



# **Draft ANNUAL PLAN**

**2007-2008  
(Volume - I)**

**GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH  
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

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Vol. I

GOVERNMENT REGIONAL PRESS  
RAJNANDGAON



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2006

# छत्तीसगढ़



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**Govt. of Chhattisgarh**

**Proposed Annual Plan Outlay for the Year 2007-08**

S.N.	Development Code	Sectorwise Break-up	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)						
			State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central	
			State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)	
0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	1 00 0000	General Economic Services							
01	1 01 0000	(I) Agriculture & Allied Services	20369.34	5855.99	26225.33	20275.89	4284.95	50786.17	
02	1 02 0000	(II) Rural Development	47573.94	95.00	47668.94	433.88	300.50	48403.32	
03	1 03 0000	(III) Special Area Development Programme	3101.83	0.00	3101.83	0.00	0.00	3101.83	
04	1 04 0000	(IV) Irrigation & Flood Control	93215.00	5285.00	98500.00	8077.00	0.00	106577.00	
05	1 05 0000	(V) Energy	47500.00	0.00	47500.00	0.00	0.00	47500.00	
06	1 06 0000	(VI) Industries & Minerals	15434.30	30.25	15464.55	876.70	108.00	16449.25	
07	1 07 0000	(VII) Transport	80300.00	0.00	80300.00	0.00	2813.00	83113.00	
08	1 08 0000	(VIII) Science, Technology & Environment	39482.44	480.00	39962.44	2824.00	1346.00	44132.44	
09	1 09 0000	(IX) General Economic Services	13680.96	431.29	14112.25	3540.76	2501.56	20154.57	
10	2 00 0000	(X) Social Services	181046.51	65696.32	24742.83	43045.73	20798.88	310587.44	
11	3 00 0000	(XI) General Service	5278.00	0.00	5278.00	0.00	0.00	5278.00	
		Grand Total	546982.32	77873.85	624856.17	79073.96	32152.89	736083.02	

**Government of Chhattisgarh**  
**Proposed Annual Plan Outlay for the Year 2007-08**

S.N.	Development Code	Scheme Code	Development Details / Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)						
				State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central	
				State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			<b>(I) Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b>							
1	01010	2401	Agriculture Husbandry	0.00	90.97	<b>90.97</b>	90.99	57.12	<b>239.08</b>	
2	01011	2401	Agriculture Production	2174.00	1616.94	<b>3790.94</b>	6791.76	2126.20	<b>12708.90</b>	
3	01012	2401	Horticulture	856.11	3703.39	<b>4559.50</b>	12520.25	55.00	<b>17134.75</b>	
4	01021	2402	Soil & Water Conservation	520.00	0.00	<b>520.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>520.00</b>	
5	01030	2403	Animal Husbandry & Dairy	7849.87	246.32	<b>8096.19</b>	670.73	2010.85	<b>10777.77</b>	
6	01050	2405	Fisheries	510.00	198.37	<b>708.37</b>	202.16	10.78	<b>921.31</b>	
7	01082	2415	Agriculture Research	500.00	0.00	<b>500.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>500.00</b>	
8	01090	2425	Cooperation	6670.00	0.00	<b>6670.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>6670.00</b>	
9	01100	2408	Public Distribution System	1289.36	0.00	<b>1289.36</b>	0.00	25.00	<b>1314.36</b>	
			<b>(I) Total</b>	<b>20369.34</b>	<b>5855.99</b>	<b>26225.33</b>	<b>20275.89</b>	<b>4284.95</b>	<b>50786.17</b>	
			<b>(II) Rural Development</b>							
1	02011	2501	Integrated Rural Dev. Prog.	2550.00	0.00	<b>2550.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>2550.00</b>	
2	02012	2501	DPAP	2030.42	0.00	<b>2030.42</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>2030.42</b>	
3	02020	2505	Rural Employment	8737.60	0.00	<b>8737.60</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>8737.60</b>	
4	02040	2408	Annapoorna Dal Bhat Kendra	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	
5	02050	2029	Land Reforms	15.00	95.00	<b>110.00</b>	95.00	300.50	<b>505.50</b>	
6	02060	2515	Other Rural Development Programme	20150.92	0.00	<b>20150.92</b>	338.88	0.00	<b>20489.80</b>	
7	02062	2515	Panchayats	14090.00	0.00	<b>14090.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>14090.00</b>	
			<b>(II) Total</b>	<b>47573.94</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>47668.94</b>	<b>433.88</b>	<b>300.50</b>	<b>48403.32</b>	
			<b>(III) Special Area Development Programme</b>							
1	03010	2202	Grant under Proviso to article 275(1)TD	2685.83	0.00	<b>2685.83</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>2685.83</b>	
2	03010	5054	Grant under Proviso to article 275(1)PWD	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	
3	03010	2210	Grant under Proviso to article 275(1) DHS	116.00	0.00	<b>116.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>116.00</b>	



S.N.	Development Code	Scheme Code	Development Details / Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)					
				State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central
				State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	03010	2702	Grant under Proviso to article 275(1) WRD	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
			<b>(III) Total</b>	<b>3101.83</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3101.83</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3101.83</b>
			<b>(IV) Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>						
1	04010	2700	Major Irrigation	11515.00	1320.00	12835.00	2680.00	0.00	15515.00
2	04020	2701	Medium Irrigation	15225.00	330.00	15555.00	670.00	0.00	16225.00
3	04021	2702	Minor Irrigation	61920.00	985.00	62905.00	2072.00	0.00	64977.00
5	04022	2702	Minor Irrigation - (Agriculture)	4155.00	0.00	4155.00	0.00	0.00	4155.00
4	04030	2705	Command Area Development Authority	0.00	2650.00	2650.00	2655.00	0.00	5305.00
6	04040	2711	Flood Control	400.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
			<b>(IV) Total</b>	<b>93215.00</b>	<b>5285.00</b>	<b>98500.00</b>	<b>8077.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>106577.00</b>
			<b>(V) Energy</b>						
1	02011	2501	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	670.82	0.00	670.82	0.00	0.00	670.82
2	05011	2801	Power CSEB	40000.00	0.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	40000.00
3	05013	2810	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	6829.18	0.00	6829.18	0.00	0.00	6829.18
			<b>(V) Total</b>	<b>47500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>47500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>47500.00</b>
			<b>(VI) Industries &amp; Minerals</b>						
1	06012	2851	Handloom	599.00	10.25	609.25	10.25	20.00	639.50
2	06013	2851	Khadi & Village Industry	400.90	0.00	400.90	0.00	0.00	400.90
3	06014	2851	Handicraft	725.98	20.00	745.98	866.45	0.00	1612.43
4	06016	2851	Sericulture	1108.42	0.00	1108.42	0.00	0.00	1108.42
5	06020	2852	Industry (Excluding V-I)	400.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
6	06021	2851	Major & Medium Industries	2500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00
7	06022	2851	Rural & Small Industry	7700.00	0.00	7700.00	0.00	88.00	7788.00
8	06030	2885	Mineral Resources	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00
			<b>(VI) Total</b>	<b>15434.30</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>15464.55</b>	<b>876.70</b>	<b>108.00</b>	<b>16449.25</b>
			<b>(VII) Transport</b>						

S.N.	Development Code	Scheme Code	Development Details / Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)					
				State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central
				State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	07030	3053	Aviation	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	07040	3054	Roads & Bridges	80000.00	0.00	80000.00	0.00	2813.00	82813.00
3	07050	2041	Transport	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
			<b>(VII) Total</b>	<b>80300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>80300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2813.00</b>	<b>83113.00</b>
			<b>(VIII) Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>						
1	09010	3425	Scientific Research (C. COST)	115.51	0.00	115.51	0.00	0.00	115.51
2	09011	2852	Information Technology & E-Governance	0.00	100.00	100.00	1104.00	946.00	2150.00
3	09020	3435	Ecology & Environment	162.00	0.00	162.00	0.00	0.00	162.00
4	01060	2406	Forestry & Wild Life	39204.93	380.00	39584.93	1720.00	400.00	41704.93
			<b>(VIII) Total</b>	<b>39482.44</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>39962.44</b>	<b>2824.00</b>	<b>1346.00</b>	<b>44132.44</b>
			<b>(IX) General Economic Services</b>						
1	10015	3451	Planning Board	4550.00	0.00	4550.00	0.00	0.00	4550.00
2	10016	3451	Infrastructure Development for State Planning	850.00	0.00	850.00	0.00	0.00	850.00
3	10020	3452	Tourism	5570.00	430.00	6000.00	3540.00	0.00	9540.00
4	10030	3454	Census, Survey & Statistics	21.96	1.29	23.25	0.76	1.56	25.57
5	10030	3454	Gazetteer & Statistical Memorials	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
6	10040	2408	Civil Supply	2680.00	0.00	2680.00	0.00	2500.00	5180.00
			<b>(IX) Total</b>	<b>13680.96</b>	<b>431.29</b>	<b>14112.25</b>	<b>3540.76</b>	<b>2501.56</b>	<b>20154.57</b>
			<b>(X) Social Services</b>						
	11000	2250	<b>Social Services ( Religious Trust &amp; Endowment)</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>1</b>			<b>Education</b>						
1.1	11011	2202	School Education (Others) SE	2488.09	0.00	2488.09	0.00	0.00	2488.09
1.2	11013	2202	Adult Education	0.00	697.18	697.18	0.00	0.00	697.18
1.3	11012	2202	Higher Education	11022.24	111.10	11133.34	209.90	12.94	11356.18
1.4	11014	2202	School Education (Primary) TD	13396.06	3739.22	17135.28	2284.00	0.00	19419.28
1.5	11014	2202	School Education (Primary) SE	6977.65	22590.70	29568.35	3842.05	0.00	33410.40

S.N.	Development Code	Scheme Code	Development Details / Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)					
				State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central
				State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.6	11015	2202	School Education (Middle) TD	14779.05	366.60	<b>15145.65</b>	366.60	331.54	<b>15843.79</b>
1.7	11015	2202	School Education (Middle) SE	9484.26	35.00	<b>9519.26</b>	35.00	96.27	<b>9650.53</b>
1.8	11020	2202	Technical Education	1224.00	0.00	<b>1224.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>1224.00</b>
1.9	11030	2202	Sports & Youth Welfare	2823.00	100.00	<b>2923.00</b>	100.00	0.00	<b>3023.00</b>
<b>2</b>	11040	2403	Art & Culture	576.00	75.00	<b>651.00</b>	75.00	0.00	<b>726.00</b>
3.1	11050	2210	Director of Health services	22525.50	913.00	<b>23438.50</b>	1054.00	8966.00	<b>33458.50</b>
3.2	11051	2210	Director, Indian System of medicine & Homeopathy	2779.82	0.00	<b>2779.82</b>	0.00	640.00	<b>3419.82</b>
3.3	11052	2210	Director Medical education	3415.32	0.00	<b>3415.32</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>3415.32</b>
3.4	11053	2210	Commissioner, food & drugs	100.00	0.00	<b>100.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>100.00</b>
3.5	11060	2210	Employees State Insurance	321.41	0.00	<b>321.41</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>321.41</b>
4	11070	2215	Water Supply	300.00	21120.00	<b>21420.00</b>	6754.00	0.00	<b>28174.00</b>
5	11071	2215	Sanitation	0.00	1080.00	<b>1080.00</b>	3246.00	0.00	<b>4326.00</b>
6	11081	2216	Housing	1700.00	0.00	<b>1700.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>1700.00</b>
7	11082	2216	Rural Housing (Rural Development Depts..)	1903.00	0.00	<b>1903.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>1903.00</b>
8	11083	2216	Rental Housing	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
9	11090	2217	Urban Development	220.00	500.00	<b>720.00</b>	3200.00	0.00	<b>3920.00</b>
10	11092	2217	Urban Administration	4626.00	0.00	<b>4626.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>4626.00</b>
11	11093	2217	Urban Welfare	460.00	2760.00	<b>3220.00</b>	9559.15	0.00	<b>12779.15</b>

S.N.	Development Code	Scheme Code	Development Details / Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)					
				State Resources			Central Resources		State + Central
				State schemes	For Central Sponsored Schemes	Total of column (4+5)	For Central Sponsored Schemes	For Central Sector Scheme	Grand Total (6 to 8)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	11094	2217	State Capital - Naya Raipur Dev. Authority	45000.00	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	45000.00
13	11094	2217	State Capital - Housing & Environment	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
14	11095	2217	Urban Projects	0.00	478.00	478.00	718.00	0.00	1196.00
15	11100	2220	Information & Publicity	60.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
16	11110	2225	Welfare of OBC	2698.15	0.00	2698.15	0.00	0.00	2698.15
17	11111	2225	Welfare of SC	3705.38	132.17	3837.55	132.17	0.00	3969.72
18	11112	2225	Welfare of Tribes	11899.67	111.03	12010.70	111.03	477.17	12598.90
19	11121	2230	Labour & Labour welfare	55.00	128.32	183.32	119.83	0.96	304.11
20	11122	2230	Craftsmen Training	1224.00	0.00	1224.00	480.00	0.00	1704.00
21	11123	2230	Employment Services	120.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
22	11131	2235	Social Welfare - Panchayat	5733.41	4.00	5737.41	4.00	0.00	5741.41
23	11132	2235	Social Welfare - Women & Child Welfare	5700.50	0.00	5700.50	0.00	10274.00	15974.50
24	11140	2236	Nutrition	2250.00	10650.00	12900.00	10650.00	0.00	23550.00
25	11150	2215	Other Social Services (PPS)	858.00	0.00	858.00	0.00	0.00	858.00
26	11151	2235	Legal aid & advise	221.00	0.00	221.00	0.00	0.00	221.00
27	11171	2235	Infrastructure Development for Law Affairs	200.00	105.00	305.00	105.00	0.00	410.00
			<b>(X) Total</b>	<b>181046.51</b>	<b>65696.32</b>	<b>246742.83</b>	<b>43045.73</b>	<b>20798.88</b>	<b>310587.44</b>
			<b>(XI) General Service</b>						
1	12010	2056	Jails	80.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
2	12020	2058	Stationery & Printing	155.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00
3	12030	2055	Police	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	12040	2070	Other Administrative Services	2500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00
5	12050	2059	Public Works (PWD)	2500.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00
6	12060	2070	Finance	43.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	0.00	43.00
			<b>(XI) Total</b>	<b>5278.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5278.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5278.00</b>
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>546982.32</b>	<b>77873.85</b>	<b>624856.17</b>	<b>79073.96</b>	<b>32152.89</b>	<b>736083.02</b>



## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

### I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main stay for 78% population of the State. Agricultural economy is characterized by dependence on nature, low investments, low productivity, mono-cropping, inadequate irrigation facilities, less crop diversification and absence of contract farming.

During 2005-06, agricultural economy achieved 400% growth (India Today Report, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2006) mainly due to following reasons:-

- Assured irrigation through tube wells and Shakambari Scheme.
- Agriculture loans to the farmers at the rate of 9% interest from October 2004.
- Supply of High Yielding Varieties of Seed.
- Cultivation of sugarcane and other cash crops.
- Biodiesel Development Programme.

During XI Plan it is proposed to achieve 4% GDP in agriculture and allied sector by increasing crop intensity from 127 percent to 150 percent and diversification. Some of the important schemes proposed in 2007-08 include:-

- Providing agricultural loans at the rate of 7% interest to the farmers.
- Covering majority of the farmers under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme.
- Starting Krishak Samagra Vikas Yojna.
- Kisan Samridhi Scheme implementation.
- High Yielding Varieties of seed production and distribution to the farmers.
- Promotion of organic and contract farming.
- Promotion of sugar cane and oilseeds pulses and other cash crops cultivation.
- Development of Micro Irrigation schemes, tube wells, anicuts etc.
- Promotion of agro-based industries for value addition employment generation
- Improvement of traditional tribal crops for increasing nutrition & health.
- Cultivation, collection, processing and marketing of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops.

## **Agriculture Research**

In the strategic research three sectors have been identified. They are crop, livestock, fisheries and poultry and agricultural engineering sectors. In crop sector it is proposed to develop aromatic and quality rice as the state has a very good biodiversity of quality and aromatic rice. Similarly the demand for hybrid rice is also increasing with high productivity with quality rice. Efforts would be made during XI plan to develop intensive research programme on aromatic and quality rice and also on hybrid rice.

The state has predominantly tribal dominant districts like Bastar, Sarguja, Jashpur, Raigarh etc. where the tribal grow crops like kodo, kutki, niger, finger millets etc. As there is no breeding programme in these crops, high yielding varieties are not available. Hence during XI plan intensive breeding activities would be initiated on these tribal area crops. Chhattisgarh has a very good potential for development of horticulture crops. But the research in horticulture at present is limited in identifying suitable vegetable crops for the state. During XI plan efforts would be made to develop horticulture crops suitable to the agro-ecological conditions of the state.

The state is declared as a "herbal state" in view of the rich biodiversity of the medicinal aromatic plants. Hence, efforts would be made to collect and evaluate the existing germplasm of these crops and to develop suitable agro-techniques for increasing the productivity without affecting the quality. Rice is a predominant crops grown under a typical broadcast biast system of cultivation. There are only a couple of states like Jharkhand and Orrisa with such kind of rice cultivation but the area under such rice cultivation is very less in those state. Therefore, it is mandatory for the state to intensify the research work on rainfed rice suitable to the three agroclimatic zones of the state.

Looking into the rich biodiversity of rice, tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. in the state, it is proposed to establish a strong centre for biodiversity research and development in the university. Similarly, under national horticulture mission (NHM) and other schemes much importance is given for precision farming. Hence the research support for precision farming would be strengthened.

In the livestock sector efforts would be made to develop the local breed of milch animals and also to improve the feed and fodder status in the state. Chhattisgarh has a good potential for goatary and piggary in tribal dominant areas. Research work in these areas including embryo transfer technology (ETT) would be strengthened. Similarly with considerable surface water bodies in the state, the fisheries sector has a good potential but in the needs good research support. During XI plan all these sectors would be provided with good R&D support.

The use of agricultural implements is very less since animal draught power is very low. It is therefore, necessary to strengthen the research and development activities in agricultural engineering during XI plan. The state has good natural resources for agricultural development. But a systematic survey, mapping and documentation of these natural resources are very essential. Hence, efforts will be made during XI plan to conduct systematic district surveys of agricultural based natural resources in order to utilize them properly for agricultural development in the state.

In the problem oriented research efforts will be made to conduct research work on i) tissue culture propagation of good planting material., ii) decreasing toxic substance in lathyrus, iii) improvement of traditional tribal crops, iv) establishment of second crop in rice fallows, v) development of suitable IPM techniques, vi) wasteland management for agro-forestry etc. Also R&D efforts would be made for developing technologies for remunerative crops, introduction of new crops etc. Above all, efforts would be made to strengthen the faculties in agricultural education like agriculture, agricultural engineering, veterinary and animal sciences and diary technology, Similarly, the library and the extension activities of the university through KVKs would be further strengthened during XI plan.

## **HORTICULTURE**

Horticulture is gaining popularity owing to the high value of horticultural produces than agricultural crops. However,, there needs a greater impetus in boosting irrigation resources in the state and in promoting horticulture in intensive mode in the state. Keeping in view of the above impact an extensive horticulture development programme have been proposed in 11th five year plan including integrated approach of area extension of different horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, medicinal and aromatics with the development of the irrigation source like tube wells post harvest management etc.

## **Fruits**

Among fruits in the state mango is the major crops followed by litchi, cashew, banana, papaya, lime etc. At the end of 10th plan area under these fruit crops is about 34067 ha. and at the end of 11th plan period area extension through different proposed schemes under mango will be about 28800 ha. similarly under litchi will be 8000 ha., cashew 27000 ha, banana 9000 ha., papaya 10000 ha., lime 4941.2 ha. In this way after 11th plan period the total area under fruit crops will become from 34067 ha. to 125067 ha. by this way the produced value of the fruits through additional extended area will be Rs. 1282.76 crore the productivity of fruit crops will increase from 7.04 thousand mt per ha. to 12.12 thousand mt per ha..

## **Vegetable**

The major vegetable grown in Chhattisgarh are tomato, okra, brinjal, cauliflower, pea tomato etc. The total area under these crop is 60205 ha. before 11th plan period. The proposed area extension through different schemes during the 11th plan period. The total area under vegetable crops will become from 60205 to 70280 ha. the value of additionally produced vegetable will be Rs. 26.30 crore and productivity will increase from 10.12 thousand mt per ha. to 14.02 thousand mt per ha.

