect which will be increased to 1.62 lakh hect at the end of Xth Plan period. During the Xth Plan period an additional area of 45000 hect. will be brought under fruit crops, 61000 hect. area under vegetable, 25000 hect. area under tuber crops, 22000 hect. Area under spices. Similarly additional area under medicinal and aromatic plants will be increased to 300 hect. and additional area of

260 hect. Will be brought under horticulture at the end of Xth Plan period. In Chhattisgarh context, horticulture plays a unique role on account of appropriate agro climatic conditions. The strategy of the department is to transform Chhattisgarh into a sum kit of "Fruit Basket" of the country. Horticulture will be an integral part of the overall strategy to bring about a change in the existing cropping pattern. Apart from fruit crops, vegetables, floriculture is also necessary in the overall horticulture development programme. The target of the department is to concentrate on those pockets where horticulture could be a success. More investment in horticulture is the need of the hour and Chhattisgarh has a strong case for horticulture development. Since there is a move to open Food Processing units all over the State, horticulture will play a key role in this regard.

2. Animal Husbandry (including Dairy Development) - The State Government has already registered a State Implementation Agency, *Chhattisgarh Pashudhan Vikas Abhikaran* for the implementation of the cattle & buffalo project in the State. During Xth Plan period for strengthening of pig farms, distribution of pig trios and male pig on exchange basis, 85 units (1 male and 2 female per unit) of pig trios and 640 units of male pig of exotic & cross breed is targeted. Similarly for the conservation of aseel germ plasm in poultry and strengthen of duck farms distribution about 12 thousand backyard poultry units (55 birds of 15 days old in each unit) and 1360 duck units are targeted. About 3.76 lakh FMD vaccination doses will be distributed. Under systematic control of animal diseases a *Carcuse Utilisation Centre* and to increase the nutritional value of the fodder a *Fodder Treatment Project* duly sanctioned by Govt. of India under special central assistance will start its functions. During Annual Plan 2002-2003, 17 Pig Trios 640 male Pigs 2.39 thousand backyard poultry and 75.29 thousand FMD vaccination doses will be distributed. The single Veterinary College, in the State will be strengthened to meet the minimum requirements & standards as per the norms fixed by VCI, New Delhi. Advance training programme for field veterinarians, cattle breeding farmers (including women farmers) upgradation of

Disease Investigation (DI) lab will be continued. The commercialisation of existing poultry farms situated at Raigarh, Bilaspur and Kondagoan and opening of 10 Veterinary Poly clinics and National demonstration unit at cattle breeding farms. Anjora will be taken up. Under dairy development scheme establishment of laboratories, district milk marketing societies in all the 16 districts and Intensive Dairy Development Project in 13 districts will be taken up.

3. Fisheries During the Xth Plan period, 1.21 lakh MT fish production and 5700 lakh no. of st. fry seed production is targeted. Under fisheries extension programme assistance to 1500 fish farmers, construction of 175 new ponds, one Fisheries State, one documentary film and one seminar will be taken up. About 9960 fish farmers will be trained departmentally and 500 farmers will be sent out state on study tours. Rs. 292.00 lakh subsidy to fish farmers and Rs. 13.00 lakh assistance to fishermen and 53 societies will be provided. About 25 thousand farmers will be covered under group accidental insurance scheme and construction of new aquarium house and for disease control, the work of soil and water analysis will be continued. During Annual Plan 2002-03 about 4000 lakh no. of standard fry fish seed will be produced and 96.00 thousand M.T. production of fish is targeted. Under fisheries extension programme assistance to 250 fish farmers and Rs. 30 lakh assistance to 100 fish farmers will be provided for munda culture. About 1848 farmers will be trained departmentally and 100 farmers will be sent out side State on study tours. About 20 thousand farmers will be covered under group accidental insurance scheme and assistance amounting to Rs. 3.93 lakh will be provided to 53 societies.

4. Forest - During the Xth Five Year Plan period, the ongoing Schemes relating to rehabilitation of degraded forests (RDF), Wild Life preservation, environmental forestry, conservation and propagation of medicinal plants, development of Fuel and fodder areas, compensatory a forestation, communication and buildings, strengthening of administration etc. will be continued. In order to achieve the objectives of the New forest policy, the State intends to take up new Scheme

relating to creation of network of people's protected Areas, Biodiversity conservation and forestry Research. During the Xth Plan period, 1.87 lakh ha. area will be taken up under RDF, 0.13 lakh ha. under fuel fodder, 0.70 lakh ha. under compensatory afforestation against encroachment and 0.49 lakh ha. under PPAS. Besides this, to strengthen the infrastructure in the head quarters of the State forest Department in the new State, necessary office, survey and research equipment will be procured as per actual requirement. In order to increase the income of the rural poor it is intended to set up village level processing centers for the value addition of the minor forest products including medicinal plants under the new PPA projects. Under Bio-Diversity conservation and forestry research, various workshop and seminars will be conducted and research projects relating to forestry sector taken up similarly, wild life preservation work will be taken up in the 3 National Park and 11 wild life Sanctuaries. During the 2002-2003 Annual Plan, about 26750 ha. area will be treated under RDF, 1800 ha. under fuel under fodder, 10000 ha. under compensatory afforestation against encroachment and 7000 ha. area under people's Protected Area Construction of forest road and residential quarters for the staff posted in remote areas will also be taken on. In the new head quarter of the State Forest Department, necessary office and survey equipment will be procured as per actual requirement.

5. Co-operation - Under short & medium term credit, managerial subsidy to cadre fund of 1535 primary level agriculture credit cooperatives (including 662 LAMPS) under cadre credit fund maintained at the level of Central Cooperative Bank will be continued. Investment in the share capital of the 16 Central Cooperative Banks/PACS & LAMPS, long term loan to Central Cooperative Banks for non-over dues cover from the financial assistance through NABARD will be continued. Similarly subsidy to SC/ST members for purchase of share of PACS/LAMPS @ of Rs. 100 per ST and Rs. 90 per SC holding land up to 2 hectares will be provided to 2.00 lakh members during Xth Plan period and 20 thousand under Annual Plan 2002-03. For generation of additional godowns capacity, improving agricultural production, strengthening of P.D.S., increasing irrigation facilities, dairy development, poultry farming, fisheries and sericulture development with the financial assistance form NCDC will be continued. Integrated cooperative development project is being implemented in Durg, Raipur and Bastar districts with the selection of one more district Raigarh will be

continued. Similarly long term loan facilities will be provided through Apex State Co-operative Rural Development Bank/District Co-operative Rural Development Banks during the Xth Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan 2002-03. Under Cooperative processing strengthening of Sugar Mill being established at Kawardha, 4 agro based units and rejuvenation of 86 sick processing units, will be continued. Under cooperative storage 91 new godowns in Xth Five Year Plan period and 15 godowns under Annual Plan 2002-03 will be constructed and the work of repair and maintenance of 1806 rural marketing godowns will also be continued. Under consumers cooperatives assistance to consumer federation, 8 wholesale primary consumer cooperative stores, 61 consumer based units, 71 women consumer cooperative societies and 10 student consumer store will be continued.