## **Root and Tuber crops**

The major root and tuber crops grown in Chhattisgarh are onion, potato, sweet potato, colocasia etc. The total area under these crop is 19502 ha. before 11th plan period. The proposed area extension through different schemes during the 11th plan period will be about 20000 ha. in onion similarly in potato 46070 ha. and sweet potato 8261 ha., in this way the total area under root and tuber crops will be become from 19502 to 93833 ha. the value of additionally produced root and tuber will be Rs. 335.74 crore and productivity will increase from 1.09 to 1.56 thousand mt per ha.

## **Spices**

The major spices crops grown in Chhattisgarh are chilli, coriander, garlic, ginger, turmeric and fenugreen etc. The total area under these crop is 22815 ha. before 11th plan period. The proposed area extension through different schemes during the 11th plan period will be about 703 ha. in garlic similarly in ginger 2491 ha., turmeric 638 ha. and fenugreen 1371.7 ha. In this way the total area under spices crops will be become 21661.7 ha. the value of additionally produced spices will be Rs. 14.56 crore and productivity will increase from 1.492 to 1.56 thousand mt per ha.



## **Medicinal and Aromatics**

Chhattisgarh is a repository of a large number of economically, socially and commercially important medicinal, aromatic and dye plants. Some of commercially important medicinal crops like aloe Vera, surpgandha, batch, ashwagandha and in aromatics plants vetivera, lemongrass, E.citriodora, pachouli, palmarosa, and jamarosa will be given sufficient importance during 11th plan period to increase area and production of oils. The area under these crops will increase through different area extension and productivity enhancement programme from 1910 ha. to 61153 ha. Similarly the productivity increase from 1.09 to 4.29 thousand mt per ha.

## **Flowers**

Under floriculture commercially important flowers like rose, marigold, chrysanthemum, tuberose, gladiolus, glardia will be given sufficient emphasis through subsidy to the cultivators for increasing area production and productivity during the plan period. Due to result of these activities area under floriculture will increase from 1508 to 2919 ha. and productivity increase from 5.69 to 4.29 thousand mt per ha. The productivity sowing decrease trend because of increasing area under low productive high value flower crops like rose, tuberose etc.

## **Post Harvest Management**

For providing better prices of horticulture produce during 11th plan period 7 vegetable and fruits processing unit will be established in different parts of state and 14 rural market will be strengthened during the plan period.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

The Animal husbandry Department has augmented Special Livestock Breeding Programs, Fodder Tree Plantation, Rabbit farming, Distribution of Indigenous Cows and Distribution of Bullock pairs, along with the present Livestock Development Scheme in the State. Under the Feed and Fodder Development Plans, it is ambitiously tried to improve the poor nutritive value of paddy straw by the urea treatment and fodder mini kit distribution for development of green fodder. Besides, this on HID pathway synchronously training is planned on modern scientific technology, to departmental staff and Animal owners. With all this activities, the A.H Department plays a pivotal role in socio-economic development of State and inherently supplements the family income, through generation of employment to rural mass. Nutritional availability is targeted at 127.37 gms of milk per day against the present 112.48 gms per capita. Similarly, per capita availability is poised to be 50 from the present

statistical average of 43, through a change in production from 13.88% to 14.52%. The establishment of Kamdhenu Veterinary University is also proposed in the forth-coming year. Veterinary Services & Animal Health Care Schemes, distribution of small animal/ poultry units along with Strengthening of existing Government Animal/Poultry farms is continued with enhanced vigor and determination.

## **FISHERIES**

Fisheries development has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator and play an important role in rural economy and is a cheap and nutritious food. More than 1.50 lakh fishermen are engaged in fish culture and captive activities.

Besides two major river system, 1.55 lakh ha water area is available for fisheries development. During 2005-06, fish production was 1.31 lakh MT. Our fish productivity in village pounds is 2680 kg/ha as against National Average of 2216 kg/ha for the same category.

During XI Plan, we want to boost the fish production for ensuring nutritional security and economic gains to the people. Important schemes include:-

- Achieving self-sufficiency in seed production of Indian major carps.
- Increasing production of quality fish.
- Promoting Prawn and Ornamental Fish culture.
- Helping 1.55 lakh families to cross the poverty line by starting number of beneficiary and welfare schemes for them.

## **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)**

It is one of the few states, where Price Support Scheme (PSS) is being successfully implemented. As on 20-07-2006, we have procured 35.86 lakh MT of paddy from the farmers. We have also procured wheat and Maize but enhanced private trade in the food grains.

Under PDS we are successfully implementing Antyodaya Anna Yojna, Annapoorna Yojna, Chhattisgarh Amrit (Iodized Salt) Yojna, Annapoorna Dal Bhat Yojna.

Special efforts made by the state to improve PDS include:-

- Fair Price Shops 10113 in number are run by Panchayats, women SHGs and other local agencies but not by private traders.

- Food security fund (by providing Rs. 6 crores in the beginning) created to meet out all exigencies.
- Consumer Protection and Welfare agencies created at the district and state level.
- Construction of shop cum godown buildings for all the Fair Price Shops.
- Under Annadoot scheme, delivery of food grains, sugar cane and salt is ensured to each Fair Price Shops by State Civil Supplies Department.

## **COOPERATION**

Cooperative sector was initially oriented towards credit movement but it diversified activities which include credit, banking, input distribution, agro-processing, storage and warehousing etc.

In the state, there are 7254 registered Cooperative Societies, 12 State Level Cooperative, 6 District Central Cooperative Bank, 12 District Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, 16 Urban Cooperative Banks, 1333 PAC-LAMPS and 154 Urban Credit Societies in the field of agriculture and non-agriculture credit business.

Some of the major activities of this sector include :-

- Establishment and assistance to two cooperative sugar factories at Kabirdham and Balod.
- ARGL Credit Stabilization Fund at the Apex level.
- Appropriation of Agriculture Cooperative Loan for reducing agriculture loan at the rate of 7%.
- Loan to SCARDB for providing long-term loan to the farmers.
- Implementation of ICDP projects by availing financial assistance from NCDC.
- Investment in share capital of central cooperative banks.

## **II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

About 45% of the rural population are below poverty line. The State has 29.45% BPL under moderately poor category and 15.55% of BPL under very poor category. During XI Plan it is aimed to bring moderately poor families above the poverty line. This will be achieved by promotion of economic growth, human development and targeted programmes to address the multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

As per 2002-03 BPL Census 152238 families are without any suitable houses. It is proposed to provide houses to all shelter-less families during the XI Plan period. For improving rural economy following schemes are under implementation:-

- World Bank funded District Poverty Reduction Projects to assist 1 lakh families to cross the poverty line.
- Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojna - for providing groups and individual self-employment.
- Indira Aawas Yojna to help 152230 families to own their houses.
- Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna - to provide connectivity to habitations, having populations of 1000 in normal areas and 500 in case of tribal areas.
- Watershed development and drought proofing for soil and water conservation and eco-restoration of the areas for drought proofing.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) – The scheme guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment to each family in 11 districts of the State. 15.34 lakhs rural families have been covered.
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna – It will create employment opportunity with fund security and will create permanent infrastructure in rural areas.
- Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna – It was launched in 8 backward districts of the State for removing bottlenecks in the existing schemes and fill up the gaps to bring all round development in the State.

### **PANCHAYAT SECTOR**

This includes the following schemes :-

- Establishment of Panchayati Raj Training Institutes.
- Salary of Shiksha Karmi (Primary & Middle School)
- Gram Utkarsh Yojna
- Chhattisgarh Gramin Yojana



### **III. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development and Welfare Programmes**

Projects for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), MADA and Cluster Pockets have been formulated for comprehensive development of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. Five Primitive tribes viz. Pahari Korbas, Abujhamars, Baiga, Kamhars and Birhors are being developed under primitive tribes developments programme.

Major components of the schemes under implementation include the following:-

- Educational Development Schemes,
- Social Development Schemes,
- Economic Development Schemes.

The Bastar Development Authority and Sarguja Development Authority have been created for accelerated development of the scheduled tribes of these areas and for development of scheduled castes component plan has been formulated for their comprehensive development.

### **IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**

In the State available surface water is about 59900 Mcum every year. After considering reservation of riparian right of down stream states, the state can utilize about 41780 Mcum of surface water. Currently the State utilizes 13200 Mcum surface water (31.64%). The availability of ground water reserve of the State is estimated as 13678 Mcum whereas the utilization is about 2742 Mcum (20.40%).

Construction of major and medium projects anicuts, diversion channels and tube wells will increase irrigation facilities.

### **V. ENERGY**

Electricity is considered to be one of the most reliable indicators for progress and prosperity of the State. Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB) has planned for commissioning for thermal power projects for almost 5420 MW and hydel power of 560 MW by the end of XI Five Year Plan. The State would be surplus in the power sector almost by 3000 MW even includes of peak demand.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna, habitations having population of 300- will be electrified during the XI Five Year Plan. Under Atal Jyoti Yojna, uninterrupted domestic supply to the rural areas will be ensured. During the Annual Plan 2007-08, 40000 tube wells will be energized.

## **VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS**

### **INDUSTRY**

The State has a vast untapped potential of industrialization and can easily leverage its core strength like low cost land, peaceful industrial work force, availability of power and water, opportunities in infrastructure provisioning and its vast mineral & forest resources. About 1500 small-scale industries (SSI) have been established in the State and new one are getting established. Various products-group-specific parks for development of herbal medicinal, aluminum, metal, readymade garments, Gems & Jewellery Park, Food processing etc. are getting established.

39 large and medium industries have been established during the year 2005-06 with the investment of Rs. 959.27 crores giving employment to 4295 persons. During the 2006-07, around 35 LMI units with investment of Rs. 5500 crores will commence their production.

During the last 5 years, 48 MOU have been executed between groups and state government with investment of Rs. 30000 crores in 22 MOU. The Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) is making effort for setting up of Special Economic Zone and development of industrial growth centres.

### **MINERALS**

Chhattisgarh is rich in coal, iron ore, bauxite, tin, limestone, dolomite, quartzite, diamond and gold. During 2005-06, mineral revenue contributed Rs. 737.85 crores to the state exchequer.

### **Rural Industries**

#### **Handloom**

In the State more than 21000 handloom units are providing employment to about 63000 handloom workers. During the 11th Plan it has been envisaged to generate additional employment to 15000 people under this sector.

#### **Sericulture**

Tasar, Mulberry and eri sericulture has been developed in the State. Nearly 570600 beneficiaries could be benefited under this sector in the 11th Plan period.

## **Handicrafts**

The growth of handicraft is very prosperous but major efforts have to be made in increasing production and boosting exports.

## **VII. TRANSPORT**

Chhattisgarh road infrastructures consists of following road networks :-

- National Highway - 2227 Km.
- State Highway - 3213 Km.
- Major District Roads - 4814 Km.
- Other District Roads and Village Roads - 24678 Km.

During the 11th Plan all roads will be widened and strengthened. Missing bridges will be completed. Construction of by-pass roads will be accelerated.

Under civil aviation, it is proposed to upgrade various airstrips located in the district places.

## **VIII. SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

In the current knowledge era, our development depends crucially on innovative solutions provided by Science & Technology. During 2007-08, schemes of upliftment of young scientist, popular science library, development of science parks, science club and other research programmes will be supported.

### **Information Technology**

The State recognize importance of information and communication technology as key enabler in its economic development and improving quality of life. During this annual plan, the schemes of State Wide Area Network (SWAN), point of presence under State Wide Area Network and capacity building will be implemented.

### **Biotechnology**

Biotechnology has a key role to play for our future prosperity. The state has a biodiversity hotspot and is well poised to assume a significant and leading place in the biotechnology sector.

Some of the major initiatives in the State of Chhattisgarh includes Biotech Park and M.Sc. Medical Biotechnology Course in the medical college of Raipur.

## **IX. FOREST & WILD LIFE**

With 44.21% of its geographical area recorded as forest area and 41.42% forest covers, the State has the third largest forest cover in the country.

Total annual revenue from forest is about Rs. 190 crores. As per the Nistar and grazing policy of the State, people get small timber, fuel wood, bamboo, fodder and non-timber forest produce from the forest free of cost or at subsidized rates. Value of these products per year is about Rs. 1100 crores.

Forestry programmes and operations have the farthest reach where no other development programme is able to deliver. Forestry activities generate 700 lakh mandays of employment to the people. The degraded forest area is to be rehabilitated through bamboo and Jatropha plantations in a mission mode.

Non timber forest produce (NTFP) has to be properly collected, processed and marketed.

### **Wild Life & Biodiversity**

There are 3 National Parks and 11 Sanctuaries rich in flora & fauna. Indravati National Park, Achanakmar, Sitanadi & Udanti sanctuaries have been notified as Project Tiger reserves.

## **X. TOURISM**

The contribution of tourism services in the GDP is high. To fully benefit from national, cultural, regional, ecological tourism, we have to create tourism infrastructure and increase community facilities.

## **XI. SCHOOL EDUCATION**

Through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) we are making schools attractive, interesting and joyful place. We are successfully implementing Mid-day Meal scheme. It has been planned to provide every school with a building, drinking water facility and sanitation facility.

We are helping disadvantaged children on priority basis.

Secondary education is being encouraged through Government, private aided and non-aided schools.

Vocational training for both men and women is being imparted on priority basis in the plans. Agriculture & forest produce processing has been given priority.

## **XII. HIGHER EDUCATION**

There is a clear need to undertake major expansion. There is also serious problem of quality education. New colleges are being set up to provide easier access to the students in educational backward districts.

## **XIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

The State has 15 Engineering Colleges (Govt.-03, Private-10, Autonomous Self Financing-2) offering 15 Post Graduate Courses with intake capacity of 6850 students, 15 under graduate courses in Engineering and Architecture with intake capacity of 440 students and 10 Polytechnics offering 15 diploma level courses with intake capacity of 2315 students.

For techno economic progress of the state, it has been planned to produce competent engineers and skilled technicians.

## **XIV. SPORTS**

Various schemes have been started to encourage sports development in the state. Major schemes include coaching to the players, rural sports meet, women sports meet festival and talent search meet etc.

## **XV. ARTS & CULTURE**

Chhattisgarh has many important sites of archaeological importance and we witness the cultural amalgamation and symbiosis cultures.

Some of the major schemes includes -Excavation and survey, research seminars, artist's welfare fund etc.

## **XVI. HEALTH**

National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) has been launched to address infirmities and problems across rural primary health care. Excellent work has been done in Chhattisgarh show reduction in the rural Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 95/1000 live births in the year 2000 to 61/1000 live births which is lower than the national average of 64/1000 live births. Also immunization, community and hospital deliveries have increased significantly. We are aiming to reduce IMR below 30 per thousand live births by the year 2010.

Attempts are being made to provide clean water for all and sanitation in most of the villages.

A medical college has been established in the most backward district of Bastar and another medical college will also be established at Raigarh. We are integrating modern system of medicines with AYUSH system. An Ayurvedic University having faculty of ayurveda, unani, homoeopathy, yoga and naturopathy is being established at Raipur.

## **XVII. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION**

Under Bharat Nirman it is proposed to tackle habitations that have slipped or have problems with water quality in problematic areas. We are moving from ground water to surface water resources in problematic areas.

Lack of sanitation is directly linked to the number of water borne diseases. Special efforts are being made to provide sanitation in no. of villages.

## **XVIII. URBAN HOUSING AND URBAN PROJECTS AND STATE CAPITAL**

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 aimed at decentralization and creation of democratic governance structures at the local level. The state has carried out the required amendment to the Municipal laws and elections has been held under the supervision of the State Election Commission.

The housing policy of the state is line with the National Housing and Habitat Policy as well as the global shelter adopted by the United Nations in November 1998.

We have started the Atal Awas Yojna for the weaker sections and rental housing schemes. The new capital of the State "Naya Raipur" is planned to preserve local heritage, cultural diversity of the state and conserve natural resources and energy.

## **XIX. LABOUR**

Labour plays an important role in the economic and industrial development of the state and society. Many schemes under implementation include construction of houses for beedi workers, hygiene lab, rehabilitation of bonded labour and Indira Gandhi Sharmik Durghatana Kshatipurti Yojna.

## **XX. EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINING**

The process and growth in the recent years has not generated employment at the pace required for absorbing the labour force. The growth of organized sector and employment in particular has been inadequate. In recent times, several giant industries both in public and private sectors are coming in the state and likely to generate adequate employment and tackle distressed migration of the people from the state.

## **XXI. SOCIAL WELFARE**

The development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups has been enshrined in the constitution and is the most powerful instrument of social empowerment. For rehabilitation and development of disabled various schemes have been started.

## **XXII. WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

We are making special efforts for the women and child development. The ICDS scheme in Chhattisgarh is covering 158 projects in 16 districts of the state out of which 62 projects in rural areas, 11 in urban areas and 85 in tribal areas. In rural Aanganwadi Workers Centres (AWCs) 29437 are sanctioned in this projects. We have established Rajya Mahila Ayog and Rajya Samaj Kalyan Board.

Nutrition programmes has been planned for eradication of malnutrition. Under Women empowerment programmes, we have started Mahila Sashaktikaran Mission.

## **XXIV. GENERAL SERVICES**

The State has 4 central jails, 6 district jails and 17 sub jails with the intake capacity of 5200 prisoners against which 9640 were kept in the jail. Under the plan, industrial worksheds are being constructed at Jagdalpur and Bilaspur for training of prisoners so that after release then can be properly rehabilitated.

# CHAPTER - I

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### AGRICULTURE

#### Introduction

Chhattisgarh has total geographical area around 137.00 lakh hectares and its 43% arable land under cultivation has tremendous potential for agricultural development. Chhattisgarh state has a very diverse soil and climate conditions which favours growing all kinds of crops. The state comprises of 16 districts and divided into three agro climatic zones where there are diverse biophysical characteristics ranging from ecological, physiographic, geological to hydrological variation. As per the 2001 census 80% population of the state with 2.07 crore population are engaged in agriculture. Rice is the main crop of Chhattisgarh which accounts 75 percent of net sown area of state.

**Table 1 : Population depending on Agriculture**

S.No.	Particulars	1991	2001
1	Cultivators	4230	3488
2	Agriculture Laborers	1710	1552
3	House hold Industries	108	159
4	Other Workers	1369	1855
5	Marginal Workers	792	2626
	Total Workers	8399	9680

There are about 30 lakh farmer families in Chhattisgarh and amongst them more than 70% families belong to small and marginal farmer categories. About 33% and 12% of the population belongs to scheduled tribes and scheduled caste categories respectively. Industrialization in the state had decreased the total number of cultivators.

Year	Current %
2001-02	21.42
2002-03	14.22
2003-04	18.40
2004-05	15.19



## Performance of agriculture in the State during X<sup>th</sup> Plan

During X<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan the growth rates of area, production and productivity of all important kharif and rabi crops have been worked out. During kharif season the growth rate of the area of rice was -2.2. This was because of the intensive crop diversification programme adopted by the state government. The decrease in the area in rice could be seen as an increase in growth rates of the areas of other crops like tur, urd, soyabean, niger etc. in the state. But in rabi season the growth rates of area of all crops increased but with a slow pace. The increase in the growth rate in the area of rabi crops is also due to the intensive efforts of the state government for increasing the double cropped area in the state. But as the irrigation sources are meager efforts were made to increase the double cropped area in heavy soils under rainfed conditions and hence there is slow growth in the area.

### Sufficiency in food production

Though the productivity levels of all food grains in the state is lower than the national averages (see Table 3) the total production of food grains in the state are higher than the state requirement (see Table 4) except in oilseeds.

**Table 3 : Comparison of the productivity levels of different crops in Chhattisgarh state to national level productivity**

S.No.	Crop	State Yield (Kg/ha)	National Yield (Kg/ha)
1	Rice	1455	2077
2	Wheat	1024	2713
3	Maize	1370	2039
4	Gram	713	813
5	Tur	603	672
6	Soyabean	882	1210
7	Rape & Mustard	412	1151

**Table 4 : Relative status of production of different cereals, pulses and oilseeds in Chhattisgarh**

(Tones)

S.No.	Crops	Total Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit
1	Cereals	3802205	5648550	+ 1846345
2	Pulses	532177	578670	+ 46493
3	Oilseeds	380338	127010	- 253328

## **XI<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets:**

For increasing the production of all agricultural crops in the state strategic areas have been identified which are as follows:

***Crop diversification:*** Crop diversification was the main emphasis in X Plan and it will continue as main target in XI Plan also. The main objective is to replace rice crop in fragile and un-economical areas and substitute with other suitable crops in different Agro-Climatic Zones (ACZs). The main problem to achieve target is providing High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of pulses and oilseeds. This problem will be addressed through Surajdhara scheme. The rice in fragile environments like rain shadow areas, uplands will be targeted for replacing with suitable pulses and oilseed crops.