6. Rural Development - The department. is implementing 3 housing schemes viz; public housing to shelterless poor under PMGY (Rural housing), *Indra Awas Yojna* and rural housing credit-cum-subsidy scheme. While first two schemes are being implemented for providing housing facilities to the families living below poverty line and the third one for the families having annual income up to Rs. 32000 (with preference to the families living below poverty line). During Xth Five Year Plan period under PMGY housing scheme, construction of 17000 new houses and up-gradation of 7800 old houses, under *Indra Awas Yojna* 78 thousand and 36.50 thousand beneficiaries will be benefited under construction of new houses and up-gradation of old houses respectively. Under credit-cum-subsidy scheme 5000 beneficiaries will get housing loan for construction of new houses. *Under Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SJGSY)* 42.8 thousand beneficiaries will be benefited under self employment scheme. Under *Sampuran Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)* 1875.00 lakh mandays work will be created. Similarly during Annual Plan 2002-03 period, construction of 2584 new houses and up gradation of 1292 old houses under PMGY housing scheme, benefiting 12900 beneficiaries for construction of new houses and 6000 beneficiaries for up-gradation of old houses under *Indra Awas Yojna* and 700 beneficiaries for construction of new house under credit-cum-subsidy scheme will be undertaken. Under SJGRY 80 thousand

beneficiaries will be benefitted under self employment scheme and 250 lakh mandays work will be created under SGSY. Under PMGY all the villages having population more than one thousand and above will be connected up to the year 2003 and having population more than 500 to 1000 and above will be connected up to year 2007. Under **Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Development Programme** three schemes are being implemented i.e. DPAP (Water shed) EAS (Water shed) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. Under EAS (Water shed) necessary provision is kept for treatment of ongoing water shed projects sanctioned before 31st March 99. Under DPAP (water shed) necessary amount is placed for treatment for watershed projects in 29 community development blocks of 8 districts. Integrated Wasteland Development Projects will be sanctioned in remaining 117 C.D. blocks of 16 districts which are not covered by DPAP Besides above scheme **Community Development Programme** and **Rural Engineering Services Programme** will also be implemented by the department during Xth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.

7. **Panchayats** - After 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India 3 tier **Panchayati Raj System** is adopted in the State. During the Xth Five Year Plan period 1.89 lakh beneficiaries, 9139 **Panchayat Karmies** will be trained to deal with the panchayat functions. About 4635 civil works for providing basic amenities to villages are targeted. Similarly in the Annual Plan 2002-03, 40 thousand beneficiaries, 9139 Panchayat Karmies will be trained and 1545 civil works will be completed under providing basic amenities to the villages. All the 16 District Panchayats will be computerised and 160 NGOs and 45 training institutions will be provided grant in aid for training. Incentive to 4570 Panchayats will be provided for collection of local taxes. Necessary fund is kept for building, 100 bedded hostel, residential quarters and water supply overhead tank for **Panchayat Secretary Training Centre, Jagdalpur**. Establishment of two new training centre at Raigarh and Surguja is also proposed during the Xth Plan period.

8. Land Reforms - During the Xth Plan period under arrial survey, survey of 2 districts viz. Jashpur and Raigarh will be completed along with the purchase of necessary survey equipments, topo sheets and other technical books etc. Besides construction of 31 record rooms 150 office-cum-residential quarters for revenue inspectors/patwaries and one State Level Training Institute will be under taken, under strengthening and updation of land record scheme. Under land development scheme, requisite amount is placed for distribution of surplus land acquired under Land Ceiling Act. Similarly during Annual Plan 2002-03 about 10 record rooms, 10 office-cum-residential quarter for revenue inspector/patwaries and 177 hect. surplus land acquired under Land Ceiling Act. will be distributed and the work of arrial survey of 2 district will be started.

9 Industry -

9 (a) The Government of Chhattisgarh is committed to provide a business friendly environment. As an administrative reform, the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) will be constituted to facilitate the single point clearance for investment proposals of Rs. 100 crores and above. SIPB will provide assistance both at pre-investment as well as post investment states. The government will promote setting up of Export Processing Zone (Raipur), Gems and Jewellery Parks (Raipur and Jagdalpur), IT Park (Bhilai), Food Parks (Rajnandgaon and Bilaspur), Special Economic Zone (Tilda-Neora) and Bio-Technology Parks (Bhilai and Bilaspur). The Government, will create technology upgradation fund of Rs. 30 crores to provide financial assistance to small and medium scale industries as interest subsidy against loans taken from banks/financial institutions for up-gradation of technology. The State government, will try to assist the establishment of 10 thousand small scale units providing employment to some 10 lakh persons directly or indirectly over the next five years. The contribution of the industrial sector to State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) presently at about Rs. 55 billion will rise by atleast 50 percent in the next five years.

9(b) Rural Industries - During Xth Plan Period under sericulture industry tasar/cocoon production will be increased to 29.3 lakh numbers in government/24.5 lakh numbers in non-government sector and 7.22 lakh Kg mulberry cocoon will be produced, benefitting 4.00 lakh beneficiaries. The mulberry and tasar plantation will be increased by 780 hect. and 1250 hectare additional area. During Annual Plan 2002-03, 1.50 lakh number/5.50 lakh number tassar production in government/non-government sector, 0.47 lakh Kg. mulberry cocoons production is targeted, to benefit 0.35 lakh beneficiaries. Mulberry plantations will be done in an additional area 250 hect. Under handloom industries during Xth Plan period, 567 societies will be covered under basic input, infrastructure assistance, design input and marketing incentive facilities under *Deen Dayal Handloom Incentive Schemes*. Under industrial co-operatives, 1534 co-operatives will be covered under various schemes implemented for providing financial assistance, infrastructures assistance, management, marketing and training facilities. In Annual Plan 2002-03 under handloom industry 70 societies will be covered under basic input, infrastructure assistance design input and marketing incentive facilities under *Deen Dayal Handloom Incentive Scheme*. Under industrial co-operatives 282 co-operatives will be covered under financial assistance, infrastructure assistance, management, marketing and training facilities.