***Increasing cropping intensity :*** Chhattisgarh though on an average receives about 1400 mm rainfall, is still a mono-cropped area. This is the main cause for migration of small and marginal farmers besides landless labour. During X five plan, the state government made intensive efforts for increasing double cropping area under rainfed conditions in heavy soils and also through proper water and crop management practices. During XI five year plan, it is proposed to emphasize on this issue and increasing the existing cropping intensity of 127 percent to at least 147-150 percent.

This target will also be achieved through the existing state and central government schemes. For example, the required seed production will be achieved through Annapurna and Surajdhara schemes. Similarly the water management targets will be achieved through Kisan Samridhi, Minor Irrigation, and Micro-Minor Irrigation shallow tube wells etc.

***Organic Farming :*** Chhattisgarh state with very little input of chemicals in agriculture has a very good scope for producing organically grown food, especially in tribal dominant districts. It is, therefore, proposed during XI plan to concentrate on organic farming in those areas where there is tremendous scope. This target will be achieved through both state schemes like NADEP scheme and also through national organic farming scheme. For capacity building of the farmers in this aspect the budget available in other schemes like Farmer's training and tour programmes will be utilized.

***Development of Agro-forestry and Farm forestry :*** In Chhattisgarh there are large wastelands, which are kept fallow since decades. Also, the existing rice bunds are occupying approximately 10 percent of rice area of 36.0 lakh ha. Utilization of these wastelands and rice bunds will be done through agro-forestry and farm forestry technologies. Chhattisgarh state is having huge programme on biodiesels based plantations in general and jatropha in particular. It is, therefore, targeted during XI plan to develop biodiesels in these wastelands and rice bunds.

***Precision farming*** : In order to improve agriculture with limited resources like water and land, precision farming needs boosting. Recognizing this, Chhattisgarh government is planning to encourage precision farming through poly house cultivation, use of drip and sprinkler irrigation for commercial crops and vegetables etc. Fodder is in a great demand in the state and forage production will also be brought under precision farming. It is planned to develop precision farming at least in 15-20 per cent area during the XI plan. This target will be achieved through Sakhambari scheme.

***Development of Forage and Fodder crops*** : In Chhattisgarh state, the cattle are fed with only paddy straw, which causes mal-nutrition in the animals. As a result, though the animal population is high in the state (> 128.0 lakhs), the production of milk is only about 54.42 lakh kg. In the other words, the milk production is less than 500 grams per animal. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the animal health as well as their milk production with proper development of feed and fodder. In view of this it is proposed to take a massive programme on fodder development during XI plan by producing fodder in wastelands through scientific approaches. The required financial support for this target will partially be met from the existing schemes Shakambari scheme, Seed subsidy scheme etc.

***Improving Farm machinery/implements, minor irrigation*** : At present the level of mechanization in the state is 0.6 kw/ha, as against the national average of 1.23 kw/ha. Under this target, intensive efforts will be made to improve the farm mechanization and implements by developing new animal drawn implements as well as modifying the existing tractor drawn implements to suit the soil of Chhattisgarh. Live demonstrations of the implements will be done in farmers' fields and the farmers will be trained in use of these new implements. The target will be met from the budget outlay provided under different schemes that are in operation in the state like, Machine Tractor station scheme, Deepening of wells and bore-wells, Shakambari, low lift pump subsidy scheme, macro-management work plan for promotion of farm mechanization etc.

***Crop Insurance Programme*** : In Chhattisgarh, the agriculture is entirely dependent on the monsoon as the irrigation reservoirs also depend upon the rainfall in the catchments areas. The state government is implementing the crop insurance scheme launched by Govt. of India. Under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), the area covered in the state during X plan is approximately 70.0 lakh hectares with an insurance of Rs. 19622 crores. The number of farmers benefited is 9.42 lacs and the financial liability of the state was Rs. 78.62 crores. It is proposed that at least 20 lakh farmers should be covered under NAIS in each year during XI five year plan.

***Agriculture Credit*** : In Chhattisgarh, the risk bearing capacity of the farmers is low because of limited resources including irrigation. In view of this, the inputs in the crops are very low and thereby the productivity. In order to increase the inputs on the fields there need to be good credit policy in the state. In view of this, emphasis is made in the XI plan proposals for adopting a strong credit policy. During X plan, Chhattisgarh state was first among the others to provide short and medium term loans through cooperatives. It is proposed to reduce the interest rate in XI plan. The agricultural credit flow during the last 3 years viz. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 was 224.0, 330.0 and 510.0 crores respectively. This shows the commitment of the state government to provide short and medium loan to the farmers of Chhattisgarh budget of Rs. 13170.00 lakhs has been provided during XI plan under the scheme farmers, total development scheme and this will be utilized for providing loans to the farmers.

***Demand and Supply Interventions*** : In order to break the vicious circle of poverty linked agricultural performance and also large-scale migrations, the demand side interventions can conveniently be covered with national programmes like Bharat Nirman, Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, and Rural Trade Mechanism etc. The state has comparative advantage to induce demand interventions through crop diversification and inter-sectoral diversification. For example, the scented rice, medicinal and aromatic plants in the state can become geographic indicators, which are of added advantage under TRIPS framework. The state has a great challenge on supply side including good seed material, infrastructure facilities etc. During XI plan, it is proposed to address these issues with the ongoing projects like seed subsidy scheme, non-conventional commercial crop promotion etc.

***Promotion of agro-based industries***: Besides rice, Chhattisgarh state produces minor millets like Kodo-Kutki, Ragi, Niger etc. which have a very high nutritional value in the present era. De-husking of these crops is yet to be mechanized and also fortification of these millets with other vitamins can attract international markets. It is visualized that establishment of modern processing units, dal mills, khandasari units will be useful for value addition of these products and can attract international markets too. In view of this, it is proposed that during XI five year plan budget will be provided for modernization of existing huller mills (Rs. 2000.00 lakhs) modernization of existing dal mills (Rs. 250.00 lakhs), establishment of khandasari units (Rs. 500.00 lakhs) and establishment of agro-processing units (Rs. 2500.00 lakhs). This would help in development of agro-based industries in the state.

***Agriculture marketing and contract farming*** : In Chhattisgarh state, at present 73 regulated mandis and 106 sub mandies are functioning. In 2005-06, the overall arrivals to these mandis increased by 136 percent as compared to 2001-02. These mandis are partially adequate to deal with 45-55 percent of market surplus of cereals and pulses. In regulated markets, infrastructure like storage, transportation, cold chains etc. have to be properly developed. Also, for input supply delivery retailed shops at village cluster level need to be developed. Export centre also need to be developed through CARGO facilities. Contract farming need to be encouraged in scented rice, minor millets and oilseeds at premium price with a legal mechanism for production through contract farming.

***Strengthening of soil testing laboratories*** : In Chhattisgarh state there is a lot of soil variability and soil test based fertilizer application is highly beneficial to the small and marginal farmers. The soil testing laboratories that are existing in the state are very old and there are no facilities for testing micro nutrients. In view of this, it is emphasized that during XI five year plan the soil testing laboratories in the state will be strengthened. Also, mobile soil testing laboratories will be developed to reach the farmers fields for soil testing. A provision of Rs. 256.00 lakhs has been made in XI plan budget for producing mobile vans.

***Establishment of remote sensing and GIS Lab*** : For timely assessment of crop sown area, occurrence of pest and diseases, ground water fluctuations, drought etc. remote sensing play a vital role. Especially in Chhattisgarh state where rainfed agriculture is predominant such real time analyzes will help the administration and policy makers to take quick and timely decision. In order to strengthen the capabilities of the state government officials it is proposed to establish a remote sensing and GIS laboratory in the State. The budget outlay for this during XI plan is Rs. 319.00 lakhs.

***Capacity building***: For implementation of the modern technologies for increasing the crop production, there is need to improve the capacity building of field workers on the agricultural department. A training academy has already been established in X plan and it is at completion stage. During XI plan, it is proposed to make intensive efforts for capacity building of extension workers at all levels. The necessary faculty needed for this would be provided by the agricultural university. The budget layout during XI plan for capacity building is Rs. 450.00 lakhs for training academy, Rs. 14.4 lakhs for farmers training on agricultural machinery.

**Expect outcome during XI Plan :** The state government is planning to address the above issues in mission mode. The main objectives of the mission mode is to increase the overall productivity of all crops by decreasing the rice area in unproductive lands (crop diversification) as well increasing cropping intensity in rice fallows under un-irrigated conditions. Also, intensive efforts would be made to increase the productivity in a sustainable manner by adopting organic farming, integrated pest management, integrated nutrient management as well as integrated crop management practices. This will help not only in improving the agricultural economy of the state but also keeps the environmental balance.

## **Annual Plan (2007-08) Schemes**

### **Budget head- 2401**

#### **1. Scheme : Incentives on NADEP Tank Construction**

Proper nutrition for the crops is the key for successful agriculture. Crops uses a variety of plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micronutrients like zinc, iron, molybdenum, etc. There are many chemical fertilizers which provide these elements to the plants. But it is a well known fact that farm yard manure (FYM) provides complete nutrition to the plants. In addition to this it helps in maintaining the soil health whereas continuous use of chemical fertilizers in high doses is injurious to soil health. Keeping this in view, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Chhattisgarh has started this programme. The assistance for construction of NADEP Tank are Rs. 1200, 800 and 400 for small & marginal SC/ST, small & marginal, general category and medium and large farmers, respectively.

The budget outlay Rs 41.00 lakh was during 2006-07 and Rs. 55.00 lakh proposed during 2007-08.

#### **2. Scheme : Development of existing Govt. Farms.**

There are presently 17 Govt. Agriculture Farms engaged in production, processing and packaging of Foundation seeds produced from Breeder seeds. Certified seeds are also produced in these farms depending upon the availability of land after fulfilling the target of Breeder to Foundation seed production programme.

In the year 2006-07, an allocation of Rs. 70.00 lakh was provided and Rs. 85.00 lakh has been proposed during 2007-08.

### **3. State Sugarcane Development Programme (New State Scheme)**

The Centrally Sponsored "Sustainable Development of Sugarcane cropping system" Scheme is already being implemented in the state since 2000-01, but the some important components has been discontinued from the Central Scheme which are essential for our farmers so, the State Sugarcane Development Scheme has been proposed including discontinued components. The budget outlay proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

### **4. Information and communication support to agriculture production programme :**

The main role of the agriculture department is the extension of technical know-how related agriculture discipline among the farming community. The department has organized Kisan Mela, exhibition, republic day, Rajyotsava though out the year in all districts of the state and state level also. The budget proposed during 2006-07 is Rs. 20.10 lakh for the printing material, audio-visual aid, pamphlets, photographs, etc. In the year 2007-08 Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for aforesaid work.

### **5. Grant-in-aid to private agency (Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar) :**

Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Narayanpur, Bastar is working from longer time in remote area of Narayanpur Bastar to improve the livelihood status of tribal farmer. The mission is working for enhancement of production and productivity of crops through intensive training, demonstration among the tribal people. The state govt. is providing the grant in aid to Ramkrishna Mission Rs. 8.72 lakh per annum since year 2004-05 for above agricultural activities. In the year 2006-07 & 2007-08 Rs. 15.00 lakh & Rs. 20.00 lakh proposed for the same respectively..

### **6. Machine Tractor Station Scheme : (State Sector Scheme):**

Land improving/land-leveling work through bulldozers, ploughing and light cultivation work with wheel type tractors, power tillers are done on hire basis through this Directorate under Machine Tractor Station Scheme. The budget outlay Rs. 80.00 lakh during 2006-07 & proposed Rs. 85.00 lakh for the year 2007-08.

### **7. Crop Insurance :**

National crop insurance scheme introduced from Rabi 1999-2000 season has to be extended to all food crops (cereals, millets, pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops including sugarcane, potato, cotton, ginger, turmeric, chillies, banana etc. and more subsidies have to be provided to the small, marginal, SC, ST and women farmers. The budget outlay Rs. 65.00 lakh during 2006-07 & proposed Rs. 80.00 lakh for the year 2007-08.

## **8. Suraj Dhara Scheme**

To obtain high yield, it is very important that high quality seeds in sufficient quantity at affordable price is made available to the farmer. In order to provide quality seeds to the SC/ST farmers on subsidized price the Department of Agriculture, Chhattisgarh started Suraj Dhara scheme which has three major components viz. (i) Seed exchange programme (ii) Seed self sufficiency programme (iii) Seed production programme.

Therefore, the financial target for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 64.00 lakh and Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

## **9. Annapurna Schemes**

The low yield level of cereal crops in the field of SC/ST farmer due to un-uses of high yielding varieties seeds because of poor economic condition. To obtain high yield it is very important that high quality seeds in sufficient quality at affordable price are made available to the farmers. In order to provide quality seeds to the SC/ST farmers on subsidized price the Department of Agriculture, Chhattisgarh started Suraj Dhara scheme which has three major components viz. (i) Seed exchange programme (ii) Seed self sufficiency programme (iii) Seed production programme.

Therefore, the financial target for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 40.00 lakh and Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

## **10. Niger Development Scheme**

Niger is a valuable oilseeds crops having high medicinal values but unfortunately it is being grown mostly in tribal districts of the state with improper cultivation technique.

To increase production and productivity of niger crops the five year state scheme has been started from 2004-05 in the tribal districts i.e. Jashpur, Surguja, Batar, Jagdalpur and Kanker.

The budget outlay Rs. 20.00 lakh is during 2006-07 and has been proposed Rs. 30.00 for year 2007-08.

## **11. Bio-fuel Development Programme**

Increasing consumption of conventional source of fuel i.e. fossil fuel is causing increase in its price, environmental pollution and decrease in supply because there is a limit of every natural resource. In such circumstances bio-fuel (particularly Jatropha oil) will be proved to be an excellent alternative of conventional source of fuel.



The budget outlay Rs. 110.00 lakh was during 2006-07 and has been proposed Rs. 120.00 for year 2007-08.

## **12. Establishment of State Agriculture Training Academy**

State level agriculture training academy for farmers & officer was need to establish in Chhattisgarh where farmers and officer had to go through special training programme throughout the year by means of audio-visual method. The Department of Agriculture has been involved in doing so since last two years, and got materialize in (1) pay allowances for 22 staff against sanctioned posts (2) necessary equipments, library and furniture.

The budget during 2006-07 was Rs. 74.50 lakh and proposed Rs. 80.00 lakh for the year 2007-08.

## **13. Grant in aid to Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Corporation Limited (CSSADC Ltd.)**

The State Govt. has been established Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Cooperation Limited (CSSADC Ltd.) in the year 2005-06 for the purpose of supply of high quality seeds, bio fertilizer, agriculture implements etc. to the farmers. The Grant in aid during 2006-07 was Rs. 100.00 and proposed for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

## **14. Seed Subsidy Scheme**

It is well known fact that the 30% contribution of the seed in production of crops. The seed subsidy in centrally sponsored scheme is allowed within 10 year release varieties. Being a new state there is shortage of varieties which have been released within 10 years. So State Agriculture Department has plan to provide high yield potential varieties of seeds which are released more than 10 year and proved equal potential to release within 10 year varieties.

The budget outlay of Rs. 164.00 lakh was during 2006-07 and now proposed Rs. 174.00 for year 2007-08.

## **15. Apiculture in Oil Seeds Crop Growing Areas (New State Scheme)**

The tribal & other districts of the state cover large area under oilseed crops. It is proved by different scientists that bees are capable to increase the production of Oilseeds crops, so the scheme has been proposed to increase the production productivity of oilseeds and generate extra income of oilseed growing farmers through production of honey. The budget outlay proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

## **16. Promotion of Non-Traditional Crops (New State Scheme)**

The state has immense potential of non-traditional crops like Tobacco, Cotton, and Jute etc. which can bring the drastic socio economic change of the farming communities. The scheme has been proposed to promote the non-traditional crops for socio-economic change of the farmers. The budget outlay proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

## **17. Farmers Total Development Scheme (Krishak Samagra Vikas Yojna)**

Following components has been proposed under the scheme for overall Development of farmers. The budget outlay proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 1000.00 lakh.

### **a. Distribution of Seed without any charge at the time of distribution**

The poor economic status of SC/ST farmers of the state is major hindrances to adopt modern Agricultural Techniques so, they achieve low yield of Crops. The state department of agriculture has plan to distribute the improved seeds varieties of different crops to the farmer without any charge during distribution with a contract that they will return the same quantity of seeds as much as they have received under the scheme.

The difference amount of distributed seed price and the amount of selling of seed received from the farmers would be paid by the state department of agriculture

### **b. Distribution of Seed Minikits**

The improved seeds minikit of different crops should be distributed to the farmers on 10% price and the rest 90% will be paid by state department of agriculture to supplying agencies through the availability of High Yielding Varieties.

The main aim of the components is to increase the production productivity of different crops.

### **c. Construction of Seed procurement Godown**

The seed is most important input in crop production but its storage facilities are very poor in our farmers. The construction of seed procurement godown about 10 tons capacity has been proposed as 100% aid. The organization of co-operative societies of the farmers in each village panchayats is proposed for care and maintenance of the seed procurement godown.

**d. The Promotion of Crop Diversification**

The incentives on various agriculture inputs are proposed to the farmers for encourages crop diversification in the state for enhancing their socio-economic status.

**e. Assistance on Construction of Vermi Compost/Nadep Compost BGA unit**

The injudicious use of chemical pesticides and imbalance use of fertilizer are the hazardous to human health and soil health respectively so the assistance on construction of vermi compost/Nadep compost/BGA units is proposed to promote the organic farming.

**f. Crop productivity award**

To promote the healthy competitions among the farming community of various village panchayats the crop productivity awards has been proposed under the schemes at district and state level.

**18. MACRO-MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

The Centrally sponsored Macro Management Scheme are being implemented with the following objectives :

1. To increase the production and productivity of cereals (Paddy and Wheat) and Sugarcane
2. For popularizing the early and short duration varieties.
3. To increase crop production by balance and integrated use of fertilizer.
4. To promote the soil and water conservation NWDPR scheme is being implemented.
5. Promotion of farm mechanization to minimize the dependency on labour problem at crucial time.
6. River valley project and flood prone scheme for prevention of land degradation by integrated approach in catchments area, improvement of land capability, prevention of soil loss.

**Target :**

Programme for 2006-07	Programme for 2007-08
460.80 lakh	506.00 lakh

## **Justification :**

### **1. Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping System Area :**

To promote the vertical growth of cereals the popularizing the high yielding varieties, demonstration on cropping system, use of bio-fertilizer, demonstration on IPM components are included in the scheme.

### **2. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based cropping system areas :**

To increase the production and productivity of sugarcane crops in the state, the financial support for multiplication, production and distribution of seeds, popularization of tissue culture planting material, promotion for intercropping components are included in the scheme.

### **3. Balance and Integrated Use of Fertilizer**

To increase the production and productivity of different crops the balanced and integrated use of fertilizer scheme is being implemented. The farmers are motivated for the use of green manure, vermi compost, organic manure and micro-nutrient, etc.

### **4. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)**

National Watershed Development Project for rainfed area is being sponsored by Govt. of India. Actually it was started in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1990-91 under VIIIth Five Year Plan in 385 blocks having less than 30% assured irrigated area. The total area of 385 selected watersheds was 852753 ha. with estimated expenditure of Rs. 129.42 crore. The watersheds selected during VIIIth plan were taken for development during IXth plan also and then it was decided to continue the programme in Xth five year plan with same watershed as per the new guidelines circulated by the GOI. Earlier watersheds were realigned & restricted to 500 hect. area per watershed. A total area of 1.307 lakh ha covering 185 watersheds have been earmarked for development under NWDPR project in Chhattisgarh.

## **5. River valley Project and Flood Prone River Scheme (RVP & FPR)**

### **Objectives :**

1. Prevention of land degradation by adoption of multi-disciplinary integrated approach of soil conservation and watershed management in the catchments areas
2. Improvement of land capabilities and moisture regime in the watersheds areas.
3. Promotion of land use to match land capability.
4. Prevention of soil loss from the catchments and to reduce siltation of multi-purpose reservoirs
5. People's involvement in the management of catchments.
6. Up gradation of planning skills and execution of land development programmes in the catchments areas.

## **6. Promotion of Farm Mechanization**

Under this Scheme with 90% GOI share and 10% State share, tractor upto 35 PTO HP, Power Tillers of 8 BHP & above, Hand tools, bullock driven/tractor driven/power driven/Self propelled machines are distributed amongst farmers with maximum subsidy of 25% In 2004-05, 295 tractors, 33 power Tillers, 354 power driven implements and 16,376 Hand Tools/ Bullock Driven Implements were distributed.

## **7. New Intervention**

Macro-management scheme guidelines provide to the department to utilize the 10% amount of total budget allocated as per their need. The components like purchase of breeder seed, strengthening of Laboratory, strengthening of field functionaries, farmer fair, study tour of women farmer etc. or proposed.

## **19. ISOPOM SCHEME Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulse, Oil palm and Maize)**

ISOPOM (Integrated scheme of oilseeds, pulse, oil palm and maize) was previously known as technology mission (TMOP & M). The objectives of ISOPOM scheme is to increase the area, production and productivity of oilseeds, pulse and maize crop for self-sufficiency in pulses & oilseeds.

### **Target :**

Programme for 2006-07	Programme for 2007-08
Rs. 420.46 lakh	Rs. 290.00 lakh

## **20. Intensive Cotton Development Programme**

Cotton is an important crop and is being grown in some districts of Chhattisgarh (Dantewada, Jagdalpur, Rajanandgaon & Kawardha) with low input technology. The centrally sponsored scheme for cotton is proposed to promote this crop in the state during 2005-06.

The budget outlay proposed Rs. 2.02 lakh during 2006-07 and Rs. 3.00 lakh for the year 2007-08.

## **21. Micro Irrigation Scheme (MIS Scheme)**

As we know that water is most precious component for the life and for crop also. At present the irrigation potential in the state is only 28% which is very low. The irrigation potential can be increased with the use of micro irrigation devices like sprinkler and drip system. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been proposed during 2006-07 with budget outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh and Rs. 778.50 lakh for the year 2007-08.

The 40% subsidy will provide to the farmer under central scheme and 30% by State Govt. and rest 30% amount would be paid by the beneficiaries.

## **22. Replacement of Old Machinery**

Most of the departmental machines running on custom hiring basis have completed their average working life. This scheme is very popular amongst the farmer as they can hire the newly developed machines and tools if they are not able to purchase the machines even on subsidy. these machines help them save their time and labour and to get more production.

Hence, it is proposed to replace the old tractors with new ones along with the matching implements like mould board plough, dozing attachment etc.

The budget outlay proposed Rs. 3.80 lakh for the year 2007-08.

## **23. "Support to Agricultural Extension Management for Extension Reforms"(ATMA)**

A detailed study at national level have been performed by Central Govt. under NATP and came to the result that there is an urgent need to reform and to make more effective the existing extension system. On the performance of this scheme at seven selected states it is hoped that it will also perform well in Chhattisgarh. Five districts have been selected for implementation and work plan is being prepared through SREP. There is a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh during 2006-07 and proposed to spend Rs. 35.64 lakh during the year 2007-08.

Budget Head- 2402

#### **24. Grant in aid to Soil Testing Laboratory at Bastar :**

As we aware about the importance of nutrients for the plant growth. Balance and integrated use of fertilizers requires soil test values. The soil-testing laboratory of Jagdalpur covers all the three districts of Bastar division and required to fully equipped. Thus, Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2006-07 and Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed during 2007-08 for purchase of sophisticated instruments, office expenses and wages, etc.

#### **25. Augmentation of Ground Water (New State Scheme)**

The water is most precious component of the life. Its conservation is need of the day. The augmentation of ground water scheme was being implemented under the macro-management scheme previously but it has been discontinued from 2005-06. The ground water status of the state is going below down rapidly. So the state agriculture department has proposed these scheme as state scheme to augment the ground water through various soil and water conservation activities. The budget outlay proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 500.00 lakh.

#### **26. Kisan Samridhi Scheme**

Under this scheme the major target is to prevent the farmers from loss in those rain shadow blocks of the state, where there is insufficient rainfall or uneven rainfall in normal monsoon season. Due to uneven or less rainfall, the Kharif crops are adversely affected. To prevent recurring droughts and preventing farmers from going to other states, Department of Agriculture has started this programme from February 2002 in 25 blocks coming under rain shadow areas.

Under this scheme, subsidy is given to the farmers for construction of new tube wells. The budget outlay proposed during 2006-07 is Rs. 1292.00 lakh and proposed for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 1310.00 lakh.

#### **27. Minor Irrigation (Nalkoop) Scheme**

In Chhattisgarh State only 28% area is under irrigation, which is very less compared to total area under cultivation. Without assured irrigation it is not possible to get high returns in crop cultivation.

In order to make available assured irrigation to the farmers, Department of Agriculture has started the Minor Irrigation Scheme under which tube wells are dug with provision of subsidy to the farmers.

This scheme assumes added importance in view of very less period of commissioning of tube wells especially when no major irrigation project is coming up in the immediate future.

The State Govt. has decided to revise subsidy amount Rs. 25000 in place of Rs. 8000 during current year 2006-07.

The budget outlay proposed during 2006-07 is Rs. 486.00 lakh and proposed for the year 2007-08 Rs. 1600.00 lakh.

### **28. Shakambari Scheme**

Under this scheme, Diesel/Elec. Pump sets upto 5 HP are to be distributed on 45% subsidy and also 20% subsidy is to be given on dug wells to the small & marginal farmers. In this scheme, additional subsidy of 30% on both the components is given through on-farm water management Scheme run through NABARD. This scheme has come into existence since year 2005-06.

The budget outlay proposed during 2006-07 was Rs. 568.00 lakh and proposed for the year Rs. 1200.00 lakh.

### **29. Subsidy on distribution of Hand operated Low-Lift-Pump**

Another new scheme of subsidy on low-lift pumps (unit cost Rs. 3500/) has started in 2006-07 under which small and marginal farmers are given 50% additional subsidy through state sector besides 25% of regular subsidy on low-lift pump under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro-Management Work Plan. This is very beneficial for the farmers who take vegetables or other horticultural crops.

The budget outlay proposed during 2006-07 was Rs. 30.00 lakh and proposed for the year Rs. 33.00 lakh.

### **30. Deepening of wells through boring & blasting**

As per the set up sanctioned by the State Govt. in year 2005-06, Assistant Agriculture Engineer offices at Bilaspur and Jagdalpur have been upgraded as Divisional Agriculture Engineer office and 3 new Assistant Agriculture Engineer offices have been sanctioned at Kanker, Ambikapur and Raigarh. For these new offices funds are required for development of infrastructure like tractor shed, machine repair shop, fencing etc. Thus funds are proposed to be provided in the "Minor Works" unit under deepening of wells through drilling & boring scheme under XI Five Year Plan.

The budget outlay proposed during 2006-07 was Rs. 11.00 lakh and proposed for the year Rs. 12.00 lakh.

### **Budget Head- 2415**

### **31. Grant in aid for Research and Development Activities (IGKVV, Raipur)**

The State Govt. has provide budget every year for research and development activities to the IGKVV, Raipur. An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been provide during 2006-07 and Rs. 500.00 lakh proposed for the year 2007-08.



## **AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION**

### **Indira Gandhi Agriculture University :**

The research activities are multi-disciplinary. At present there are 3 Zonal Agricultural Research stations (ZARSSs) representing each agro climatic zone and two Regional Agricultural Research Stations (RARS) at Bilaspur and Raigarh. In addition to these, the university has three research and instructional farms situated at Bhatapara, Baronda and Anjora.

### **Research Projects:**

At present there are 36 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) funded by ICAR. These 36 projects are granted to different research stations depending upon the mandate and requirement of each research station. There are 22 projects at Raipur, 8 projects at Jagdalpur (Bastar), 3 projects at Ambikapur, 2 projects at Bilaspur and one at Raigarh. Besides these, there are adhoc research projects sanctioned by ICAR, New Delhi, Dept. of Science & Technology, New Delhi, Dept. of Biotechnology, New Delhi etc. Besides the above there are 8 internationally funded projects in operation mostly funded by International Rice research Institute, Philippines and Rockefeller Foundation. These international projects are sanctioned with the consent and agreement with ICAR.

### **Research Issues:**

The research work in the university is carried out not only under the above mentioned projects but also through state funding. The state funded research is mainly carried out on problem oriented and location specific problems which are to be addressed to increase the productivity of the crops. Each ZARS has its own lead, verification and testing functions and the research work is carried out based on the location-specific problems under each function. Under the crop improvement programme research work is carried out on rice, soyabean, maize, small millets, under utilized crops, wheat, tuber crops, coconut, spices, pulses, oilseed crops etc. Besides the crop improvement programmes, research work is carried out in water management, cropping systems, medicinal and aromatic plants, horticulture crops including fruit trees and vegetables, animal sciences, dairy technology, agricultural engineering like soil water engineering, farm machinery and power, food processing etc. The funding for conducting the research projects is done from both ICAR and state government funds.

**Education:****Courses offered:**

The University caters the agricultural education needs of the state. It has 4 faculties viz. agriculture, veterinary and animal husbandry, dairy technology and agricultural engineering. In the agriculture faculty courses are offered leading to undergraduate, post graduate and Ph.D. degree. The UG programme offers B.Sc (Ag) degree. Under PG programme there 15 disciplines offering PG degree and there are 11 disciplines offering Ph.D. programme. Similarly in the Vet & AH faculty too, UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes are offered in different disciplines. In Dairy Technology faculty both UG and PG programmes are running. In agricultural engineering also both UG and PG programmes are offered.

**Constituent and Affiliated colleges:**

In agriculture faculty there are 4 constituent colleges at Raipur, Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Ambikapur. Besides these there 9 agricultural colleges, 4 horticulture colleges and one agricultural biotechnology college affiliated to agriculture faculty. In the Agricultural Engineering faculty there are two affiliated colleges but there is no constituent college. The other two faculties, viz. Vet & AH and Dairy Technology faculties, there is only one constituent college for each faculty.

**Extension:**

The Directorate of Extension in the university mostly works on transfer of new technologies through field demonstrations, training, publishing extension bulletins and pamphlets etc. The directorate also arranges radio and TV talk on important topics depending upon the crop situation and extends advisory services to the farmers. The Agricultural Technology Information centre (ATIC) established through the financial support of ICAR works as a single window system to serve the farmers right from providing seeds, plant materials, advisory services, published literature etc. The University has 10 KVKs operating in ten different districts with full fund support from ICAR distributing through advisors, providing publication etc.

**XI Plant targets:**

With these mandates as background the university plans to work on some other important issues in research, teaching and extension with additional budget support during XI five year plan. The new activities are planned to start in different sectors for the total improvement in the agricultural research, education and extension activities. The different areas and sectors in each area and the new issues to be addressed during XIth five year plan are as follows:

**Strategic Research:** the issues to be identified in different sectors through strategic research are as mentioned below.

**Crop sector:** The different issues to be addressed as strategic research during XI five year plan are

- Development of Aromatic and quality rice.
- Strengthening of hybrid rice research.
- Strengthening plant improvement programme for pulses and oilseeds.
- Accelerated breeding programme for important crops of tribal areas.
- Strengthening of breeding programme for horticultural crops.
- Development of production technology of medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Development of sustainable agro-techniques for marginal and small farmers.
- Standardization of suitable agro-techniques for rainfed rice.
- Establishment of Centre for Biodiversity Research and Development
- Establishment of Precision Farming Centre.

Live-stock, dairy, fisheries and poultry sectors: Under these sectors efforts would be made for improvement in the breed of milch animals through embryo transfer technology (ETT), feed and fodder development and development of common water bodies for aquaculture development.

Agricultural Engineering sector: Under this sector intensive efforts would be made to develop animal drawn implements to suit the draught power of the local animals. The research capabilities of agricultural engineering faculty in general and farm machinery in particular will be strengthened during XI plan.

Centre for natural resources management for agricultural development: In view of the wide variability of the natural resources in the state and also to explore the possibility of tapping these natural resources for agricultural development in the state, a centre for natural resources management will be established during XI five year plan.

### **Problem oriented research:**

Under problem oriented research different areas have been identified which are the present day problems for increasing the agricultural production in the state. These problems are to be addressed during XIth five year plan as under :-

- Tissue culture propagation of plantation crops, medicinal & aromatic plants, sugarcane forest species and fruit trees.
- Decreasing toxic substances in lathyrus.
- Improvement of traditional tribal crops.
- Establishment of rabi crops in rice-fallows
- Development of IPM practices for sustainable agriculture.
- Wasteland management through agroforestry development

Under each issue identified as above, intensive research work will be carried out during the five year period and the problems will be addressed with the development of suitable agro-techniques.

### **New crops for increasing nutrition:**

Besides food security, nutrition security is also becoming the mandate of agricultural research especially in tribal dominant states like Chhattisgarh mal nutrition is prevalent in tribal women and children and this kind of research is very much needed. Besides malnutrition, nutrition rich food is the demand of the day for diabetic patients and other nutrition conscious elite class. Chhattisgarh state is having the potential for developing nutrition rich food as most of the crops grown in tribal areas like Kodo-Kukti, niger, finger millets etc. are rich in nutrition. In view of this intensive efforts would be made during XIth five year to improve the nutritional status as well as production of these crops.

### **Education for human resources development:**

Though the agricultural education in the state has been expanded during Xth five year plan, it is felt that there are some more areas where the agricultural education needs strengthening. The areas to be strengthened are:

- i. **University Administrative Building:** After the formation of the Agricultural University in 1987 and up till date there was no allotment for the administrative building of the University, because of this the University administration is sitting in different buildings. The vice-Chancellors and Registrars office is presently accommodated in a Farmer's Hostel. Hence, it is necessary to have a good administrative building accommodating all the statutory officers of the university, so that the administration should be more efficient and effective

- ii. Faculty of Agricultural Engineering: In the faculty at present only PG programme course to M.Tech degree are offered and it is proposed to introduce UG programme also in agricultural engineering faculty.
- iii. Strengthening main campus: The agricultural College in the main campus, Raipur, is very old and the infrastructure development is very much needed as most of the departments have grown since last 20 to 25 years and laboratory space has become a limiting factor. Similarly a few new departments like microbiology, home science, biochemistry etc. have been created but these departments have no infrastructure facilities. They need to be strengthened.
- iv. Strengthening the other 3 constituent colleges: As mentioned earlier, 3 more constituent colleges were established in 2001 at Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Ambikapur. There are no college buildings in all the colleges which need to be constructed. These colleges need strengthening for class rooms and laboratories.
- v. Developing student amenities : The student strength in university had increased with the establishment of 3 new colleges. But the amenities have not increased proportionately. It is proposed to increase student amenities in the 4 constituent colleges during XI five year plan.
- vi. Strengthening of University library as well as college libraries: The knowledge in agriculture and allied sciences is increasing with rapid pace and the students need a greater exposure to the knowledge base. In view of this it is proposed to strengthen the university and the college libraries in different campi.

#### **Strengthening Extension activities:**

The extension activities during XI five year plan are scheduled as different modules as per the demand of the state. The different modules scheduled in XI plan proposals are as follows.

**Module A :** Establishment of agriculture school : The school will be established with a main objective of training the village level extension workers (RAEOs) and also to offer a diploma for vocational purpose.

**Module B :** Need Based extension training programmes : The need based training programmes in areas like organic farming, biofertilizers and other vocational courses will be offered to village youth who can development agri-business in their village vicinity.

**Module C :** Establishment of State Level agriculture museum : For acquainting the farmers and others interested in agriculture about the latest technologies in agriculture, it is proposed to establish a museum in the university HQ.

**Module D :** Mobile agroclinic vans in each zone: For providing facilities for soil, water and plant testing in different blocks and villages in each agro climatic zone it is proposed to obtain 3 mobile vans with all laboratory facilities.

**Module E :** Establishment of agricultural Technology Information Windows (ATIWs): For providing latest information about crops and their management it is proposed to establish ATIWs in each agro climatic zone.

**Module F :** Establishment of video / computer conferencing system : For better farmer - scientist interaction for day to day crop operations and addressing the related problems it is proposed to establish Video / Computer conference system in the University.

**Module G :** Establishment of advanced audio-visual lab: The University prepares bulletins and video cassettes for the farmers' training programmes. For preparing these video cassettes a state-of-the-art lab need to be developed in the university during XI five year plan.

### **Expected Outcome:**

During XI five year plan the pressure for increasing productivity will increase considerably and for this technological support is very much needed. There are strategic and problem oriented research areas which are to be addressed on priority basis in order to meet not only food and nutrition security demands but also the global challenges for marketing. Also, the next era would be knowledge powered era where the demand and dominance of knowledge based human power will prevail. It is expected that with the expansion proposals the state of Chhattisgarh can compete with other states in developing knowledge based human resources as well agricultural production.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Cultivation in Chhattisgarh

Among fruits, Mango is the major crop, covering approximately 5129 hectares (30.63 percent of the total area under fruit crops) in the state. Mango is being cultivated all across the state in all the districts. The highest mango bearing area is Surguja (562 ha.) and least is Koriya with only 127 ha. under mango cultivation. Mango is being developed as a major fruit crop for plantation as it's harvesting may start in the state from 20<sup>th</sup> April till July. Different varieties of Mango especially Dussehari will be ready in the last week of April, so it can be harnessed for export purpose.

Other fruits including Litchi, comprising 3912 hectares (23.36 percent), Cashew nut covering 2813 hectares (16.80 percent) and Banana in 1552 ha. i.e. 9.26 percent area in the state. Cashew nut is the second highest cultivated fruit crop in Chhattisgarh with 2813 ha. (nearly 16.80 percent of fruit crops cultivated in Chhattisgarh). The highest cashew producing district is Raigarh with 1030 ha. followed by Jagdalpur with 1006 ha. Litchi is important crop in the state and has good potential.

Orange cultivation is negligible in Chhattisgarh and hence is not being considered. However, Lime is being grown in some pockets and has high potential.

Although average productivity of Banana and Papaya is low, but, with the introduction of high-yielding tissue culture plants in Banana, the average productivity has increased. In case of Papaya, with the introduction of Taiwan varieties, the average productivity has increased.

### Vegetable Cultivation in Chhattisgarh

The important vegetables grown in Chhattisgarh are Potato, Sweet Potato, Onion, Tomato, Okra, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Colocasia, and Green Pea etc. Total area under vegetable cultivation is 58233 ha.

Out of which Tomato covers maximum area i.e. approximately 15488 ha. Jashpur has maximum tomato cultivation on 2582 ha. followed by Durg with 2509 ha.

Brinjal is second highest grown vegetable in the state cultivated over 12081 ha. Du.g is the highest producer of Brinjal followed by Raipur, and Bilaspur.

## Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

Chhattisgarh is a repository of a large number of economically, socially and commercially important medicinal, aromatic and dye plants. Nearly 625 plant species including medicinal plants from the forests of Chhattisgarh are traded.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) are classified into wild and cultivated, depending on their occurrence.

Total area under medicinal plants cultivation in Chhattisgarh is 2000 ha. (2005-06) and total area under aromatic plants cultivation is 6000 ha. (2005-06).

## Floriculture in Chhattisgarh

Floriculture is a sunrise sector in horticulture in Chhattisgarh state. The major flowers include the following.

Group I	Bulbous Flowers	Tube-rose, Gladiolus
Group II	Grafted	Rose
Group III	Loose Flowers	Chrysanthemum, marigold
Group IV	Protected Cultivation	Gerbera

The maximum cultivation of flowers is undertaken in Durg and Raipur followed by other districts such as Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, and Surguja etc. Total of 200 ha. area is covered under flower cultivation out of which the distribution is as follows:

Percentage of Cultivation	Category	Crop
20%	Group I	Bulbous Flowers
20%	Group II	Grafted and others
50%	Group III	Loose Flowers
10%	Group IV	Protected Cultivation (Gerbera)

At present the area under floriculture is less. However, with the launching of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) further growth is expected. New marketing avenues are being explored within the state as well as in adjoining states. Nagpur (Maharashtra) is a big flower mandi for central India. However, at present most of the flower in Nagpur Mandi comes from Ahmednagar which is situated 500 Kms from Nagpur.



Chhattisgarh has good potential to capitalize this opportunity to capture the Nagpur market with the enhancement in production from flower producing districts such as Durg, Raipur, Kabirdham and Rajnandgaon situated 150-200 Km from Nagpur.

## **PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS**

Major area of concern :

The problems constraints and short coming of the horticulture sector are presented below :

### **A. Production Constraints**

1. Low production per unit area.
2. Fluctuation or unstable production from year to year.
3. Low quality produce.
4. Low Financial returns per production unit.

There are many factors which contribute to this situation important of these are :

- i. Poor quality planting material including seeds and rootstocks.
- ii. Wide gap in technology available and actual application in the field.
- iii. Low density plantation, gaps and wastage of space.
- iv. Poor tree canopy and tree management.
- v. Water use inefficiency in irrigated areas.
- vi. Moisture stress at critical periods of plant and fruit growth particularly under rainfed conditions.
- vii. Inadequate nutrition.
- viii. Lack of integrated pest control.
- ix. Absence of appropriate tools, implements and machinery and shortage of skilled labour.
- x. Menace of wild animals and stray cattle in major areas.