9(c) Mineral Development - The department has specifically investigated diamond, gold and tin during the 9th Five Year Plan due to which areas of diamond, gold and tin have come to light. The detailed investigation of these minerals with private sector participation will be continued in some of the 8 probable blocks for diamond, 4 blocks for gold and 5 blocks for base metals in the 10th Five -Year Plan. During the Plan 9th Plan a genetic model has been prepared for investigation of diamond-bearing rocks. This will help in the investigation of such areas during the 10th Plan. Further investigation for coal in Korba and Raigarh districts, metal-grade bauxite in Sarguja, Bastar, Raigarh, and Jaspur, high grade dolomite in Raipur and Janjgir districts in addition to limestone deposits of

Raipur, Bastar, Rajnandgaon, Kawardha and Janjgir districts are proposed with a view to promote many more mineral based industries in the State. Looking to the increasing requirement of demarcation of rocks like granite, flagstone etc suitable for cutting and polishing will also be taken up in Bastar, Kanker, Mahasamund, Dantewara, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. In addition investigation for iron ore, tin ore, corundum, quartzite, clay etc is also proposed in different parts of the State. Photogeological, Chemical, Petrological, Geophysical and Geo-chemical laboratories of the directorate have presently old instruments and need to be strengthened with latest equipments. Technical officers of the Directorate will be required to be trained in the latest technology during the 10th plan period. In mineral administration, mining and prospecting lease applications will be processed promptly and illegal mining and transportation will also be checked. In this process assessment of mineral revenue and its collection, erection of check posts in the main areas of illegal transportation and creation of central flying squad will be taken up on top priority. About 25000 sq. Km. survey & mapping, 500 cu. pitting and trenching, 30000 meter drilling, analysis of 90000 samples/radicals will be carried out. The State will encourage captive power generation for units engaged in mineral processing and beneficiation in line with the energy policy of the State. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation will be strengthened by providing adequate equity support for development and promotion of mineral based industries in the State. All the data pertaining to availability of minerals alongwith mining and prospecting lease applications and lease-holds are proposed to be computerised in consultation with CHIPS during the 10th plan. The Govt., proposes to increase the annual value of mineral production to Rs. 10 thousand crores by the end of 10th Plan period with the State earning a revenue of about Rs1000-1200 crores per annum..

10(a) Irrigation : The State is basically rich in water resources, barring a few patches. The State has estimated surface flow of 5260 crore cubic meters, out-of which 4172 crore cubic meters (at 75 per cent dependability) is usable by the State.

Similarly under ground water availability is estimated as 67 crores cubic meters. Per capita water availability in the State is 2900 cubic meters as against the National average of 4000 cubic meters. At present the State of Chhattisgarh has 8 major, 32 medium and about 3000 minor irrigation projects/ works completed/ partially completed and 9 medium and 348 minor irrigation projects/works under progress. At present the total irrigation potential created is 13.40 lakh hectare (5.95 lakh hectare under major, 2.67 lakh hectare under medium and 4.88 lakh hectare under minor) out of which 9.32 lakh hectare (70 per cent of the total) (4.53 lakh hectare under major, 2.44 lakh under medium and 2.35 lakh hectare under minor) irrigation potential is being utilised. The present irrigation intensity for Rabi & Kharif crop combined is 23 per cent . During the first year of the 10 th Plan i.e. 2002-03 about 1.40 lakh hectare irrigation potential will be created. The area under irrigation at the end of Tenth Plan (2006-07) will be 4.10 lakh hect. (1.98 lakh hectare under major, 1.33 lakh hectare under medium and 0.79 lakh hectare under minor) increasing total irrigation intensity for Rabi and Kharif crop combined up to 30 per cent. The *Shivnath Diversion Project, Jonk Diversion* and *Hasdeo Bango* major projects are scheduled to be completed by March 2002, March 2003 and June 2003 respectively.

10(b) Energy - During the first two years of the Xth five year plan, all the villages will be electrified and 1056 majra/tola will be electrified and under energisation of irrigation pumps about 1800 pumps will be energised. Similarly 3723.80 Km of 400 Kv, 230 KV and 132 KV transmission lines will be laid down. Besides 22 sub station of 400 Kv, 220 KV and 132 Kv voltage and 9 additional transformers will be installed. During Annul Plan 2002-03 about 305.88 Km of 400 Kv, 220 Kv and 132 Kv transmission lines will be laid down, 186 majra/tola and 250 irrigation pump sets will be electrified/energised. About 12 sub-station of 400 Kv, 220 Kv and 132 Kv capacity will be constructed. Other States will be invited to construct their power house in the State.

11. Roads & Bridges - During the Xth Plan period construction of 825 Km. roads in primitive tribal areas, 600 Km State highways, 2370 Km. districts & other roads, 3 railways under/over bridges and 55 medium/major bridge will be taken up. Similarly in Annual Plan 2002-03, 165 Km. roads in primitive tribal areas 120 Km State highways, 474 Km district & other roads & one railway over/under bridge and 11 medium & minor bridge will be constructed.

12. Civil Aviation - During the Xth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 period purchase of State aircraft, up gradation and extension of existing air strips under the Central and State Govt., construction of new air strips, purchase of spare parts for the State air craft and helicopter and promotion of aviation & training facilities will be taken up.

13. State Planning Board - Under State Planning Board, the State Govt. has commenced the MLA's local area development scheme on the lines of MP's Local Area Development Scheme launched by the Govt. of India. Under this scheme, every MLA can recommend to the District Collector small work in his constituency not exceeding a total cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh in the course of one year. This scheme will also be continued during Xth Five Year Plan period and in Annual Plan 2002-03..

14. Tourism - The State of Chhattisgarh offers a variety of tourist attractions ranging from sculptor to wild life and hence it is comparable to be top tourist destination of the Country. The Government of Chhattisgarh has announces its Tourism Development Policy, a few month ago, wherein emphasis for development of tourist centres is given to private sector with lower participation from the Government side.

15. Social Service -

15.1 School Education. The School Education scheme is implemented by the 3 deptt. i.e. Commissioner Public Instruction, Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Cast deptt. The physical targets fixed by these departments are as follows:-

(a) School Education (C.P.I.) During Xth Plan period the District Institute of Education Training (DIET) will be established in all remaining 9 new districts and upgradation of two or three. Basic Training Institutions in every year. Similarly 12 vocational school. 10 higher secondary school, 9 high schools, 3 modal schools will be opened every year Most of the primary & middle school are not having their own school buildings at least 57 primary and 17 middle school buildings and 14 additional rooms will be completed every year and sanitation and drinking water facility will be made available to each school gradually. Under RGPSM, EGS scheme separate building for Commissioner for Public Instruction, and building for SCERT office will be constructed during the Xth Plan period. Under Operation Black Board 456 primary school will be provided furniture and additional rooms facility every year. Under introduction of english course right from class-I about 28 thousand teacher will be trained and english books for 14 lakh students will be provided each year. Under *Indra Suchna Shakti Yojna* computer education will be provided to 24 thousand girls along with establishment of 19 Information Technology Centres each year. Under PMGY about 321 school buildings will be constructed and sanitation /drinking water facility will be provided to PS/MS each year. Under mid-day meals programmes under new Education Policy, 28.70 thousand institution covering 27.67 lakh students will be provided cooked meal. Besides facility of Physical Education Institution for man, Madarsa Board, pre-primary training institutes Collage of Psychology & Guidance, literary award, Jyoti Phoolle award will also be incorporated under plan schemes.

(b) Tribal welfare Deptt. - During Xth Five Year Plan period distribution of state scholarship, post metric scholarship to 2.4 lakh and 31 thousand students per year is targeted. Similarly reimbursement of board examination fees, uniform to girls, entrance (agaman) allowance to students of post metric will be provided to 10 thousand students, 28 thousand girls and 8.8 thousand students per year. Mid-day meals will be provided to 1.78 lakh students per year. Under universalsation of education during Xth Plan period establishment/opening of 5 Kanaya Shiksha Parishars, 5 Model Schools, 50 Higher Secondary Schools, 25 High Schools, 250 Middle Schools, 100 Primary Schools, 25 Post Metric Hostels, 50 Pre-matric Hostels, 25 Ashram Schools, 5 Sports Complex and 500 Teacher's residential quarter will be undertaken.