### **B. Post Harvest handling and marketing constraints**

1. Wide gap in technology available and applied.
2. Post harvest quality control almost non existent resulting in considerable wastage and damage.
3. The entire (95%) produce handling and marketing is in the hands of contractor who do not bother about maturity standards grading and scientific packing.
4. Absence of pre/cooling and cold storage's (for other than potato)

5. The marketing system is more middleman than producer and consumer oriented.
6. Inefficient and inadequate facilities in the market.
7. Lack of interstate co-ordination amongst the states sending produce to common market (like Delhi).

### **C. Processing**

1. Absence of linkages between the processor and grower.
2. Poor consumption base and sales of the products.
3. High duties and taxes.
4. Non-availability of raw material specially suited to the industry.
5. Lack of any incentive for the use of horticulture produce in processing as against synthetic products which are cheap.
6. Inadequate sales and publicity campaigns.

### **D. Organization and management**

1. Inadequate staff as a whole.
2. Lack of professional approach in the set up.
3. Inadequate extension service.

### **E. General**

1. Absence of long range planning for fruit crops.
2. Inadequate (or non existent) linkages between production, marketing and processing.
3. Inadequate research support particularly location specific field oriented problems.
4. Poor linkages between research and extension.
5. Inadequate or lack of assessment of successful stories in the field of production, post harvest handling marketing and processing.
6. Poor database.

## **NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION**

During the year 2005-06 National Horticulture Mission was launched under tenth five year plan in seven districts out of 16 districts of Chhattisgarh state with an outlay of 50.29 crores for 05-06 covering 10760 ha., with the aim of doubling the area under cultivation and production and productivity of the crops within five years with end-to-end approach.

National Horticulture Mission was launched during tenth five-year plan in which Government of India gave 100 percent assistance to the state. But according to the guideline given by the GOI, for implementation of schemes under National Horticulture Mission, it is proposed that the GoI will contribute only 85% of the total work plan sanctioned. Rest 15% will be made available by the State Government as contribution to this fund.

The subsidy pattern in the schemes under NHM, ranges from 25% to 75% to an individual farmer or a private entrepreneur. The rest amount, other than the subsidy amount will have to be borne by the farmers or beneficiaries themselves.

It emphasizes not only production of the Horticultural crops, but also the strengthening of forwards linkages, Post harvest management, marketing, processing etc., and backward linkages (production of high quality planting material).

### **Proposed Plan**

Horticultural promotion is an ongoing process and will be taken up on a regular basis throughout the state. However, out of the 16 districts of Chhattisgarh, seven districts are already being covered under the National Horticulture Mission during the year 2005-06 onwards.

## **ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08**

### **I. State Schemes**

#### **1. Production of Banana**

For increasing the production of Banana in state total of 15263 demonstration has been planned for 11th five year plan similarly for current year 2222 demonstration fixed and for the year 2007-08 the target will be 2500. For these Scheme 50 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 55.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **2. Potato Development Scheme**

For increasing production and area under potato 73261 potato demonstration has been fixed for 11th five year plan whereas 12000 demonstration planned for the year 2007-08 and in current year 7800 demonstration will be laid down in cultivators field. For the Scheme 39.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year where as 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **3. Intensive fruit development programme**

For increasing productivity of the fruits the target proposed for new plantations in 11th five year plan period as 3019 hectare and out of this 459 ha. will be for 2007-08 and in current year 368 ha. new fruit plantation will be completed in the year. For the Scheme Rs.216.96 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08

#### **4. Production of Vegetable around big cities**

In this scheme the programme of distribution of hybrid vegetable seed on 50% subsidy has been take-up in 10073 ha. during total plan period, out of which programme of 1650 ha. is proposed in the Annual action plan of 2007-08 and during current financial year of 2006-07, 1640 ha. will be take-up under this scheme. For these Scheme 24.60 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 24.75 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **5. Fruit Plantation scheme (Mango)**

In the scheme of intensive development of fruits a total of 13431 ha. Mango plantation is proposed during the plan period . Out of which 1379 ha. is proposed in current financial year and a target of 2200 ha. has been set for the year 2007-08. For the Scheme 160.65 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 160.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

## **6. Floriculture development Programme**

For the promotion of flower's cultivation in the state total 2137 demonstrations are proposed during plan period. Out of which 333 demonstrations will be organized in the year 2006-07 and 350 demonstrations are targeted for the financial year of 2007-08. For the Scheme 10.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 10.50 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08

## **7. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Farming**

To promote cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic plant in the state 22890 demonstrations are proposed to be organized during plan period. In the current financial year 2006-07 total 3760 demonstration are proposed and 3750 demonstration will be take up during 2007-08. For the Scheme 3.76 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 3.75 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08

## **8. Spices Development Programme**

For the promotion of different spices crops in the state a total no. of 277782 demonstrations are proposed to be organized during the 11th five year plan. 46000 demonstration are proposed for the year 2006-07 and a target of 45500 demonstration are set for the financial year of 2007-08. For the Scheme 46.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 45.50 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

## **9. Kitchen Garden Scheme**

For improving nutritional status of BPL family the total of 732612 kit distribution has been proposed for 11th plan period out of which 120000 kit will be distributed in the first year of the 11th five year plan. In current financial year 120000 kit will be distributed to such families. For the Scheme 30.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

## **10. Horticulture Training to the Officers and Employees.**

In HRD scheme the total of 350 officer and employees are proposed to be trained in 11th plan period out of which 60 will be trained in financial year 2007-08 and in current financial year 50 officers training has been fixed. For the Scheme 2.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 2.20 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

## **II. CENTRALLY SPONSERD SCHMES - NHM**

### **I. Pre production activities**

#### **1. Model Nursery**

For strengthening of public sector nursery the target proposed for 11th five year plan is of 40 nurseries out of which 8 nurseries will be taken up in first year of the plan period. In current financial year 8 nurseries will be strengthened. For the Scheme 144.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs.144.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **2. Vegetable seed production**

For increasing the availability of good quality seed 150 unit will be assisted through subsidy during the 11th plan period out of which 18 unit will be assisted in financial year 2007-08 and in current financial year 156 unit will be assisted through subsidy. For the Scheme 150.25 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 75.50 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

### **II. Production Activities**

For increasing the area and production of fruits, flowers, spices and aromatics the subsidy is proposed to be provide for 180.2 lacs ha. out of which subsidy will be provided for 30200 ha. in fist year of the plan period and in current year subsidy will be provided for 29700 ha. area. For the Scheme 3387.37 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 3268.75 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

### **III. Organic Farming**

#### **1. Adoption of Organic farming**

To meet out Global requirement of organic produce under this scheme in 11th plan period assistance will be given for 32000 ha. organic cultivation of horticultural crops out of which subsidy will be given for 5000 ha. in first year of plan period whereas in current year subsidy will be provided for 11000 ha. For the Scheme 110.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **2. Vermicompost and Certification**

Under this scheme subsidy will be provided for 72500 units during 11th five year plan period out of which in first year of the plan subsidy will be provided 15250 units whereas in current year 11005 will be subsidized. For the Scheme 3325.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 4525.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **IV. Creation of water resources**

For providing assured irrigation 18000 tube wells unit has been proposed to established in 11th five year plan period out of which 3000 tube well units will be established in financial year 2007-08. In the current financial year 3100 tubewell will be established under this schemes. For the Scheme 1550.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 1500.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **V. Post Harvest Management**

For decreasing the losses of horticulture fresh produce during the 11th five year plan period subsidy will be provided for 928 cold storage, refrigerated van, processing and extraction units out of which subsidy will be provide for 202 units in financial year 2007-08 and in current year 107 unit will get subsidy under this scheme. For the Scheme 611.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 558.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **VI. Other Activities**

##### **1. Rejuvenation, Mulching and Promotion of IPM**

Under this scheme during the 11th five year plan period subsidy will be provided for 106400 ha. out of which 16100 ha. will get subsidy in financial year 2007-08 whereas in current year provision has been made to provide subsidy for 2750 ha. For the Scheme 656.50 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 307.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

##### **2.Green House**

During 11th five year plan period subsidy will be provided to establish 130 green house out of this 20 units will get subsidy in first year of the plan period. In current financial year subsidy will be provided to 4 green house units. For the Scheme there is no budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 6.50 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

##### **3.HRD activities**

For increasing skill of 1 lakhs farmers the training activities will be taken in 11th plan period out of which 15000 farmers will be trained in first year of the plan period. For the Scheme 725.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 225.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

### **III. Micro-Irrigation system**

#### **1. Drip and sprinkler Irrigation system**

In 11th five year plan period target has been fixed to provide subsidy for 120600 ha. out of which in first year of the plan period subsidy will be provided for 18000 ha. and in current financial year subsidy will be provided for 22800 ha. For the scheme there is no budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 6086.20 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **2. Demonstration**

During 11th five year plan period 5700 demonstrations will be laid on field out of which 1000 demonstration will be organized on first year of the plan whereas in financial 2006-07, 1100 demonstration has been proposed For the scheme there is no budget provision available in current year and Rs. 296.32 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **3. Training**

In 11th five year plan period 400 trainings are proposed to be organized, out of which 60 training will be organized in the first year of the plan period and in the current financial year 100 training will be organized. For the scheme there is no budget provision is available in current year and Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

#### **4. Seminar**

In the plan period 64 seminar will be organized out of which 10 seminar will be organized in the first year of the plan period and in the current financial year 16 seminar will be organized. For the scheme there is no budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.

### **IV. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME**

#### **1. Community Orchard**

For increasing the area under fruits and plantation crops community orchard scheme has been proposed under this scheme 681 ha. community orchard will be developed during plan period out of which 140 ha. plantation will be done in the first year of the plan period and in current financial year target has been fixed for 145 ha. plantation. For the Scheme 50.00 lakh budget provision is available in current year and Rs. 55.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan year 2007-08.



## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### Introduction

The growth rate achieved during the X<sup>th</sup> Plan period in livestock (about 6%), layer industry (about 9%) and broiler industry (13-14%). Therefore, the livestock and poultry sector are going to be the major thrust areas in XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period in order to achieve 4% GDP in agriculture and allied sector. The livestock population of the Chhattisgarh is marked by enormously high proportion of low producing non-descript animals (More than 86 lakh cattle out of a total 88 lakh are non-descript). As such during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period efforts have to be made to enlarge the scope of breed improvement in cattle and buffalo covering new areas, induction of high yielding good quality milch animals, under beneficiary oriented programme, encourage fodder production, cold chain facility, product innovation, value addition as well as creating assured marketing infrastructure.

The state of Chhattisgarh has very large population of schedule tribe and schedule caste together constituting about 44% of the total state population. There is growing awareness for goat, pig and poultry keeping amongst these populations. Therefore, it is envisaged to enlarge the scope of goatery, pigery and poultry by covering more areas of these two categories of SC & ST people. This could be accompanied by distributing good quality goats and pigs of recognized breeds under beneficiary oriented programme. The poultry is another lucrative area for income generation, livelihood support and self-employment, which are attracting unemployed youths. Accordingly efforts have to be made to encourage backyard poultry among socially underprivileged SC and ST families and also encourage small-scale commercial layer and broiler farming as a part of providing self-employment. The state of Chhattisgarh could not make any mark in sheep husbandry as evident from relatively very low population of this species in this state. In XI<sup>th</sup> Plan greater attention need to be paid for encouraging sheep husbandry in the selected pockets as well as establishing sheep farms in strategic location in the state. Further the department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Plans to undertake good livestock practices through scientific and technological interventions, germplasm conservation cold chain, processing, product innovation, value addition and marketing networks. Accordingly, the department has identified the major thrust area to be covered in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period which are as under:

### **Thrust areas of XI Plan :**

- To enlarge scope and area of breed improvement of cattle and buffalo through grading of cross breeding, selection.
- Increasing AI coverage and quality assurance of semen.
- Induction of good quality bulls for breeding through natural services in areas not covered under AI.
- Induction of high yielding good quality cow and buffalo as a part of providing livelihood support and income generation to socially underprivileged community and BPL families.
- Induction of good quality bullocks amongst tribal families to encourage them to take up agricultural operation for livelihood support.
- Promotion of fodder development to enhance productivity and production for sustainable livestock raising.
- Technology transfer as a part of introducing scientific practices for livestock raising.
- Promotion of goatery for socially and economically underprivileged population.
- Promotion of pigery in selected areas.
- Encouraging backyard poultry keeping amongst tribal and other socially and economically underprivileged groups/families.
- Encouraging commercial layer and broiler farming as a part of self-employment for unemployed youths.
- Enlarging disease control and animal health strategies to cover all panchayats and all species of animals and poultry.
- Increasing infrastructural facilities for detection of diseases of poultry.
- Knowledge management in respect of livestock and poultry production including management of disease data strengthening of information and communication technology.
- Creating infrastructure facility for storage, cold chain processing, product innovation, value addition and marketing of livestock at College of Dairy Technology and College of Veterinary Science and AH, for capacity building technological up gradation and professional management of livestock dairy and poultry enterprises in the state.
- Encouraging entrepreneurship development in identified areas in dairying, livestock farming.
- Strengthening delivery system and its forward linkage by encouraging private, public partnership as a part of creating efficient extension system.

The action plan and strategy to achieve the goals as identified above during XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period are as under :

### **Cattle & Buffaloes development**

As detailed above the state of Chhattisgarh has huge population of non-descript cattle and buffalo which are by and large low yielder and not suitable even for livelihood support. The average per capita milk production of desi cow is below 1 liter. The per capita availability of the milk in the state is 112.48 g while at national level the per capita availability is 232 g. Accordingly XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan proposal envisages to increase the productivity of animal through improved breeding practices, better feed and fodder management and better integration with the market. This will necessitate creating infrastructure facility for AI in new areas, distributing quality bulls of high pedigree in areas not covered under AI, castration of non-descript and scrub bulls, organizing training programme for private AI workers. It also endeavors to organize infertility camps and cattle shows. Participation of private workers and NGO's in AI work will be largely encouraged.

### **Induction of animals**

The breed improvement programme through cross breeding/grading up/selection is a time taking process. To give boost to the milk production and also looking to the target for the XI<sup>th</sup> five year plan of increasing the milk production, it is imperative to continue and expand the cow induction programme to cover almost all tribal and scheduled caste dominated districts.

### **Goat & Sheep development**

Under beneficiary oriented programme it is proposed to distribute goats of identified breeds to the farmers and to strengthen the Goat breeding Farm existing at Pakaria, Bilaspur.

### **Poultry Development**

During the XI<sup>th</sup> five-year plan period the department plans to encourage back yard poultry farming as a part of livelihood support and income generation. The department also endeavors to promote commercial layer and broiler farming for gainful employment to unemployed youths.

## **Animal health, diagnosis and disease control**

Creation of infrastructural facilities for timely detection of diseases and its control are of paramount importance to sustain productivity and production in livestock and poultry. As such state department plans to create disease diagnostic network through out the state. To put forward the doctrine of "Prevention is better than cure" the department proposes to take up more and more coverage under livestock and poultry vaccination programme. The department also plans to take up Entrepreneurship Development Programme for the delivery of animal health inputs at the farmer's door. The efforts will also be made for creating cold chain facilities and mobile units during this plan period.

## **Feed & Fodder development**

Animal feed & fodder is one of the greatest constraints in enhancing the production & productivity of milk. Continuous support of green fodder & concentrate to the milch animal are proving to be challenge in dairy industry. In regard to the dry fodder we are depending on crop residue i.e. Paddy straw, which contains oxalates, phytates, etc. By Urea Molasses treatment we can increase the nutritive value & the grassland reserve during this plan period. Distribution of fodder mini kits and good quality fodder seeds on subsidy basis are also to be looked into. Further it is planned to distribute chaff cutter on subsidy basis.

## **Dairy development**

The present processing level is below 4% of total state milk production of 8.5 lakh tonnes per annum. Enhancing processing level means going for value addition, which in turn will fetch better remunerative prices to the producer. It is proposed to increase the processing level from 4 to 15% during XI plan period. It will require providing processing facility for additional 5 lakh liter milk per day (processing facilities for 1.5 lakh litre per day exists). Under IDDP five chilling cum processing units of total 50000 liter per day capacity are sanctioned and another five such units with the same total capacity of 50000 per day is proposed.

The department also plans to enforce three-tier cooperative system for efficient procurement, processing and marketing of milk and its products. As a part of quality assurance the department plans to take up clean milk production strategy during XIth five year plan period. The department also proposes to create milk booth, milk parlour and new dairy cooperative societies with emphasis on women cooperative societies in order to enlarge the scope of marketing network.

As a part of human resource development capacity building and professional management of dairy enterprises the department will endeavour to provide infrastructure facilities at College of Dairy Technology, Raipur during the plan period.

## **Farm manure & Animal traction**

Due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers the quality of soil has deteriorated. As such now emphasis is to substitute chemical fertilizer with more and more organic manure in order to prevent soil degradation and restore its fertility. Accordingly state department plans to convert the animal dung and other left out by-products into compost manure.

## **Other activities**

Under this head, the following activities are contemplated to be undertaken during this plan period.

### **a. Piggery development**

Traditionally pig keeping is popular amongst the tribal population of the state. As such the department envisages to promote this activity in tribal dominated area of the state under beneficiary oriented programme. Further, it is also planned to strengthen the existing pig farms at Jagdalpur and Ambikapur and establish new farms at strategic location to cater the demand of tribal people.

### **b. Animal census and integrated sample survey**

The state plans to undertake animal census and integrated sample survey during the XIth five year plan period also.

### **c. Establishment of Kamdhenu University**

Looking to the Research, Education and Extension need and also to pay more attention to ensure sustained development of livestock and poultry, the department of animal husbandry and dairy plans to create Kamdhenu University.

## **Beneficiary Oriented Programme**

As a part of providing livelihood support and income generation to the SC and ST families living below poverty line, the department proposes distribution of buck and boar for improved breeding, pig unit (trio) and poultry unit for backyard farming. Under this programme, it is proposed to enlarge the scope of bull distribution and fodder tree plantation on subsidy basis.

## ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

Animal Husbandry Department has strength of human resource (Technical Staff) & infrastructure (Hospitals, Artificial Insemination (A.I.) centres, Laboratories, Livestock farms & Training Centres) along with various beneficiary oriented schemes. They will meet out the requirement of Livestock production, preservation & improvement of breed through live stock Breeding policy.

In forthcoming Annual Plan to cater better Animal Husbandry Services in Chhattisgarh State, following activities are proposed -

### **Sr.No. 1**

Budget head - 80-2403/4082 SLBP--Under Special Live Stock Breeding Programme subsidy of Rs. 15.00 Lakh has been proposed for 500 beneficiaries for rearing of cross bred female calves for the year 2007-08. The same amount was kept for the year 2006-07.

### **Sr.No. 2**

Veterinary Services & Animal Health Care Scheme:

Budget head -14.82, -2403/2563

Presently 208 Veterinary Hospitals and 708 Veterinary Dispensaries provide Veterinary services in the State. Rs. 25.00 Lakh is proposed for recurring expenditure of old existing dispensaries for 2007-08 where as Rs. 35.11 lakh is allocated for the year 2006-07.

### **Sr.No. 3**

Budget head -14, 80-2403/2549

For purchase of medicines, equipments for Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries an amount of Rs. 334.65 Lakh are proposed for 2007-08 the amount of Rs. 329.65 lakh is available for 2006-07.

### **Sr. No. 4,5**

Cattle & Buffalo Development :- Budget head -64, 80-2403/1109,1108

To upgrade the breed of cattle & buffaloes A. I. programme has been taken up, at present there are 22 A. I. centres & 780 sub centres through which A. I. work is going on. In the year 2007-08 five lakh A. I. has been proposed, through which 1,05,000 calves are expected. A total of Rs. 254.00 Lakh is proposed to fulfill this job in the year 2007-08 where as Rs.152.37 lakh was made available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 6**

Budget head -14, 41-2403/5489

An N.G.O. J. K. Trust has been allocated with Rs. 229.62 Lakh to establish A. I. centers at Raipur & Mahasamund districts. They have a target of 21600 calf production. The same amount has been made available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 7**

Budget head - 41,64-2403/5260

It is difficult to provide A.I. facilities in distant remote villages of Chhattisgarh. It is proposed to distribute 1333 breeding bulls to upgrade non-descript breeds, under normal plan with a proposed expenditure of Rs. 200.00 lakh for 2007-08 where as Rs. 75.00 lakh kept for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 8**

Budget head - 14,64-2403/3578

Poultry Development

Animal Husbandry Department have 7 poultry farms in the state, Under Annual Plan we propose to strengthen existing seven (7) poultry farms. For this Rs.300.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08. Rs. 220.00 kept for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 9**

Back Yard Poultry :- Budget head - 41,64-2403/846,844

A scheme of backyard poultry unit having 15 days old 55 Colored chicks is very popular For which in the year of 2007-08 a physical target of 25,000 units. have been proposed for S.C. & S.T. beneficiaries with an estimate of Rs. 112.50 lakhs for 2007-08 and for 2006-07 Rs. 67.50 lakh under TSP made available. The department is also taking up a new programme of 300 Duck unit and 50 Turkey unit distributions, with an estimate of Rs. 3.50 Lakh for 2007-08.