(c) S.C. welfare Deptt. - During the Xth Five Year Plan period, state scholarships, post metric scholarships, scholarships for children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation will be provided to 1.5 lakh students, 15 thousand students and 10 thousand students per year respectively. About 16 thousand girls 20 thousands students and one thousand students will be benefited per year under free uniform to girls, free text books and student welfare fund. Entrance assistance to post metric hostel, stipends to S.C. trainees in ITIs will be provided to 400 students, 200 students per year. About 200 students & 50 students belonging to de-notified tribes will be benefited pre-metric hostel stipends and merit scholarships per year respectively.

16. Higher Education - The Govt. of Chhattisgarh has taken decision not to open any new college but stress will be given to open new subjects/faculty in existing colleges. Similarly equipments, books, furnitures and buildings to colleges will also be provided. Under new Education Policy, necessary funds will be placed for opening of research center for social sciences, Center of Excellence, Academic Staff College and National Law Institute during the Xth Plan period. Books & Stationery to SC/ST students will be provided to 31 thousand students per year.

17. Technical Education - The Xth Five Year Plan period envisages establishing an institute of excellence of national level in the State. Efforts will be made for the creation of a Regional Engineering College & a Technical University in the State. The latter will bring under control all Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics in the State so as to ensure uniform academic standards.

17.1 During the Xth Five year plan period new courses relating to information technology electronics, tele-communication, computer science application, pharmacy and the like will be started. All the three Govt. Engineering Colleges and a few Govt. Polytechnics are in process of becoming completely autonomous. It is envisaged that growth of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics will be mainly in the private sector and existing Govt. Institutions will be consolidated & strengthened. Under new education policy it is proposed to fill up all the vacant posts through contract/regular appointments and to impart quality education to the students.

17.2 Organizing training of Polytechnics teachers is planned to make them capable of teaching as according to modern syllabi. Efforts will be made to establish an extension center of Technical Teachers' Training Institute (TTTI) in the state. High technology training programmes will be organized to improve job opportunities and for augmenting financial resources of technical institutes. An extension Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) Bhopal will also be established. Training & Placement Cells will be created and augmented in each technical institutions.

17.3 Planning is also envisaged for a constant relationship between technical institutes & industries and making schemes for employment. Canada India Institute Industry Linkage Project (CIILP) will be encouraged and implemented in the state under the new educational policy. It will bring Technical institutes & Industries much closer.

17.4 The plan will make available requisite man power and infrastructure in the technical Institutions. Opportunities of self employment for the students through entrepreneurship development schemes will be organized. PET/PPT entrance tests for admissions will be completely abolished. As such the admissions in Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics will be planned on the basis of marks obtained by students in the 10+2 examination. Syllabi for engineering education will be continuously updated through review of new technologies and will be made relevant and useful to community and industry. Outdated subjects will be deleted. Monitoring the academic standards of technical institutions will be carried out. Facilities for libraries, laboratories and teaching aids will be provided.

18. Arts & Culture - During the Xth Five Year Plan period under new Culture Policy the Govt. has decided to create only one multifarious Cultural Council in the State under which different cultural activities will be dealt with creation of separate sub-committees. Under publication of literary & cultural magazines in regional/local languages, welfare fund to artist, grants in aid for organisation of Utsav/Samaoroh/Jayanti/ Festival, one regional language magazine, 10 artists & 10 cultural programmes will be organised per year respectively. Besides the District Gazetteers of all the new 9 districts will be published. Under development of archaeology, museum & archives during the Xth Five Year Plan period conservation and preservation of all the monuments, establishment of new museum for display of collected work in its original place and archaeological survey will be conducted in 13 districts of the State. Besides 5 research seminars participation in 5 fair/festivals/exhibitions, preparation and sale of 600 models of plaster and fiber cast under modeling cell will be carried out each year. Grant-in-aid for *Malhar Utsav* and *Padam Lal Punnalal Bakshi Srijan Peeth* at Bhilai will be continued.

19. Sports & Youth Welfare - The State Govt. has announces new Sports Policy recently under which emphasis has been given for creation of State/district/

block and village level sport centres for providing training to outstanding sports personalities, encouraging International/National/State/District/Block & Village level sports meets with the support of Industrialist. Voluntary Agencies, NGO's, and other Sports Organisations development of play ground, stadium for outdoor games & indoor games will be under taken. For providing training to players, the services of outstanding old sports persons and other imminent personalities related to various sports will be taken up. For improvement in basic sports facilities the help of Indian Sports Authority will be taken. During the Xth Five Year Plan, coaching to players organisation of 3840 rural sports meet, 400 women sports meet will be undertaken and in Annual Plan 2002-03, 768 rural sports meet and 800 women sports meet will be organised. Incentive/coaching/awards will be continued to be provided to sports men for their outstanding performance in any game.

20 Health Services -

Primary focus of the Xth Five Year Plan will be to provide fully equipped and functional health care delivery institutions in all the development blocks of the State, and strengthening facilities at the CHC, PHC and SHC levels. This will be done through a process of involvement and empowerment of the community. Some specific areas are described below :-

20.1 Population Stabilization - A State will remain backward inspite of the increase in resources, till there is no population stabilization in the State, though it may progress in other areas. Keeping in view the importance of this issue, a separate Population Policy shall be made for the State. At present the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the State is 3.6. State shall make every effort to reduce the TFR to 3.0 by 2007 and 2.1 by the year 2011. This will be done through improvements in the service delivery mechanism, processes of Community involvement, and meeting the unmet needs of the community. The Couple Protection Rate (CPR) which is 29.5% will be increased to 60% by the year 2011.

20.2 Medical Education - The policy in relation to Medical Education is very important, because the State will be able to get trained manpower in health only through these policies. At present there is a great shortage of both trained and qualified doctors, and para-medical workers in the rural areas of the State. One reason for this shortage is that, there is only one Medical College in the State, so the State could not get trained doctors in sufficient numbers. A new Medical College has been recently started in Bilaspur to reduce this deficiency. Another reason is that, most Medical Graduates are not interested to work in rural areas. One main reason for this is, the enough importance is not given to the common health problems of rural areas in their education. In the last few years Medical Education has become dependent on high technology/machines, and become distant from rural life. As a result of this when a doctor become educated in this manner, goes to a village, and does not have access to the most modern equipments of diagnosis, and when he has to treat the ordinary, but important day-to-day diseases of village people, he feels that, he is not getting the opportunity to make full use of his knowledge. On the other hand, he has not learnt the abilities which he needs to work in villages. The Medical Council of India has tried to remove these inadequacies in Medical Education from time to time, but these efforts have not succeeded to any great extent. The need of the hour is to prepare and start a smaller but good quality course of Medical Education, according to the needs of the rural areas. Chhattisgarh has started such a three-year course in Ambikapur, Pendra Road and Jagdalpur. This course will be further strengthened. Besides, there is a great shortage of paramedical workers in rural areas. Arrangements of para-medical education will also have to be made on a large scale. These para-medical workers will have to be allowed to practice.

20.3 Needs of Primary Health - At present, Health Services are focussed on cure of diseases. Enough attention is not paid to promotion of health, and prevention of diseases. Though a big system of Primary Health, having Sub Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres, have been created, during

the last few years, yet this system is not able to work according to expectations. It is necessary to improve this system. The following needs to be done for this :-

- (i) Make a system of Public Health based on the community, in which people should be able to solve their day-to-day health problems themselves with the help of local doctors. The help of many Non-government organizations existing in the State and the Private Sector should be taken for this.
- (ii) In order to empower communities for Public Health, it is necessary to develop an understanding of Public Health among the social workers, and communities, and develop capacity to solve ordinary health problems at local level. Training of voluntary workers, and people working in social sectors will have to be organized for this. This will have to be done on a large scale, and the efforts of voluntary workers will have to be integrated with governmental efforts.
- (iii) A good referral system will have to be developed for such decentralization of Health services, so that people know clearly where they have to go for solution of problems, which they can not solve at local levels.
- (iv) Full assistance of Local Government institutions should be taken for the decentralization of Health Services. There is a very developed and capable system of Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies in Chhattisgarh. These institutions have been given full responsibility for Public Health by law. It is necessary that these institutions are trained to make their full use in the health sector, and adequate powers are delegated to them.
- (v) While planning for expansion of health services it is necessary to keep in mind the rights of the disadvantaged classes. Many studies have shown that the poor are not able to take advantage of the Schemes, which the government has made for the poor. Therefore, we must ensure during the Planning process it-self that the benefits of the Scheme go to the target

group. New strategies making use of the private sector will have to be examined for this.

- (vi) Our programmes should help innovations and provide full opportunities to new ideas.
- (vii) Training of people working in the government system will also be necessary so that they are able to work in partnership with local Government institutions, Non-government organizations, and private sector for empowerment of people to benefit the disadvantaged classes.
- (viii) There is a big challenge to bring the doctors of Indian System of Medicine, and other systems of the Medicine in the mainstream of public health. People in villages often have great faith in these systems of Medicine. These system of medicine have sufficient human resources too. It is necessary to plan for their maximum development, and maximum use in public health.

20.4 Malnutrition - Malnutrition of all kinds is a major problem in our State. Anaemia is wide spread in women and children. Iodine deficiency is also quite common in forest and hilly areas. Similarly the deficiency of Vitamin - A is very common in children. Measures to remove these deficiencies are essential. The information from NFHS about malnutrition in children is, that is occurs mainly in the age group 6 month to 2 years. The main reason for this is a lack of proper information to the mothers. Government will make special efforts in removing this ignorance.

20.5 Control on food adulteration - At present the government machinery for control on food adulteration is not very effective. There is no laboratory in the State for this purpose. This machinery will be made effective. Similarly a drug-testing laboratory will be established, and special attention will be paid to the maintenance of high standard of drugs.

20.6 Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation - Safe Drinking Water, and sanitation is essential for good health. Government is committed to provide them. Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation are primarily the responsibility of local Government institutions. Local Government institutions will be trained for this purpose, and they will be helped in getting financial resources. Special emphasis will be laid on the construction of sanitary latrines.

20.7 Environmental Conservation - Pollution and degradation of environment is the cause of many diseases. Pollution and dust in the atmosphere cause many respiratory diseases. Similarly ground water is getting polluted with poisons like Arsenic and fluoride in many areas. We should develop a life style which is based on conservation of the environment. It is only then development will be taken up.

20.8 Genetic Diseases - Some genetic diseases like Sickle Cell Anaemia and Thalassaemia are very common in Chhattisgarh. though no treatment has been found for these diseases, yet they can be controlled to a large extent by marriage counselling. A special Scheme will be made to control these diseases.

20.9 Research - The State Government will make arrangements for research on diseases which are common in Chhattisgarh.

20.10 Arrangements for High Technology Medical Treatment - Though Primary Health is our first priority, yet it is necessary that at least one institution be developed in the State for High Technology Medical treatment. Government will work in this direction.

20.11 Use of Information Technology in Public Health - Many things can be done to improve access to Primary health with the help of Information Technology. Some of these are :-

- a. Monitoring of Government System.
- b. Information of Government Schemes to the public.
- c. Information about diseases, and their Prevention to the public.
- d. Specialist service to people living in remote areas through Telemedicine .
- e. Subsidy relating to health can be made available through the use of Smart Cards, with better accounting. This will increase Private Sector Participation.

20.12 Prevention of Epidemics - Malaria and diarrhoea often spread in Chhattisgarh as an epidemic. An action plan will be prepared and implemented to prevent them.

20.13 Management Information System - The success of any Policy depends on good implementation. A good monitoring system and a very good management information system is needed for this. Such a system will soon be developed in the State.

20.14 Health Insurance - There are very good health insurance in other countries. In India we still do not have health insurance scheme for the benefit of the Poor. Special health insurance scheme can be developed for the Poor. The help of Non-government organization will be sought in addition to the help of insurance companies for this.

21. ESI Services - During the Xth Plan & Annual Plan 2002-03, ten bedded diagnostic/emergency Centres in Raipur & Bilai and 2 ESI dispensaries in Korba and Dhamtari covering additional 14 thousand workers will be opened.

22. Water Supply & Sanitation -

22.1 Rural Sector - The *World Health Organisation* has advocated the norms of 55 LPCD water in rural habitation where as the National norm is providing 40 LPCD water in rural habitation. This concept has been seeded under sector reform programme in Durg district in the State. The total number of rural habitation has also increased from 54818 to 77166. During the Xth Plan period 12250 NC, 8250 PC and 6100 sustainability habitation will be covered by drilling of bore holes and 3677 dugwells will be constructed. Special care will be taken to cover tribal and scheduled caste population on top priority. Under sustainability work 25000 damaged platforms and 385 PWSS will be rejuvenated. Under PMGY water recharge programme will be taken up including development of new sources in 3995 habitations. Under piped water supply scheme 350 on going PWSS will be completed and the work on 1200 new scheme will be taken up. Under *Indra Gaon Ganga Scheme*, 3200 tube wells will be drilled. To obtain the objective of extensive water testing the existing 10 laboratories will be strengthened along with establishing 6 new laboratories. Under rural sanitation programme grant-in-aid will be provided for construction of 28 thousand sanitary toilets.

22.2 Urban Sector - During the Xth Plan period 75 towns in the State, 12 ongoing WSS(Under State Sector), 20 AUWSP (with 50 percent central aid) will be completed and under new scheme 14 WSS (Under State Sector), 22 AUWSP(with 50 percent central aid) are to be taken up. Beside this two ongoing sewerage scheme will also be completed.