**Sr.No. 10**

Piggery Development :- Budget head - 41,14-2403/4250,9164

Department have only two piggery farm in the state. It is proposed for strengthening of existing two pig farms with an amount of Rs. 40.00 Lakh for the year 07-08. Whereas in year 2006-07 an amount of Rs.20.00 Lakh is available for the maintenance of the farm.

**Sr.No. 11**

Budget head - 41,64-2403/9332,4016

Distribution of Piggery Units on Exchange Basis

Department has a scheme of Pig Trios in which a unit of 2 female and one male of improved breed is being provided. A physical target of 1000 beneficiaries of schedule tribes for which Rs. 70.00 Lakhs is proposed and a scheme of distribution of one Male Pig of improved breed to 400 S.C. beneficiaries with an estimate of Rs. 17.60 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 where as Rs. 70.00 lakh & Rs. 16.00 kept for 2006-07 respectively.

**Sr.No. 12**

Budget head - 14-2403/5027-----Goat & Sheep Development

There is a goat breeding farm at Pakaria in district Bilaspur. For strengthening of this farm Rs. 40.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 where as Rs. 20.00 lakh was available for the year 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 13**

Budget head - 41,64-2403/9333,4017 Distribution of Buck on Exchange Basis:-

During the Year 2007-08, distribution of 7166 buck units on exchange basis are scheduled for both in Tribal and Special component plan with the financial target of Rs. 50.00 Lakh. In 2006-07 Rs.50.00 lakh is available for 2007-08.

**Sr.No. 14**

Budget head - 41,-2403/9615 Recurring expenditure Rs. 4.00 Lakh for existing Goat breeding unit is proposed for the Year 2007-08. Rs. 3.50 lakh kept for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 15**

Budget head - 14,-2403/2686-----For Mass Communication, Publicity & Monitoring Rs. 3.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 same as 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 16**

Budget head - 14,-2403/2569-----To Organize 20 Cattle Camps and 20 calf shows Rs. 20.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 where as Rs. 10.00 lakh available for 2006-07.



**Sr.No. 17**

Budget head - 14,-2403/9329 To meet out the norms of VCI Infrastructure of Veterinary College with grant-in-aid of Rs. 250.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 where as Rs. 219.00.00 lakh available for 2006-07.

Budget head - 14,-2403/9329 For Dairy Technology College Raipur Rs. 50.00 lakhs for development.

**Sr.No. 18**

Budget head - 14,-2403/5576 For training of A. I. worker at C. B. F. Pakaria, Bilaspur Rs. 10.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 where as Rs. 10.00 lakh available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 19**

Fodder Tree Plantation : Budget head - 14,-2403/5574

With an aim to increase the nutritive status of animals, scheme for fodder tree plantation with an amount of Rs. 16.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Year 2007-08. Same amount available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 20**

Budget head - 14,-2403/5453 Rs. 2.30 Lakh is proposed for Rabbit farming at poultry farm Durg and Korla Districts. Same amount available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 21**

Budget head - 14,-2403/8703 In 2007-08 Rs. 20.00 Lakh is proposed for infrastructure Dairy Development programme. In the year 06-07 an amount of Rs.20.00 Lakhs are available will be used for infrastructure of dairy in IDDP areas.

**Sr.No. 22**

Distribution of Indigenous Cow and Bullock Pair

Budget head - 41,-2403/5905 During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to spend Rs. 1800.00 Lakh to distribute 15000 cows and Rs. 3500.00 Lakh, to distribute 85000 Bullock Pairs to Tribal Families living Below Poverty Line for 2007-08 where as Rs. 1365.00 & Rs.1785.00 lakh is available for 2006-07 respectively.

**Sr.No. 23**

Budget head - 41,-2403/8317Rs. 230.00 Lakh has been proposed for establishment expenses of Bastar Live Stock Development Project to enhance the Veterinary activities for 2007-08 where as Rs. 229.68.00 lakh available for 2006-07.

**Sr.No. 24**

Budget head - 14.-2403/9329 Department proposes to establish Kamdhenu University in the Year 2007-08 with an Amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakh in new scheme.

**Sr.No. 25**

Dairy Development :- Budget head - 64.-2403/AH

Operation Flood phase-I has covered five districts & in another five districts Integrated Dairy Development Project has commenced and for remaining six districts a proposal has been sent to GOI.

To meet out the national standards of availability of milk i.e. 225gms/capita/day in comparison to per capita availability 108/gms/capita/day in Chhattisgarh, training, extension, marketing network, feed & fodder development programme are to be taken up. For this Rs. 30.00 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08 as in new scheme.

**Sr.No. 26**

Training Programme :- Budget head - 64.-2403/AH

To train the farmers with modern scientific technology refresher course is proposed in the year 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs. 23.70 Lakh as in new scheme.

**Sr.No.27**

Feed & Fodder Development: - Budget head - 14.- 64-2403/AH

Chhattisgarh state is in lack of green fodder and requirement of animal fodder is primarily met with paddy straw which is of poor nutritive value. It is propose to produce fodder seed in Govt. Cattle Breeding Forms to fulfill the requirement of green fodder distribution of fodder minikits and improved variety of seeds on subsidy basis to farmers is proposed. To avoid wastage of fodder, department is also proposing to distribute chaff cutters on subsidy basis with financial estimate of Rs. 100.00 Lakh. as in new scheme for 2007-08.

With these all activities Animal Husbandry will play an important role in :-

- Socio-economic development of the State.
- Supplementing family income.
- Generating employment to rural masses.
- Providing cheap nutritional food to millions mouth.

With these above programme in the Annual Plan the Animal product growth rate will be rise as follows: -

Sr. No.	Particulars	Growth rate	
		X Plan	XI Plan Proposed
1.	Milk Production.	6.90%	11.68%
2.	Per Capita availability of Milk per day in C.G. State.	112.48	127.37
3.	Egg Production.	13.88%	14.52%
4.	Per Capita Egg availability in the year in C.G. State.	43.00	50.00

# FISHERIES

## Introduction

The Fisheries Development has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator and play an important role in rural economy and is a source of cheap and nutritious food. More than 1.50 lakh fishermen are engaged in fish culture and capture activities. It caters primarily to the need of socio economically backward communities of fishermen, scheduled cast and scheduled tribes.

## Resources

1.55 lakh ha. water area is available for fisheries development this is 1.14% of the geographical area of the state. Besides the state has two major river system viz. Mahanadi and Godavari and their tributaries farming network of 3576 Km. Leaving a side of 10% extent and derelicted water bodies rest 90% of the water bodies in the form of village ponds and reservoirs are utilized for fish culture.

	<b>Available area</b>	<b>10th Plan</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
Ponds	70966 ha.	60263 ha	(85%)
Reservoir	84114 ha.	78534 ha	(93%)

## Fishery Status

Tribals who are fond of hunting have shown great interest in fishing also. In the 10th plan there has been remarkable progress in all the discipline of fisheries.

## Fish Seed Production

Fish seed production itself reflect the status of fishery development in the state. Annual requirement of fish seed for the state has been estimated at 610 million during 10th five year plan. The state has reached a level of 505 million standard fry production at the end of 10th five year plan, which is 82% of the total requirement. Rest 18% demand was fulfilled from outside state resources. The state has registered 12.42% annual growth in this field.

## Fishing policy

The rights of small village ponds up to 10 ha. water area are with gram panchayats for leasing to poor fish farmers/fishermen societies for a period of 5 years. Tanks and reservoirs above 10 to 100 ha. are leased out by Janpad Panchayats and reservoirs above 100 ha. up to 200 ha. average water area are leased out by District Panchayats to fishermen co-operative societies. Reservoirs

beyond 200 ha. average water area are auctioned by the Fisheries Department to highest bidder for a period of 5 years. Income generated through open auction will be exclusively utilized for fishery Development. The aim behind auction is to utilize services of highest bidder to increase fish production capacity of reservoirs.

### **Fish Production**

Fish production has increased from 0.96 lakh MT (2001-02) to 1.31 lakh MT in the year 2005-06. The fish productivity in village ponds has raised to 2680 kg/ha (year 2005-06) from 2120 kg/ha (2001-02). National average in this category of water is 2216 kg/ha. In case of reservoirs state production 113 kg/ha/annum against national level of 20.30 kg/ha/annum. There has been 9% per annum growth in overall fish production in the state during the 10th five year plan.

### **Employment generation**

Fishery has generated almost 10 million mandays per annum during the last phase of 10th five year plan which source 4% annual growth.

### **Thrus. area**

Major thrust area identified for fisheries development in the 11th five year plan are as under :-

1. To achieve self sufficiency in fish seed production.
  - 1.1 Production of genetically improved fish seed of Indian major carps.
  - 1.2 Augmentation of production of cat fish seed by installing its hatchery farm diversified fish culture.
  - 1.3 Establishment of prawn seed hatchery to diversified culture and value aided aquaculture.
2. Fish Production :
  - 2.1 To increase per ha. fish productivity of ponds and reservoirs.
  - 2.2 To increase infrastructure facilities on medium and large reservoirs.
  - 2.3 To increase production of quality fish.
  - 2.4 To promote integrated fish farm.
3. To promote Fish Farmer's Development.
4. To promote prawn and ornamental fish culture.
5. To promote group accidental insurance.
6. To promote helping fishermen and fish farmers to bring above poverty line.
7. To promote strengthening of database and IT for fish sector scheme.

## ANNUAL PLAN YEAR 2007-08

### I. State Plan

#### 1. 101 Scheme no. 3308 Fish seed production :

It is most important ingredient of fishery development. Actually the fish seed is the pivot round which entire fish industry moves. Under the normal plan and tribal sub-plan the task is to produce quality fish seed through scientific methods and fulfill the demand of pisciculturists who are residing in remote areas. Demand of fish seed for departmental reservoirs and rivers ranching is also meet out under the scheme the various component under other expenses are on which budget incurred are farm maintenance, electric charges, hatchery operation, seed production and rearing, feeding and raising of new infra structure.

Budget proposed for fish seed production programme for the coming year 2007-08 is as under :-

Schemes	Approved outlay for 05-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	39.59	55.70	64.00
Tribal sub-plan	50.00	152.50	159.00
Special compo. plan	-	-	-
Total	89.55	208.20	223.00

**Fish seed scenario :** The present fish seed demand is 650.00 million of st. fry. In the year 2005-06 505.00 million and in the year 2006-07 the target of 591.50 million are on verge of achievements. 2 new hatcheries and 31 hectare additional seed rearing water area have been proposed to develop to meet the target of 640.00 millions of st.fry for the year 2007-08.

**2. 101 Scheme no. 1451-Development of reservoirs and rivers :** There are 1617 reservoirs covering 0.842 lakhs hectare water area which is 54.2% of the total water area available in the state 39 reservoirs covering 44069 ha. are under the department for the purpose of fish culture, Breeders raising education and training purpose.

Excessive use of water for irrigation and indiscriminate fishing has adversely affected rivers in order to reestablish fishery in deep pools of rivers are stocked with quality fish seed (major carps) fingerlings in the tribal area.

Monetary provision is made each year in the schemes. Proposed under this scheme 1 cage, 1 pan, 2 landing center units are established for the year 2007-08.

Budget proposed for Development of reservoirs and rivers for the coming year 2007-08 is as under :-

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	43.32	23.32	21.00
Tribal sub-plan	11.96	11.96	45.00
Total	55.28	35.28	66.00

**3. 101 Scheme no. 3320 & 3313 Fisheries Extension :** Under tribal sup plan and special component plan poly culture with prawn and ornamental fishery development in fresh water are the 2 new sub schemes taken up in fisheries extension programme. A provision of subsidy Rs. 15000 for prawn culture and 12000 for ornamental is made for the each beneficiary of the schemes. The provision of budget for implementation of the scheme for the year 2007 -08 will be as under.

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Tribal sub-plan	15.45	15.50	17.22
Spl. Compo. Plan	3.61	3.61	4.03
Total	19.06	19.11	21.25

**4. 101 Scheme no. 4217, 4218 & 4224 Education and Training :** Under these schemes general, tribal and schedule cast fishermen are being trained with modern scientific methods of fish culture, capture, net making, boat rowing are taught for a duration for 15 days. Each fishermen is paid for Rs. 1250/- which includes Rs. 50/- per day scholarship, Nylon twine worth value of Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 which includes fare and other expenses.

Apart from these local trainees, the progressive fish farmers of different sector of state are sent to other states to learn advance techniques of fish culture Rs. 2000/- per trainees expenses are to met for 10 days out of state tour. This includes training allowance Rs. 750/-, ticket fare Rs. 1000/- and miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 250/-.

To replace conventional farming and reap maximum sustainable yield through intensive fish culture the need of high tech demonstration in fish culture was deeply felt by the department. A scheme of training cum demonstration unit is sanctioned schemes includes a unit of components viz. construction of an hectare 2 mt. deep fish rearing pond, seed rearing nurseries, Tube well, pump house.

Chowkidar hut, electric line etc. will cost Rs. 17.00 lakhs. Another Rs. 2.40 lakhs will be incurred on feed inputs, Aeration and lab equipment etc. Thus the total per unit establishment will cost Rs. 19.40 lakhs.

Budget proposed for Education and Training for the year 2007-08 is as under :

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	25.65	84.05	84.05
Tribal sub-plan	6.72	6.72	8.30
Spl. Compo. Plan	1.40	1.45	1.60
Total	33.77	92.22	93.95

**5. 191 Scheme no. 4427, 9338 & 4709 Fishermen co-operatives :** To assist newly formed and other fishermen co-operative societies of all sectors a provision of loan/subsidy is made under the Rule (1972). Under which in a 3 years duration a total subsidy of worth Rs. 25000/- can be provided to a registered fishermen co-operative societies for the purpose of tank lease, fish seed stocking, purchase of boat & net etc.

Provision proposed for subsidies for the year 2007-08 is as under :

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	22.30	8.50	23.75
Tribal sub-plan	1.75	1.80	2.00
Spl. compo. plan	0.90	0.95	1.05
Total	24.95	11.25	26.80

**6. 800 Scheme no. 5486 & 3321 Research and Aquarium :**

Scheme no. 3321 To motivate public's aesthetic values and promote fish culture hobby aquarium keeping plays very important role similarly Research for update of present technique of fish culture is a must for running these activities and their promotion and extension, publication of information for circulation a provision is made under these scheme.



### **Scheme no. 5486 Prize for excellency in fish culture**

Since year 2004-05 the state govt. has introduced an annual excellency prize in fisheries in memory of Mrs. Bilasabai Kewtin. Worth value of Rs. 1.00 lakhs will be awarded to fish culturist who achieved extra ordinary performance in fisheries.

Schemes	Approved Outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	27.10	53.50	79.00

## **II. Centrally sponsored schemes :**

### **Norms/provisions of Central Assistance Schemes and States Share :**

Under implementation of centrally sponsored schemes development of Inland Freshwater Aquaculture. "Fish Farmers Development Agency" (75% Central : 25% State) Fisheries training and extension ( 80% Central : 20% State) Under national fishermen welfare programmes group accident insurance scheme (50% : 50%) Fishermen housing scheme (50% : 50%). In the year 2005-06 Rs. 334.75 lakhs provision was made for implementation of these schemes Rs. 161.70 lakhs central and Rs. 173.05 lakhs state provision was made, 2006-07 Rs.364.72 lakhs provision is made for implementation of these schemes Rs. 188.22 lakhs central and Rs. 176.50 lakhs state provision is made For the next financial year 2007-08 a provision of Rs. 400.53 lakhs has been proposed which includes Rs. 202.16 lakhs central and Rs. 198.67 lakhs state share.

**1. Development of Inland Freshwater Aquaculture.** "Fish Farmers Development Agency" Under central assistance schemes central state combination ratio is 75 : 25 for the purpose of construction of pond on own land, fish seed hatchery and feed mill establishment, training and inputs for integrated fish farming and fish culture to those whose financial status is below poverty line. All these programmes are run by F.F.D.A. in rural areas. Establishment expenditure of F.F.D.A. is entirely born by state govt.

Budget proposed for implementation of aforesaid programmes for the year 2007-08 is as such.

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	58.22	82.45	91.15
Tribal sub-plan	33.33	35.41	43.00
Special compo. plan	23.57	32.90	37.85
Total	115.12	150.76	172.00

**2. 191 Scheme no. 3287, 425 & 4710 Group Accidental Insurance Scheme of Fishermen :** This is an ongoing centrally sponsored schemes in which the state contributes its 50% share the insurance premium Rs. 14/- per annum/fishermen. The object of G.A.I. scheme is to provide insurance cover to active fishermen engaged in fishing in age group of 18-65 years. In case of permanent disability/accidental death the concerned get Rs. 50000/- as insurance claim and incase of partially disability gets Rs. 25000/-.

Provision of budget in this scheme is as under :

Schemes	Approved outlay for 05-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	1.50	1.80	1.87
Tribal sub-plan	0.55	0.85	1.25
Spl.compo.plan	0.25	0.50	0.52
Total	2.30	3.15	3.64

**3. 191 Scheme no. 3287 National welfare programme for fishermen :** State and Central share 50:50 to provide basic needs to fishermen who are engaged in reservoir fishing. This programme provides infrastructure for residence quarters, drinking water and community hall.

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	50.70	21.13	21.13

#### **4. Scheme No. 9485 Fisheries Training and Extension**

The centrally sponsored scheme of "Fisheries Training and Extension" is proposed to continue during year 2007-08. The Expenditure will be shared on 80:20 basis between the Govt. of India and the state govt.

Training programmes of 15 days has to be organized for imparting training the fishermen are acquainted with improved technique of fish culture. A unit cost of Rs. 1600 is sanctioned for this programme

A provision of Rs. 1.6 lakh has been earmarked for the annual plan 2007-08.

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	Proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	4.93	1.46	1.60

### 3. Central Sector Scheme

Scheme no. 5625 Strengthening of database and IT for fisheries sector scheme: (100% central assistance) This is centrally sponsored scheme for the development of inland fishery statistics in the state to evolve a suitable methodology for collection of data and estimation of fish production of the state. The entire 100% contribution of central govt. is Rs. 45.425 lakhs for completion of the project.

Provision of budget in this scheme is as under :

Schemes	Approved outlay for 2005-06	Financial provision for the 2006-07	proposed financial outlay 2007-08
Normal	12.30	9.80	10.78

### PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Procurement of food grains under the price support scheme is a social obligation of the State and Central Government. The scheme was conceived to ensure minimum support price to the farmer for his produce, to protect the 'weaker farmer' from the 'strong trader;' and to prevent exploitation by middleman. The scheme is an absolute necessity for a state like Chhattisgarh, which is underdeveloped in agriculture, and comprise of large tribal population and marginal farmers. With a view to achieve the intended objectives the State Government operates many centres for purchasing paddy, wheat and coarse grains. The Chhattisgarh State is one of the few states, where Price Support Scheme (PSS) is being successfully implemented.

The State is being a Paddy procuring area and having the production of Paddy more than requirement of the State, the Government has to enter into procurement of paddy under Price Support Scheme. Since 2002-03 Chhattisgarh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is undertaking procurement of paddy through procurement centres operated by the Lamps and Primary Agriculture credit Societies.

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

Fig in Lakh M.T.

Kharif Year	Paddy procured by State Govt.	Rice procured by State Govt.	Rice procured by FCI		Total quantity of rice
			Custom Milled Rice	Levy Rice	
2003-04	27.05	9.13	7.20	6.67	23.00
2004-05	29.04	9.00	8.86	7.40	25.26
2005-06 (As on 26-7-06)	35.86	7.70	14.57	6.67	28.94

An issue which has a bearing on the procurement of foodgrains under PSS is the non-coverage of cost of procurement. These incidentals are required to be based on the actual expenses submitted by the State Government of the previous year whereas, in point of fact, they are not. The estimated losses incurred in previous years for procurement of paddy is as follows: -

Fig. in crore

S.No.	Kharif Year	Estimated Losses
1	2000-01	85.76
2	2001-02	357.53
3	2002-03	275.29
4	2003-04	350.97
5	2004-05	334.12

GOI has revised the incidental charges of paddy procurement and CMR rates for current Kharif year but it is still not up to the actual expenditure incurred by State Government on various stages on procurement of paddy and conversion it into rice, some of the notable points in respect of paddy are:-

1. Driage allowance for paddy provisionally allowed 1% of MSP against the normal estimated driage of 2.00 of MSP.
2. Commission to sub-agents societies is still 1% of MSP while State Government is paying Rs. 9.00 Per quintal to societies along with commission of 1% of MSP to societies.
3. No expenses allowed for transportation within 8 Kms.
4. Storage charges for paddy provisionally allowed Rs. 1.84 per quintal whereas the storage charge is much higher than Rs. 1.84.