23. Housing -

23.1 Under housing the State's area is limited only for providing dwellings for slum dwellers as well as the people living below poverty line. The State Govt. has also decided to launch *Rajiv Urban Poor Housing Scheme* on the pattern of *Valmiki Ambedkar Urban Housing Scheme* announced by the Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Ministry of GOI. During the Xth Plan period about 25 thousand units will be Constructed.

23.2 Under rental housing scheme about 177 residential quarters of different types for Govt. employees will be constructed during Xth Plan period.

23.3 For Development of New Capital in Raipur. The State Govt. has sent a proposal of Rs. 5005.00 crore for next ten years for Special Central Assistance, as had been done in creation of new States in the past, out of which Rs. 3722.34 crore will be spent during the Xth Plan period for development of new ideal Capital in the State.

23.4 Under Urban Administration and Development deptt. necessary amount will be spent under local rural and urban bodies for providing basic amenities viz; water supply, drainage, sewer line, public lavatories, street lighting and community buildings for their people. Similarly matching State share will be spent under National Slum Development Centrally Sponsored Scheme for covering 8.74 lakh population. Necessary amount will also be spent under Group Insurance Scheme for small income group in urban areas and sweepers in rural areas. Under Swaran Jayanti Sahri Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY) about 2.7 thousand beneficiaries will be trained and about 41 thousand beneficiaries will be settled under USEP. Under Development of Women & Child in Urban Areas (DWCURA) 4.6 thousand beneficiaries will be benefited.

24. Welfare of SC/ST and OBC -

24.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes - During Xth Plan period, under Scheduled Castes Vitta & Vikas Nigam, financial assistance to 5 thousand beneficiaries will be provided. Under pre-examination training 200 students, 600 couples under group marriages, 400 couples under inter-caste marriages will be benefitted. Similarly incentive to 1000 local dais, training to 200 and 2500 beneficiaries will be benefitted under liberation and rehabilitation scheme of Sevagram.

24.2 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - During the Xth Plan period construction of 55 buildings through departmental agency, facility in 8 district under Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Grain Mission, scholarship in the memory of late Dr. Bhanwar Singh to 2080 students, continuation of Udhami Vikas Sansthan will be taken up.

Prize to 9600 couples in the community marriages will be provided. About 720 beneficiaries under Sandigh Daitave Niwaran Scheme will also be benefitted.

24.3 Other Backward Classes & Minority - During the Xth Plan period pre-matric state scholarships, post-matric scholarship and merit scholarships will be provided to 25.00 lakh students, 2.50 lakh students and 160 students respectively. Coaching facilities to 1250 students under PET/PMT/PAT, grant-in-aid to 200 NGO's, pre-examination training to 500 beneficiaries and prizes to 600 couples under community marriage will also be provided. During Annual Plan 2002-03 state scholarship and post-matric scholarships will be provided to 4.75 lakh and 50 thousand students respectively.

25. Labour Welfare - During the Xth Plan period 250 agricultural labourers, construction of 2000 houses for bidi workers rehabilitation of 500 bonded labourers and construction of 250 houses for hammals will be taken up under *Indra Krishi Shramik Durghatna Kshatipurti* scheme, construction of houses for bidi workers, rehabilitation of bonded labourers and hammal housing scheme respectively.

26. Craftsmen Training - During Xth Plan period, besides necessary provision for all on going schemes procurement of machines & tools in 34 ITI's, procurement of equipment in 3 ITI's as per norms of NCVT, replacement of tools, equipments and machineries in 6 ITI's, construction of building in 8 ITI's (which are running in rented buildings), and procurement of equipments in 8 mini ITI's will be taken up. Additional staff and computerisation facilities will be provided in the Directorate. Similarly 2 ITI's will be up-graded into institute of excellence. New modern technology in fashion designing, carpentry and furniture making, preservation of fruits & vegetables, information technology, computer hardware, screen printing trades will be introduced.

27. Employment Services - During the Xth Plan period computer facilities in 16 Employment Exchanges, strengthening of vocational guidance activities in all the Employment Exchanges and necessary furniture, office equipments, audio-visual technique, mobile van, library with career/competition books in the Employment Exchanges will be provided. The Chhattisgarh Govt. has re named of Employment Exchanges as *Jila Rojgar Avam Swarojgar Margdarshan Kendra*. A new hope has come out in the form of Vocational Guidance activities from these kendras.

28. Social Welfare - During the Xth Plan period scholarships to 5.5 thousand disabled and artificial limbs to 24 thousand disabled will be provided and 35 voluntary organisations engaged in these activities will be provided grants-in-aid. Besides 9 institute benefiting 450 beneficiaries will be continued under welfare of disabled persons. About 5.50 thousand persons will be benefited under correctional services. Similarly 5 NGO's associated with leprosy control and one institution benefiting 100 persons under welfare of aged and infirm destitute will be continued, under Juvenile Justice Act. 2000 Juveniles will be benefited under care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of delinquent or neglected Juveniles. Necessary steps are also being taken under National Policy of Senior Citizen announced by the Government of India.

29. Women & Child Development (Including Nutrition)

29.1 During X th Plan period grant -in -aid will be provided to 31 women welfare organisations and 19 child welfare organisations respectively. Under Ayusmati scheme for providing medical treatment aid to landless rural women @ of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000 is being admitted in District/Medical College Hospital to 37500 women/ girls. Grant-in-aid will also be provided to 5 reputed NGO's operating in the field of women welfare and to organise necessary training programme for the women engaged in conventional and unconventional means of livelihood, with-the objective to aware the women of their right-legal and other wise 300 jagriti shivirs will be organised. Besides additional 16 sewing and tailoring centres, 3 Nari

niketan, 3 short stay homes for providing residential facilities to the destitute women will be opened. Besides since there is no Mahila Uddhar Griha in the State one such Griha in Raipur will be started. For cognitive development of the orphan children and to ensure them better health and education facilities, 3 orphan homes will be established. Besides with the help of Central Govt. at the ratio of 75 per cent some aganwadi building will be constructed. About 90 creches/ mobile crèches will be established.

29.2 For providing supplementary nutrition, health check-up and non formal health education to children and pregnant/nursing mother's 11 lakh, 10 lakh and 5 lakh beneficiaries will be benefited under nutrition programme in rural areas, tribal areas and in gandhi basties respectively.

30. Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY)

During mid-year of the Annual Plan 2000-01, the Govt. of India has initiated a new programme which envisages earmarked outlay for 6 components of the basic minimum services (BMS). For Annual plan 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 42.21 crore was approved by the Planning Commission for 6 components and Rs. 87.00 crore for Rural Roads. During Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 the following amount is proposed :-

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Name of the Scheme	Approved outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02)	Proposed Outlay during	
			Xth Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Universalisation of primary education	5.87	52.74	6.68
2.	Primary health	5.86	52.74	6.68
3.	Safe drinking water	8.81	52.58	6.66
4.	Housing assistance to shelterless poor	5.86	52.58	6.66
5.	Nutrition to disadvantaged section	7.29	52.58	6.66
6.	Rural Electrification	8.52	52.58	6.66
7.	Rural Road	87.00	1578.95	200.00
	Total	129.21	1894.75	240.00

31. Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Yojna. The Prime Minister of India on Independence Day, 2001 announced a new scheme of Sampurn Grameen Rojgar Yojna (SGRY) for providing employment to unemployed. In Chhattisgarh due to mono crop, rainfed and cereal based agriculture and recurring drought lead to large-scale distress migration by the agricultural labourers every year, during off season in search of work out side the State. It is estimated that as many as half a million people leave the State in search of work every year. The State Govt. has prepared a scheme based on the *Food for Work Programme* with a view to ensure that distress migration does not take place this year. The plan is to give employment to at least 8 lakh people for six months from Octo. 2002 to March 2003. It is a massive effort and will create 1012 lakh man-days work. It is estimated that requirement of food grains for this programme will be of the order of 6 lakhs MT. As per norms of *Food for Work Proramme* , the Govt. of India provides grains free of cost but the State Govt has to arrange for cash component of the wages to be paid which is 25 per cent and also transportation and handling cost of about Rs. 287.50 crore . This amount should be dovetailed in to the Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Yojna, in addition to the criteria fixed for this scheme for allocation of funds to the States.

32. Externally Aided Projects : At present there is only 5 externally aided projects (EAPs) viz Training & extension of women and youth farmers under Agriculture, Livestock development programme in Baster under Animal Husbandry, Integrated development of sericulture in Bilaspur division under Rural Industry, National hydrological project under Water Resources and International fund for agriculture development in Bilaspur district under Tribal Welfare deptt. During Annual Plan 2001-02 a plan provision of Rs. 3552.69 lakh, out of which Rs. 2488.24 lakh from external agencies was provided. The scheme of Training & extension of women & youth farmers under Agriculture has ceased function and only four externally aided schemes/projects will only be continued in the Xth Plan period. During the Annual plan a provision of Rs. 1862.21 lakh is kept. During Xth

Plan period additional central assistance to the tune of Rs. 125 crore is estimated. Honourable Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has advocated in the meeting of National Development Council held on 1st September 2001 that Planning Commission must form a Committee to study and identify areas where external assistance would flow and help needy State like Chhattisgarh to mobilise extra budgetary resources for overall development. At present, almost four fifths of the EAP funds are flowing in to few States only and corrective measures are required to remove the distributional inequality.

33. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

33.1 To absorb counter part funds expected to be made available by Govt. of India in respect of centrally Sponsored Scheme requisite outlay is provided for such schemes. About 88 such schemes are being implemented in the State. During 5 month of the Annual Plan 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 147.02 crore (72.68 crore as Central share and Rs 74.34 crore as State share) was made, as against this Rs 189.95 crore (Provisional) (136.56 crore as Central share and Rs 53.39 crore as State share) was spent. Similarly during Annual Plan 2001-02, a provision of Rs 907.41 crore (Rs 424.81 crore as Central Share and Rs 482.60 crore as State Share) was proposed. During X th Plan period Central assistance of Rs 4891.52 crore is estimated, combining normal central assistance, ACA for externally aided projects and others (including APDP, AIBP, SD, PMGY and ACA).

33.2 In the Approach Paper to X th Five Year Plan (2002-07) reduction of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) through transfer to State convergence and weeding is suggested. In the meeting of National Development Council, the State has advocated that all scheme of development should be conceived, designed and must originate at the level of the State Govt. and the role of Central Government should be limited to financially supporting such initiation which meet mutually agreed parameters. Therefore, Centrally Sponsored Schemes ought really to be Centrally Supported Scheme or State Initiated Scheme. The past experience regarding CSS does not in any way suggest that there can be any guarantee against

the spawning of new Centrally Sponsored Scheme that may replace the once weeded out or converged. The responsibility for conceiving and designing scheme and projects should be vested in the State Govt. and the role of Central Govt. is one of setting broad guidelines for seeking its financial assistance for such schemes. In this way there should be neither any role conflict nor an overlap between the two. The entire range of activities from sanctioning of the scheme to their monitoring should ordinarily rest with the States and the Centre should step in only to guide to state regarding the best practices enriching the analytical vigour for evolution and so on. Also the Transfer of these scheme must be accompanied by matching devolution of resources to the State, particularly to this new emerging State otherwise it would not be possible for the State to carry on these schemes.

34. Resources for Plan Finances :-

The macro-economic frame work of the X th Five Year Plan assume that the bulk of the improvement in public savings will have to come from the Government. Greater revenue raising is anticipated through tax/ local efforts by Panchyati Raj Institutions, particularly in view of the focus on Pradhan Mantri Grmodaya Yojna (PMGY), Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), additional grant under special category status to this State, rescheduling of central loans, special central assistance for a new Capital City, package to fight Naxalism in the State, re-assements of calamity relief fund, revision of coal royalty rates etc. The State has also kept budgetary deficit low and non Plan salary bill at 40 per cent of the total expenditure of the State , not to set up as many as 25 Companies/ Corporations which existed in undivided MP and also adopted various economy measures. The Planning Commission has also projected outlay for the X th Plan at five and half times of the current year (2001-02) level and that of the Annual Plan 2002-03 at 10 per cent over the current year (2001-02) level,. The Govt. has also discussed the State's resources of the Xth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 with the Financial Resources Division of the Planning Commission recently. The outlay proposed for the Xth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 is appended at Annexure -1.

STATE - CHHATTISGARH

Xth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

(Rs. in lakh)

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Xth FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1 - 01	Agriculture & Allied Activities		
2401	Crop Husbandry (Agriculture Production including horticulture)	36016	
2402	Soil & Water Conservation		
	a. Agriculture Deptt.	1950	
	b. Forest Deptt.		
2403	Animal Husbandry	11297	
2404	Dairy Development		
2405	Fisheries	2376	
2406	Forestry & Wild life	41258	
2408	Food Storage and Warehousing(PDS)		
2415	Agriculture Research & Education	6758	
2425	Cooperation	12071	
	Drought Proofing		
	Sub - Total -1.01	111726	
1-02	Rural Development		
2501	Special Programme For Rural Development (SJGSY/IRDP)	6221	
2505	Rural employment(EAS/JGSY)	59708	
2506	Land Reforms	1145	
2515	Other Rural Development Programme (CD/Panchayat)	66853	
2515	Rural Road	157895	157895
	Sub - Total -1.02	291822	
1.04	Irrigation & Flood Control		
2701	Major & Medium Irrigation	282876	
2702	Minor Irrigation		
	(i) Irrigation Department.	98795	
	(ii) Agriculture Department		
	(a) Construction of Wells	2297	
	(b) MICRO/MINOR, Irrigation	2495	
2705	Command Area Development.	853	
2711	Flood Control	237	
	Sub Total - 1.04	387553	