5. Interest and Storage charges provisionally allowed for Paddy is only for 2 months as against the normal required period of 4 months.
6. Milling charges for raw rice including transportation charges upto 8 kms provisionally fixed by GOI is Rs. 15.00 per quintal whereas State Government is paying Rs. 35.00 per quintal for conversion of paddy into raw rice.

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

### **Other grain procurement**

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

(Fig. in M.T.)

S.No.	Year	Wheat	Maize
1	2003-04	62.30	2214.00
2	2004-05	19.40	10936.82
3	2005-06	0.00	7221.14

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

Previously there were some restrictions on the trade of foodgrains and agricultural produce mainly through Chhattisgarh Scheduled Commodities Dealers (Licensing and restriction on hoarding) Order 1991. The 1991 order makes it mandatory for the big traders to obtain license for dealing in essential commodities scheduled in this order such as wheat, wheat products, rice, poha and pulses etc. But in January 2004 the State Government rescinded the said Order and abolished all the restrictions on the trade of foodgrains.

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

## PDS Plan Schemes

### 1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana -

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

No	Subject	Description
1	Directives	GOI issued guidelines on 6.1.2001
2	Implementation	Chhattisgarh Govt. started this scheme from March, 2001.
3	Targeted group	Poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas.
4	No. of beneficiaries	GOI fixed the numerical limit of 7.18 lakh families. As on 08.08.2006, 7.189 lakh ration cards have been issued to Antyodaya beneficiaries. Under the third expansion of AAY 1.49 lakh additional families has been covered during 2005-06.
5	Identification of beneficiaries	Gram sabhas in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas carried out identification from amongst the poor families within the state.
6	Central issue price	Rs. 2/kg for wheat & Rs. 3/kg for rice. State Govt. is providing only rice as per the food habit and demand of beneficiaries.
7	Consumer price	Rs. 3/kg for rice
8	Scale of issue	35 kg food grain per family per month
9	Mechanism	As per TPDS system.

Antyodaya Anna yojana is a centrally Sponsored scheme but GOI is not providing any amount for transportation / storage of rice and commission for lead agencies or retailers under the scheme. Hence State Government is providing ancillary charges @ Rs. 58.50 per quintal for urban area and Rs. 71.00 per quintal for rural area for transportation, other expenses of agencies and commission to fair price shopkeeper. As per the present number of beneficiaries and the quantity of rice lifted per month, this amount comes to about Rs.13.00 crore per annum.

To provide food security in the tribal and remote areas and to check the naxal extension in non-affected areas, State Government has submitted a proposal to GOI to cover all the BPL ration cardholders of scheduled blocks and naxal affected area of the State.

## **2. Annapoorna Yojana**

Those destitute who are above 65 years of age and not covered in state social security pension scheme or National Old age pension scheme are covered under Annapoorna Yojana. Annapoorna beneficiaries are entitled to get 10 Kilogram rice free of cost per month. Chhattisgarh Govt. started this scheme from October 2001. As against the numerical ceiling of 0.26 lakh beneficiaries 0 28 lakh ration cards have been issued in the State.

State Government is providing ancillary charges @ Rs. 58.50 per quintal for urban area and Rs. 71.00 per quintal for rural area for transportation, other expenses of agencies and commission to fair price shopkeeper. As per the present number of beneficiaries and the quantity of rice lifted per month, this amount comes to about Rs. 2.00 crore per annum.

## **3. Chhattisgarh Amrit (salt) Yojana**

To prevent the exploitation of Scheduled tribes under barter system and to check the goitre disease in the State this scheme was started from 26.01.2004 in 85 Scheduled blocks and since 15.08.2004 it was extended to all 146 blocks of the State. Under this scheme about 23.14 lakh ration cardholders covered under BPL and all the Antyodaya and Annapoorna card holders are getting 2.00 kilogram per month iodized salt on for just 50 paise. The total expenditure incurred in this scheme is borne by the State Government. For the financial year 2005-06 State Government is providing subsidy of Rs. 12.69 crore for implementation of this scheme.

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

Annapoorna dal-bhat yojana started in the State from January 2004 as a State sponsored scheme. This scheme has been introduced as a welfare scheme with an objective to provide cooked food to the poor and needy people at the lowest possible price. In this scheme bhat weighing 300 gms. and 90 gms. of dal at a price of Rs.5.00 is being provided. At present 178 Annapoorna dal bhat centres run by the social institutions, self-help groups and other persons are catering to nearly 30,000 - 35,000 persons daily. State government is providing rice to these centres as per their requirement at a price of Rs. 6.15 per kg. To motivate these centres State Government is providing pressure cookers and LPG connection free of cost. In financial year 2005-06 State Government is providing subsidy of Rs. 1.25 crore for implementation of this scheme.

#### **Restructuring of PDS :-**

##### **1. PDS Control Order 2004 :-**

To formulate and implement fool proof arrangements for identification of the poor, for delivery of food grains to fair price shops and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level and above all to ensure food security for one and all, especially the vulnerable section of society State Government has enforced Chhattisgarh Public Distribution Control Order 2004. With the promulgation of Chhattisgarh Public Distribution (Control) order 2004 Fair price shops run by the private persons are being cancelled and Grampanchayts, women self-help groups and other agencies are being allotted new Fair price shops. As per the decision of the State Government Rs. 75000 as seed money is provided to the those Gram Panachayts and women self-help groups, which are involved in the functioning of Fair Price Shops. For the purpose this State Government has already allotted Rs. 40 crores during the financial year 2005-06

##### **2. Food Security Fund :-**

With a view to strengthen the Public distribution system as well as the existing network for food security for vulnerable population State Government has created a Food Security Fund. This Fund will be managed by a body chaired by the Secretary, Department of Food, Civil supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Chhattisgarh and used for the following purposes:

- (a) To ensure food security in areas where malnutrition levels are very high and possibilities of starvation exist.
- (b) To try out innovative delivery mechanisms in remote areas where the normal delivery system is unable to ensure timely supply of food grains and other essential commodities covered under the PDS.
- (c) To strengthen the monitoring system for the Public Distribution System across the state.



- (d) To take all steps that may be necessary to ensure compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which may be issued from time to time with regard to the Public Distribution System; and
- (e) To meet out any other exigencies as may be required from time to time to strengthen the food security requirements of the state.

At present an amount of Rs. 6.00 crore is available in the Food Security Fund. From this fund an amount of Rs. 3.39 crores has been utilized for advance stocking of essential commodities before on set of monsoon in 557 inaccessible centres of the State.

### 3. Consumer Protection & Welfare

The members of the society have been consumers of goods and services from ancient times and protection of their rights was always considered a priority by welfare states. Our country has taken a unique step by enacting Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with an object to protect the interests of the consumers. Under the said Act, 3-tier adjudicatory set-up has been provided. District Forum, State Consumer Commission and National Consumer Commission has been set-up for redressal of the grievance of the consumer against service providers or sellers of goods. The said Act also provide for setting up of 3 tier Consumer Protection Councils at District, State and National level. Thus the rights of the consumers are sought to be protected under the Act against marketing of goods, which are hazardous to life and property as also against unfair trade practice of all conceivable forms.

At present we have 8 full time and 8 part time benches of District Consumer Forum which are as given below:-

S. No.	Districts having full time Consumer Forum	Districts having part time Consumer Forum & linked with respective full time Consumer Forum
1	Raipur	Mahasamund, Dhamtari
2	Durg	-
3	Rajnandgaon	Kawardha
4	Bilaspur	Janjgir, Korba
5	Sarguja	-
6	Raigarh	Jashpur
7	Koriya	-
8	Bastar	Kanker, Dantewada

During the financial year 2004-05 part time Consumer Forums of Raigarh, Koriya and Bastar districts were converted into full time District Consumer Forums. The proposal to convert of part time Consumer Forum of district Korba into full time District Consumer Forum is under consideration of State Government. In the State 305 Consumer Clubs have been set up in middle/high/higher secondary schools. The objectives of the Consumer clubs are to educate children about the rights of the consumers as provided in the Consumer Protection Act 1986; to mobilize youngsters by instilling in them the spirit of protection of consumer rights; to impart knowledge about the role of the consumers in protection of their rights and to strengthen the consumer movement in the State.

The State Government is setting up Consumer Welfare Fund and the rules for monitoring the Fund are in the making. The overall objective of the Consumer Welfare Fund is to provide financial assistance to promote and protect the welfare of the consumers and strengthen the voluntary consumer movement in the State, particularly in the rural areas. The financial assistance of the GOI and State Government for setting up State Consumer Welfare Fund will be in the ratio of 50:50. State Government has already released Rs. 25.00 lakh for setting up State Consumer Welfare Fund.

#### 4. Storage facilities

For the proper storage of foodgrains and other commodities, at present following capacity under different agencies are available in the State:-

S.No.	Name of the agency	Storage capacity (in lakh M.T.)		
		Own	Hired	Total
1	C.G.State Warehousing Co.	4.86	1.14	6.00
2	Central Warehousing Co.	1.87	-	1.87
3	FCI	5.41	-	5.41
4	C.G. Markfed	3.25	-	3.25
Total		15.39	1.14	16.53

C.G. State Warehousing Corporation is constructing godowns having capacity of 24,300 M.T. at the following places:-

S.No.	District	Location	Capacity in M.T.
1	Raipur	Navapara Rajim	5400
2	Mahasamund	Saraipali	3600
3	Durg	Balod	1300
4		Bemetara	2000
5		Chitod	6600
7	Kawardha	Kawardha	5400
Total			24300

#### 5. New Proposed Schemes :-

Shop cum godown scheme:- At present 10113 fair price shops are run by the different agencies in the State under Public Distribution System. out of which 2784 fair price shops run by the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) and LAMPS have their own buildings and most the remaining fair price shops are operated in private buildings. The State Government has decided that in all rural areas, shops must be located in government buildings. They cannot be under any circumstances operate from the residence of any individual. For that reason we require at least 6000 shop cum godowns, each having capacity of 25 M. T. and the proposal of new scheme is as under:-

S.No.	Finanacial year	Proposal for construction of shop cum godown	Required Plan funding (Rs. in Crore)			Total
			Normal	TSP	SCP	
1	2006-07	3000	22.50	16.88	5.62	45.00
2	2007-08	2000	15.00	11.25	3.75	30.00
3	2008-09	1000	7.50	5.625	1.875	15.00

#### Annadoot scheme:-

To provide food grain to fair price shops during the first week of the month and to check the diversion of the food grain during transportation, State Government is providing doorstep delivery of food grain, sugar, and salt to fair price shops in 08 districts through Chhattisgarh State Civil Supplies Corporation. For the extension of the scheme in the remaining 08 districts at least 16 vehicles are required. So for the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 1.60 crore is proposed for Annadoot Scheme as Centrally Sponsored (new) Scheme.

## **COOPERATION**

### **Introduction**

The State of Chhattisgarh is co-operatively under developed. Co-operative movement in Chhattisgarh has played a significant role in supporting and sustaining the growth of agriculture development. It is envisaged that the role of cooperative in agriculture has to be strengthened and enhanced to enable them to play a strong supportive role through creation of agriculture infrastructure, supply of agriculture inputs, making available adequate and timely credit, marketing and processing agriculture produces.

In the State there are 7254 registered co-operative societies 12th State level co-operative, 6 District Central Co-operative Bank, 12 District Co-operative agriculture and rural development Banks, 16 Urban Co-operative Banks, 1333 PACS-LAMPS and 154 Urban credit societies in the field of agriculture and non-agriculture credit business.

### **Scheme wise description Annual Plan 2007-2008**

#### **1. Training to Departmental Officers**

The officers and staff of the department must be trained for achieving their objective. Various Training programme is being organized by the cooperative training institutes. Officers and staff of the department will participate. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 2.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed. Near about 140 office:s/staff will be given training during the Annual Plan.

#### **2. Assistance for Research and Library cell:-**

Research cell and Library is a basic need for education and training activities as well as to improve the working of the institution to implement the development scheme more efficiently. Keeping this in view the cell has been established in Apex Cooperative Union. Financial assistance will be provided to Apex Union for the cell. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 0.35 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed.

### **3. PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA:-**

Cooperative movement is basically people's movement based on democratic management. Publicity and propaganda of various schemes, is essential for expansion and diversification of the Cooperative movement. Subsidy is being provided to Apex Cooperative union under this scheme. Fortnightly newspaper is being published by the union. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 0.35 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **4. MEMBERS EDUCATION OF NON-OFFICIAL:-**

Apex Cooperative union is organizing trained programme for non-official of the Cooperative institutions. Subsidy is being provided to Apex Cooperative union for this purpose. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 5.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **5. SUBSIDY TO STATE/DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION:-**

There are 7 District level Cooperative unions and 1 Apex Cooperative union established in the state. The main object of the cooperative unions is to train official and non-official of the Cooperative institutions. The internal resources of the Union are confined to the subscription & contribution by the various Coop. Institution annually, which is inadequate to meet the expenses incurred on staff and other activities of the Union. Keeping above factors in view, it is necessary to provide financial assistance to the unions, which form the backbone of human resources development in the Cooperative setup. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 3.50 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **6. SPECIAL COURSES FOR JUNIOR CATEGORY PERSONAL:-**

Training college is being run by the Apex Cooperative union at Bilaspur. Special training courses are being organized for junior category personnel of various Cooperative societies. Subsidy is being provided for this purpose. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 0.25 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed.

**7. FORMATION OF STATE/DISTRICT COOPERATIVE UNION:-**

There are 7 District Cooperative union. No District Cooperative union is working in 9 District of the state. To establish District Cooperative union financial assistance will be provided to Apex Cooperative union for the purpose. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 0.90 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed

**8. MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY TO CADRE FUND TO PACS/LAMPS:-**

There is 1333 Primary Level Agriculture Credit Cooperative State including 662 LAMPS. The pay and allowances of the manager of the LAMPS and Samiti Sewaks of the PACS/LAMPS are made from the Cadre Fund maintained at the level of Central Cooperative Bank. Subsidy is being provided to PACS/LAMPS of the state. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 10.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

**9. SUBSIDY TO SC/ST MEMBERS FOR PURCHASE OF SHARE OF PACS/LAMPS:-**

The main objective of Co-operative is to enroll maximum members, so that they avail various facilities and Financing provided by the institution, it has experienced that since the SC & ST member are generally financially weak they are not in a position to purchase shares of institution to become members. Under this scheme financial assistance by way of subsidy @ Rs. 500/- to both the SC & ST members holding land up to 2 hectares is provide. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 37.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is proposed.

**10. CONSUMPTION/SOCIAL CONSUMPTION LOAN TO SC/ST MEMBERS:-**

In order to prevent small cultivators from exploitation by private money lenders & middlemen, it has been considered necessity to provide them institutional credit for consumption purposes. Under this on going scheme SC & ST farmers are being provided interest free consumption loan @ Rs. 1000/- per family. It will grant to enrich the revolving fund mentioned at the level of district Co-operative Central Banks. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 55.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed.

## **11. INVESTMENT IN SHARE CAPITAL OF CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS:-**

The Central Coop. Banks meets a large demand of short credit requirement of the members of the affiliated primary agrl. Credit Societies including LAMPS, LSS & FSS. Demand of short term loan is increasing rapidly and to meet the growing demand of the ST loan, the banks must have a strong share capital base. There are 6 District central Cooperative Banks functioning in the state. Out of 6 Banks, 4 Banks are not compiling with section 11 of B.R. Act. Hence share capital is required. The state govt. is investing as a share capital of Cooperative Banks. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 300.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed.

## **12. INVESTMENT IN SHARE CAPITAL OF PACS/LAMPS:-**

The demand for short term loan is increasing year after year on account of the adoption of improved agricultural practices by members and also because the price of inputs are increasing. The demand of increased loan cannot be met unless the PACS & LAMPS, it is necessary to invest sufficient funds in the share capital of such societies by the state Govt. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 372.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed.

## **13. LONG TERM LOAN TO DCCB FOR NON-OVERDUE COVER:-**

Scheme is being dropped from the Annual plan 2006-07.

## **14. IMPLEMENTATION OF ICDP:-**

Integrated Cooperative Development Project is being implemented in the State with financial assistance from NCDC. One selected district is fully covered by this project. For development of a district, the development activities covered are like generation of additional godowning capacity, improving agricultural production, strengthening of public farming, fisheries development, sericulture development, and all development activities relating to handloom and rural industries.

Two ICDP projects is presently running at Jashpur and Raigarh District and Two ICDP project will be established at Rajnandgaon and Ambikapur. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 684.54 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 684.50 lakhs is proposed.

**15. INVESTMENT IN SHARE CAPITAL OF PRIMARY DCARDB:-**

Share capital will be provided to 12 District Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks by the state Govt. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 300.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed.

**16. FLOTATION OF DEBENTURE THROUGH APEX SCARDB:-**

Loan is being provided by the state Govt. to the state Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks to provide Long term Agriculture loan to the farmers under NABARD's guide line. Debaucher will be floated by the SCARDB in favors of NABARD. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed.

**17. LOAN to SC/ST MEMBERS FOR PURCHASE OF SHARE OF PRIMARY DCARDB:-**

The members belonging to SC & ST on account of their weak financial state are not in a position to purchase share of DCARDB and as such they do not get advantage of the loaning facilities offered by the Banks. It is, therefore, proposed to provide interest free loan under this scheme. The loan assistance is provided to members @ Rs. 1000/- or 5% of the long term loan advanced whichever is less. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 20.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

**18. INVESTMENT IN SHARE CAPITAL OF APEX SCARSB:-**

The State Government is providing to state Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

**19. ESTABLISHMENT & ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILL:-**

Two Cooperative Sugar factories have been established at Kawardha & Balod. Loan and share capital will be provided by the state Government to these sugar mills. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 510.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 510.00 lakhs is proposed.



**20. ARGL. CREDIT STABLIZATION FUND AT THE LEVEL OF APEX BANK:-**

The Govt. of India has advised the State Govt. for initiating action for creating agricultural credit stabilization fund in short-term credit sector, in order to ensure uninterrupted flow of short-term credit for agriculture occasionally affected by natural calamities flood, Drought, hailstorm etc. The loan is being provided by the state Government to maintain the fund at the Apex Bank level. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 501.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 501.00 lakhs is proposed.

**21. CONSTRUCTION OF THE GODOWN:-**

Godowing facilities are not adequate with cooperatives upto requirement while agriculture production is increasing every year. More than 50% agriculture inputs are supplied by the Cooperative and cooperation are the only agency for purchasing of paddy under support price fixed by the Govt. Hence, huge godowning facilities needed in rural areas as well as at mandi levels. To solve this construction of godowns are being taken by the chhattisgarh Cooperative Marketing Federation and Marketing societies with the financial assistance provided by the C.G. Govt. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 546.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 0.0 lakhs is proposed.

**22. SUBSIDY TO SC/ST MEMBERS FOR PURCHASE OF SHARE OF MARKETING SOCIETIES:-**

Subsidy is being provided to SC/ST members of the state for purchasing share capital of Marketing societies to become member of the societies. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 85.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed.

**23. ORGANIZATION/DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETIES:-**

Share capital will be provided to the Marketing societies by the state Government to increase their borrowing capacity from the Cooperative financial institutions. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 10.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **24. CLEANSING OF BALANCE SHEET OF ST CREDIT STRUCTURE (THROUGH BAIDHNATHAN TASK FORS REPORT):-**

Cooperative credit institution viz PACS/LAMPS and Cooperative Banks are playing a vital roll to provide long term, medium term and short-term agriculture loan to the farmers of state. Mostly Cooperative Banks and PACS/LAMPS of the state are running in heavy losses. Hence, the credit businesses of these Cooperatives are badly affected. To keeping in a view to strengthen these weak Cooperative Banks and PACS/LAMPS, cleansing of balance sheet of Cooperative Bank scheme has been introduced as per the recommendation of Baidhnathan Task Force Report. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 0.03 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 00.00 lakhs is proposed. The scheme will be implemented after the approval from the state Government.

#### **25. LOAN TO SCARDB:-**

Loan will be provided to the state Cooperative Agriculture and rural Developer Bank for providing Agriculture long term loan to the farmers of the state. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 296.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **26. APPROPRIATION OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE LOAN:-**

C.G. Govt. has decided to give Agriculture loans to the farmers of the state @ of 9% interest from October 2004. Again state Government has decided to reduce the interest of Agriculture loan at the rate of 7% from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006. To provide financial assistance of the Cooperative credit institution/farmers subsidy will be given. During Annual Plan 2006-07 Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs has been allocated under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed.

## CHAPTER - II

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Poverty Scenario:-

Approximately 45% of the rural families are below poverty line. The percentage of BPL families is highest in Dantewada (64%) and lowest in Durg (34%). An aspect calling for attention is the distribution of the poor between very poor (those below 75% of consumption level at the poverty line) and moderately poor (those between 75% and near the poverty line) Chhattisgarh has 29.45% B.P.L. under moderately poor category and 15.55% of B.P.L. under very poor category. The emphasis in the next plan period will be to bring this moderately poor group above the poverty line. The aim in the next plan period would be to achieve greater socio-economic and infrastructure development, which will in turn raise the per capita income and reduce the poverty.

Agricultural wage earners, small and marginal farmers and casual workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, constitute the bulk of the rural poor. Lack of access to agricultural land, paucity of work on land (wage work) and non-availability of education (for enabling occupational diversification) or shortage of capital is the fundamental causes of poverty. Poor educational base and lack of other vocational skills also perpetuate poverty. Due to the poor physical and social capital base, a large proportion of the people are forced to migrate to other states to seek employment in extremely low levels of productivity and wages.

Percentage of Ground Water utilization is low at around 20.3% and is well below the national average. The ratio of gross irrigation to gross sown area is 22% which is much lower than the national average of 39%. The irrigated area as a percentage of the sown area is among the lowest in the country (20.65%). The intensity of irrigation is only 1.05 indicating that irrigation is mostly confined to single season in the state. The percentage of irrigation varies from over 30% in Chhattisgarh plains to 5% in Hill Zone and mere 1.23% in Bastar Plateau. About 76% of the irrigation in the State is through canals. Among the BPL families the worst sufferers are the labourers dependent upon agriculture. The focus of the state government during the next plan period would be to increase the agriculture area and to provide assured irrigation at least for single crop to the small & marginal farmers by developing small irrigation tanks & renovation of existing canals through various schemes of rural development.

## **Strategy for the Eleventh Five Years Plan**

For the 11th Five Years Plan (2007-2012), State sets the monitorable targets for rural development sectors as follows:

- Generates additional employment and income for unskilled labours.  
Facilitates and improves delivery of other rural services.
- Increase area under irrigation and supports diversification from agriculture.
- Providing training skills in non-farm sector to develop additional employment opportunities.
- Creates new economic opportunities and activities.
- Increase efficiency of the assets already created and to be created.
- Enhance democratic processes and skills among rural poor.
- Improve the quality of life of rural poor.
- Reduction of poverty ratio by 15 percentage points by 2012.

### **Approach**

1. Extend or to increase coverage under Watershed Development Programmes and Employment Generation Scheme.
2. Providing basic rural infrastructure to improve quality of life.
3. Decentralized governance in programme planning and implementation.
4. Improving Credit linkages/Rural self employment through federations of SIIGS by providing better marketing infrastructure.
5. Human resources development by providing quality training for skill upgradation.
6. Promotion of Information Technology (I.T) interventions in information dissemination and public grievances redressal for better vigilance and monitoring system

### **ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE 10<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN, 2002-07**

- Upto the June 2006 an amount of Rs. 3779.72 Lakhs have been spend to construct /upgrade houses and as a result about 81,817 houses have been constructed/upgraded during the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan up to June 2006.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, till June 2006, Rs. 1253.43 Crores have been spent against the total available fund of Rs. 1406.78 Crores and 921 roads having total length of 5165.03 K.M have been constructed so far.
- Under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme till June 2006 Rs. 100.14 Crores of expenses made against the total available fund of Rs. 243.50 Crores and as a result 195.50 lakhs mandays of employment have been generated.

- Under SGSY total amount of Rs. 28528.29 Lakhs have been disbursed as bank loan & subsidy and about 1, 06,689 beneficiaries have been covered under the programme till March 2005. Two Special Projects amounting Rs. 2085.00 Lakhs have been sanctioned by Govt. of India in Dhamtari and Rajnandgaon districts in the year 2005-06. One Project for Dhamtari district under Special Project has been sanctioned by Govt. of India amounting Rs. 1350.00 Lakhs. One project for Rajnandgaon & Durg Dist under Special Project has been sanctioned by Govt. of India Amounting Rs. 735.00 Lakhs during the year 2005-06
- Under the SGRY programme, Rs. 72,520.17 Lakhs have been spent against the total available fund of Rs. 83,273 Lakhs. besides about 6,10,243 M.T of food grains which has been distributed in this programme. this generated about 1301.83 Lakh Mandays.
- Under NFFWP Rs. 30,542.66 Lakhs could be spent against the total available fund of Rs. 39,198.65 Lakhs. In this programme, and about 1, 76,943 M.T food grain was distributed which resulted in generation of about 388.27 Lakh Mandays.

### **Self Employment Programme:-**

Although, the state government has achieved financial targets set by Govt for the scheme during the first four years of 10<sup>th</sup> plan. There are various issues which need to be addressed to improve the performance of the schemes. The main issues are.

- Inadequate market linkages
- Inadequate or non availability of infrastructure relevant to the trade.
- Heavy dependence on agriculture related activities or lack of diversification from agriculture or related activities.
- Lack of quality training institutes.
- Lack of active involvement of NGOs in motivation and training of beneficiaries.

During the tenth plan period 16201 self help groups were formed and 8434 groups qualified to Grade-I & 3608 qualified to Grade II. The numbers of groups that have taken economic activities were 3303.

During the Tenth plan period so far an amount of Rs. 28528.29 Lakhs have been disbursed as bank loan & subsidy and about 1,06,689 beneficiaries have been covered under the programme till March 2005. Two Special Projects amounting Rs. 2085.00 Lakhs have been sanctioned by Govt. of India in Dhamtari and Rajnandgaon districts in the year 2005-06. One Project for Dhamtari district under SGSY was sanctioned by Govt. of India amounting Rs. 1350.00 Lakhs. The project was completed during 2005-06 and the result of the project is encouraging.

One project for Rajnandgaon Dist under Special Project has been sanctioned by Govt. of India Amounting Rs. 735.00 Lakhs during the year 2005-06.

To make the self employment programme successful it is necessary to identify livelihood opportunities as per the need of the area. The micro-level planning process would have to be strengthened in the districts and blocks for the programme to succeed. Micro enterprises succeed only if they cater to the need of the area. Linkage of industry is one of the areas that need to be strengthened. So far little has been achieved in this regards. Industries need to facilitate groups to meet their raw materials and other needs from SHGs in and around their area of operation. Similarly, the involvement of PRIs, banks, micro finance institutions, NGOs and district-level officers of different departments need to be ensured. They need to be involved actively in the preparation of a District Plan for activities under SGSY.

#### **Areas of Concern:-**

- The percentage of women beneficiaries was 18% in the beginning of the tenth plan period (2003-04) and increased to 36% at the end of year 05-06.
- The percentage of disabled beneficiaries is well below the norms of 3%. It is less than 1% through out the plan period.

Identification of key activity for cluster is very important. Although certain activities are identified at the block level, micro level planning is yet to be done to give fillip to the activities. Lack up good quality training institutions and absence of Non Government Organization at the grass root level is hindering the progress of the schemes.

Available natural resources such as miner forest produces are to be used as raw material for the various activities to be identified at the block level. One issues that needs to be addressed is the over dependency of rural families on agriculture and allied activities. Diversification from traditional agriculture to other land based activities such as horticulture, aquaculture, floriculture and sericulture will be given priorities in the next plan period. State government has already submitted special projects related to these activities to Government of India under SGSY.

Training is a weak linkage in the scheme. Lack of good quality training institutes greatly affects the success of the programme. In the next plan period it will be the endeavor of the state government to establish regional training centers in the different regions of the state and to provide good quality training to the rural people. If required, these institutions will be out sourced to non government organizations to provide quality training for skill of gradation and value addition to the products.

Marketing strategy is an integral part of every self-employment venture. Market intelligence has to be developed. Survey of local and urban markets to understand product demand is necessary. Rural *haats* or village markets have to be set up to position the products of self-help groups.

In the next plan period Rural Haats will be established in important district places such as Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Korba and Rajnandgaon. Depending upon the success of these rural *haats* it will be extended to other district head quarters.

### **Rural Infrastructure**

**Housing:** To provide houses to every shelterless family, especially for SC/ST as they constitute more than 50% of the total B.P.L families, thus they will be the target for the housing and infrastructure related programmes.

**Rural Roads:** To strengthen the rural connectivity is another major concerned area for the State. rural connectivity is a very crucial component for the development of rural areas. The surface and unsurfaced road length at 21 km and 25 km per 100 sq km area respectively is one of the lowest in the country. Village roads constitute about 80% of the road network in the state. Out of 20308 hamlets in the State, only 7805 hamlets were connected till 2000 and another 3217 hamlets were connected thereafter upto 31 March 2005, bringing the total to 11022 (56%). This means that rural connectivity would continue to be a priority area for the State Government.

It will be the endeavor of the state during the next plan period to provide basic minimum facilities to the rural mass to improve quality of life in the rural areas. All the Gram Panchayats have been sectioned panchayat bhawan during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period. At the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> plan all Panchayats will have their own panchayat bhawan. In the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period other public facilities such as Anganwadi Bhawan, PDS shop, Primary School building, Middle School building, Primary Health Centre, etc will be built to cover as many village as possible through different schemes of rural development.

### **Drought Proofing & Employment Generation**

Because of the low irrigation percentage large number of labourers dependent upon agriculture activity migrates to other parts of the country in search of employment. Unfortunately maximum migration takes place from districts which are not covered under NREGA. The last four year figures indicates that on and around 60 % of families that migrates are from three districts, Raipur, Durg and Mahasamund. Wage Employment programme put and upward pressure on market wage rate by attracting people to public work programme, reducing labour supply and pushing of demand for labour. During the next plan period the state will endeavor to provide unskilled manual works to these laborers that migrates.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period 1402.76 lakh man days were generated through different schemes of Rural Development. In the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period this will be doubled. And durable assets such as tanks, irrigation canals, and stop dams will be created not only to provide employment to these members but also to increase the irrigation potential of the State. This will help the marginal BPL families who are just below the poverty line to come above the poverty line. Small users groups will be constituted to maintain these structures. As such the NREGA stipulate that all the districts of the country will be covered during the next five year plan.

**Watershed Development:** Agriculture is the main stay for the 78% rural population of the State. The Agricultural economy of the State is characterized by dependence on nature, low investments, low productivity, mono-cropping, inadequate irrigation facilities and small & marginal holdings. A judicious land and water management policy combined with efforts to bring more area under plough and double cropping will improve the agricultural production and productivity.

About 80% of the total cultivable area comes under rainfed farming. The rainfed areas/dry lands are characterized by low productivity and low input use. Hence, rainfed areas can be developed based on watershed approach. Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of human and natural resources like land, water, plants and animals within a particular watershed. Watershed development attempts to bring about the best possible balance in the environment between natural resources on one side and man and grazing animals on the other side. It requires people's participation because conservation is possible only through the whole hearted involvement of the entire community.

During the first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> plan 130.75 crores were spent for treatment of 241960 hectares of land .It is expected that during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period approximately 5 lakh hectares of land will be treated under different schemes of watershed development spending rupees 520 crores.

The implementing and monitoring units at district level and below will be strengthened and scientific inputs will be provided to strengthen the planning process through GIS. The state level watershed cell will also be strengthened for effective implementation of these schemes.

### **Delivery Mechanism**

All the programmes have been designed to eliminate the different facets of rural poverty. The success of these programmes depends on the better implementation of these. Successful implementation of these programmes requires an appropriate policy framework, adequate funds, and an effective delivery mechanism.



The success of these programmes ultimately depends on the capability of the delivery system. An effective and responsive district-level field machinery with a high degree of commitment, motivation, professional competence, and integrity has been recognized as one of the prerequisites for successful implementation of these programmes. It should have people's participation at every stage of the programmes. Adequate staffs will be provided at the district and block levels for effective implementation of different rural development schemes. Administrative and financial devolution by the states to the PRIs will be the main focus of 11th Plan. The Constitution has placed onerous responsibilities on PRIs. They require financial resources to discharge the tasks assigned to them and emerge as viable institutions of self-government. Financial devolution is also desirable as the control of investment decisions by local communities' leads to better utilization of scarce resources.

The Panchayats (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 extended the Provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, to the Scheduled Areas of Chhattisgarh. The PESA enables tribals to assume control over their own destiny and to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources, including land. PESA would be effectively implemented during the Eleventh Plan period to resolve the issues of tribal exploitation and alienation.

### **The Path Ahead**

Programmes that provide self-employment and wage employment to the poor and also to create durable infrastructure would be implemented with greater vigor during the Eleventh Plan.

☐SGSY would provide opportunities for self-employment to the rural poor. This would be shift to process-oriented approach. Especially the formation and strengthening of the groups would be supported to go into the second phase of federation and cooperatives of the SHGs.

☐Network of institutions that promote the self help movement would be created during the Plan period. Partnership would be forged between NGOs and other community-based organizations, government agencies and other financial institutions. There would be a system of identifying and training local facilitators.

☐Key activities would be planned to respond to the needs of the area. Training programmes for beneficial linkages with training institutions would be forged.

□ Greater attention would be paid to marketing. Marketing infrastructure at the block/district level would be set up for display of products. Marketing Linkages will be developed with private channels, industrial enterprises and export houses for higher value realization for SGSY groups.

□ Special attention would be paid to provide technical support for upgrading technology and standardization of products. Use of information and communication technology would be promoted during the plan period in this regard.

□ The wage employment programme would have three streams which would seek to address the need of rural infrastructure at the village level, ensure guaranteed employment of at least 100 days in areas facing chronic unemployment/migration and provide relief in natural calamities such as droughts & floods and other contingencies.

□ The promotion of a movement which enhances social capital and forges linkages with other formal and informal stakeholders engaged in developmental activities would be a major thrust during the Plan. PRIs have created a space for the involvement of the community in governance. There is a need to provide greater attention to effective empowerment of PRIs. The Government recognizes the necessity of building capabilities at the local levels for planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes. These would be undertaken on a large scale during the Plan period.

**Human Resources Development:** The State has about 5,600 Rural Development officials and about 1,59,000 Panchayati Raj functionaries, who are contributing in achieving the ultimate objectives of the programmes. Training and skill upgradation of these functionaries and officials at State SIRD, Regional Training Institutes, Rural Haats and Facilitation Centers would be one of the priorities of the State in these coming years.

**A Brief Write-up  
on the Programmes/Schemes by  
Department of Panchayat & Rural Development  
Govt. of Chhattisgarh**

**Annual Plan 2007-08**

Chhattisgarh over the passage of time has witnessed many development alternatives as far as the states prosperity and development is concerned, government has also taken up issues, which are on the top most priority list of the peoples. With a view to further reduce the rural poverty and making rural poor self-sufficient, several Centrally sponsored schemes are implemented in the State. The State also runs the schemes, in addition to Centrally sponsored programmes, from it's own financial resources.

**Schemes of Rural Development**

- SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- IAY – Indira Aawas Yojana
- PMGSY – Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana
- Watershed Development Schemes- (IWDP/DPAP)
- NREGA – Employment Guarantee Scheme
- SGRY – Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
- District Poverty Reduction Project (DPAP): Nawa Anjor
- RSVY – Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
- DRDA Administration
- Panchayat Sector

The Programmes/Schemes implemented during the previous years were continued in it's restructured form in the coming years have been aimed at:-

- Employment generation, thereby creating durable community assets in the villages and providing employment in the lean season.
- Providing minimum basic shelter facilities through construction of houses and up-gradation of old houses.
- Making rural poor self-sufficient through Self Help Groups formation and providing them support in availing credit facilities, Marketing system and infrastructure, and skill up-gradation by giving them training.
- Area development through Watershed Development Programmes.

## **Self Employment Programmes:**

### **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

- This scheme is being implemented since 01.04.1999 after the merging of six various schemes of Department of Rural Development i.e. IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, Jeevandhara etc.
- The main objective of the scheme is to improve the income level of families living below the poverty line by providing them group and individual self-employment. The Central and State share the fund in 75:25 ratio respectively.
- Bank loan and government grants are being provided under the Self-employment activities like agriculture, irrigation, dairy, veterinary, small industries, small business etc, are being taken in rural areas.
- Grant assistance is given upto 30% of total cost (maximum Rs. 7,500). For SC/ST the limit will be 50% of total cost (maximum Rs. 10,000) Grant assistance for groups is 50% of total cost (maximum Rs. 1.25 Lakhs).
- Atleast 50% beneficiaries should be from SC/ST category, 40% should be women and 3% should be from disabled
- Total allocation fixed under SGSY for current financial year 2006-07 is Rs. 4154.55 Lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 1554.81 Lakh and State share Rs. 518.27 Lakh. Proposed allocation under SGSY for year 2007-08 is Rs. 5182.56 Lakh. including Central assistance of Rs. 3887.01 Lakh and State share Rs. 2250.00 Lakh.

## **Rural Infrastructure:**

### **Housing: Indira Aawas Yojana (I.A.Y)**

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

- Total allocation fixed under I.A.Y for current financial year 2006-07 is Rs. 5348.39 Lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 4011.28 Lakh and State share Rs. 1337.11 Lakh.
- Proposed allocation under I.A.Y for year 2007-08 is Rs. 7611.00 Lakh, including Central assistance of Rs. 5708.00 Lakh and State share Rs. 1903.00 Lakh.
- As per 2002-03 B.P.L Census 1,52,238 families are without shelter in rural areas. It has been decided to give shelter to all shelter-less B.P.L families during 11th five year plan (2007-12).

#### **Rural Roads: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana :**

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

The following order of priority under PMGSY road works shall be followed :-

- Providing New Connectivity to unconnected habitation with a population of 1000+ (500+ in case of tribal areas).
- Providing New Connectivity to unconnected habitation with a population of 500-999 (250-499 in case of tribal areas).
- Up-gradation of Through Routes in the core network (only rural road to be covered).
- Up-gradation of Link road.

In the programme, till July 2006 Rs. 1253.43 Crores have been spent against the total available fund of Rs. 1406.78 Crores and 921 roads having total length of 5165.03 K.M. have been constructed so far scheme requires a financial provisions Rs. 7213.00 lakh for the next ensuing year of 2007-08.

## **Watershed Development & Drought Proofing:**

### Watershed Development Programmes:

- Objective is to Reduce the severity of the impact of drought and excess run-off, Restoration of ecological balance and Stabilization of the income of the weaker section of the rural community.
- Major Components - Watershed development works (85%), Training and community organization (5%), Administrative measures (10%).
- Major Activities- Engineering structures and vegetative measures of Soil & Water conservation, Plantation of useful plant spp., Production measures under crops and animal husbandry, Rural enterprises of house-hold industry/trade.
- Programme sponsored by G.O.I. under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (I.W.D.P.) and Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.), with fund shared by G.O.I. and State Govt. at 11:1 under I.W.D.P. and 75:25 under D.P.A.P.
- Programme coverage - 29 blocks of 8 districts under D.P.A.P.- Bastar(6), Dantewada(6), Bilaspur(2), Janjgir-champa(1), Korba(5), Durg(2), Rajnandgaon(4), Kawardha(3) and remaining blocks of 14 districts (except Korba and Dantewada) under I.W.D.P. 861 projects out of which total 792 (500 ha. size) operated under D.P.A.P and 69 (5000-12000 size) operated under I.W.D.P
- The total fund available Rs. 5955.60 Lakhs, out of which Rs. 3754.06 Lakhs (63%) has been utilized.
- Total allocation fixed under Watershed Development Programmes for current financial year 2006-07 is Rs. 12353.60 Lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 10121.74 Lakh and State share Rs. 2231.86 Lakh.
- Proposed allocation under Watershed Development Programmes for year 2007-08 is Rs. 11865.74 Lakh. including Central assistance of Rs. 9850.76 Lakh and State share Rs. 2013.42 Lakh.

## **Employment Generation:**

### **NREGA: Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS):**

Under the provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, State Govt. is implementing the Chhattisgarh Employment Guarantee Scheme since 2nd February 2006. NREGA covers 11 districts of the state i.e. Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Jashpur, Sarguja, Korla and Kawardha. This scheme guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment to each family, who are willing to work in unskilled work. Every rural family who is willing to do work have been registered, and till date employment Cards have been issued to 15.34 Lakhs rural families and works are being sanctioned regularly to ensure employment. Till June 2006, Rs. 100.14 Crores have been spent against total available fund of Rs. 243.50 Crores and 195.50 lakhs mandays of employment have been generated in the programme. Proposed allocation under NREGA for the year 2007-08 is Rs 80600.11 