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Xth FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
1.05	Energy		
2801	Power (Chhattisgarh Electricity Board)	9616	5258
2802	Non- conventional Sources of Energy	4295	
	Sub- Total - 1.05	13911	
1.06	Industries Minerals		
2852	Major & medium Industries	4855	
2851.1	Handloom	2313	
2851.2	Khadi & Village Industries	726	
2851.3	Handicrafts	150	
2851.4	Sericulture	8203	
2851.5	Leather Development	663	
2851.6	Small Scale Industries	3553	
2853	Mining	4232	
	Sub - Total - 1.06	24695	
1.07	Transport		
3053	Civil Aviation	395	
3054	Roads & Bridges	43145	
	Sub Total-1.07	43540	
1.09	Science, Technology & Ecology		
3425	Science & Technology	403	
3435	Ecology & Environment (Pollution Control Board)	987	
	Sub Total-1.09	1390	
1.10	General Economic Services		
3451	State, Planning Board (MLA Fund)	9100	
3452	Tourism	4705	
3454	Survey & Statistics	111	
3470	Other General Economic Services (Weights & Measure)	5268	
	Sub Total-1.10	19184	
2	Social Services-General		
2202	School Education	236479	
	(a) School Education (CPI)	71353	5274
	(b) School Education (TWD)	134661	
	(c) School Education (S.C.W.)	30465	
2202.1	Adult Education	679	
2202.2	Higher Education	19074	
2203	Technical Education	5629	
2204	Sports & Youth Welfare	2463	
2205	Arts & Culture	2139	

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Xth FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
2210	Medical & Public Health	38163	5274
	(a) Health, Family Welfare & Food and Drug Control	36947	5274
	(b) Medical Education	916	
	(c) Indian System of Medicine	300	
2210.1	ESI Corporation	584	
2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	96987	5258
2216	Housing and Urban development	102797	
	(a) Housing	12103	
	(b) Rental Housing	1579	
	(c) Town & Country Planning	2834	
	(d) Urban Project	916	
	(e) Urban Development & Welfare	22105	
	(f) State Capital Project	63260	
2216.1	Rural Housing (IAY)	7982	5258
2220	Information & Publicity	395	
2225	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	35170	
	(a) Welfare of Scheduled Caste	11976	
1218.34	(b) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	13405	
	(c) Welfare of OBC & Minority	9789	
2230	Labour & Labour Welfare	458	
2230.1	Manpower Planning	7168	
	(a) Craftsmen Training	6079	
	(b) Employment Services	1089	
2235	Social Welfare	2779	
2235.1	Women & Child Welfare	3734	
2236	Nutrition	27852	5258
2252	Legal aid to Poor	221	
2252.1	Infrastructural Facilities to Judiciary	734	
	Sub Total - 2	591487	
3	General Services		
2056	Welfare of Prisoners	332	
2058	Stationery & Printings	403	
2059	Public Works	13704	
2059.1	Finance	253	
	Sub Total - 3	14692	
	Grand Total	1500000	189475

STATE - CHHATTISGARH

Annual Plan 2002-2003

(Rs. in lakh)

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Annual Plan 2002-2003	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1 - 01	Agriculture & Allied Activities		
2401	Crop Husbandry (Agriculture Production including horticulture)	4562	
2402	Soil & Water Conservation		
	a. Agriculture Deptt.	247	
	b. Forest Deptt.		
2403	Animal Husbandry	1431	
2404	Dairy Development		
2405	Fisheries	301	
2406	Forestry & Wild life	5226	
2408	Food Storage and Warehousing(PDS)		
2415	Agriculture Research & Education	2856	
2425	Cooperation	1529	
	Drought Proofing		
	Sub - Total -1.01	16152	
1-02	Rural Development		
2501	Special Programme For Rural Development (SJGSY/IRDP)	788	
2505	Rural employment(EAS/JGSY)SGRY	7563	
2506	Land Reforms	145	
2515	Other Rural Development Programme (CD/Panchayat)	8468	
2515	Rural Road	20000	20000
	Sub - Total -1.02	36964	
1.04	Irrigation & Flood Control		
2701	Major & Medium Irrigation	35831	
2702	Minor Irrigation		
	(i) Irrigation Department.	12514	
	(ii) Agriculture Department		
	(a) Construction of Wells	291	
	(b) MICRO/MINOR, Irrigation	316	
2705	Command Area Development.	108	
2711	Flood Control	30	
	Sub Total - 1.04	49090	

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Annual Plan 2002-2003	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
1.05	Energy		
2801	Power (Chhattisgarh Electricity Board)	1218	666
2802	Non- conventional Sources of Energy	544	
	Sub- Total - 1.05	1762	
1.06	Industries Minerals		
2852	Major & medium Industries	615	
2851.1	Handloom	293	
2851.2	Khadi & Village Industries	92	
2851.3	Handicrafts	19	
2851.4	Sericulture	1039	
2851.5	Leather Development	84	
2851.6	Small Scale Industries	450	
2853	Mining	836	
	Sub - Total - 1.06	3428	
1.07	Transport		
3053	Civil Aviation	50	
3054	Roads & Bridges	5465	
	Sub Total-1.07	5515	
1.09	Science, Technology & Ecology		
3425	Science & Technology	51	
3435	Ecology & Environment (Pollution Control Board)	125	
	Sub Total-1.09	176	
1.10	General Economic Services		
3451	State, Planning Board (MLA Fund)	1820	
3452	Tourism	596	
3454	Survey & Statistics	14	
3470	Other General Economic Services (Weights & Measure)		
	Sub Total-1.10	2430	
2	Social Services-General		
2202	School Education	27954	668
	(a) School Education (CPI)	9038	668
	(b) School Education (TWD)	15057	
	(c) School Education (S.C.W.)	3859	
2202.1	Adult Education	86	
2202.2	Higher Education	2416	
2203	Technical Education	713	
2204	Sports & Youth Welfare	312	
2205	Arts & Culture	271	

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	Annual Plan 2002-2003	
		Proposed out lay	Out of which PMGY
1	2	3	4
2210	Medical & Public Health	4834	668
	(a) Health, Family Welfare & Food and Drug Control	4680	668
	(b) Medical Education	116	
	(c) Indian System of Medicine	38	
2210.1	ESI Corporation	74	
2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	12285	666
2216	Housing and Urban development	13021	
	(a) Housing	1533	
	(b) Rental Housing	200	
	(c) Town & Country Planning	359	
	(d) Urban Project	116	
	(e) Urban Development & Welfare	2800	
	(f) State Capital Project	8013	
2216.1	Rural Housing (IAY)	1011	666
2220	Information & Publicity	50	
2225	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	4455	
	(a) Welfare of Scheduled Caste	1517	
1218.34	(b) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	1698	
	(c) Welfare of OBC & Minority	1240	
2230	Labour & Labour Welfare	58	
2230.1	Manpower Planning	908	
	(a) Craftsmen Training	770	
	(b) Employment Services	138	
2235	Social Welfare	352	
2235.1	Women & Child Welfare	473	
2236	Nutrition	3528	666
2252	Legal aid to Poor	28	
2252.1	Infrastructural Facilities to Judiciary	93	
	Sub Total - 2	72922	
3	General Services		
2056	Welfare of Prisoners	42	
2058	Stationery & Printings	51	
2059	Public Works	1436	
2059.1	Finance	32	
	Sub Total - 3	1561	
	Grand Total	190000	24000

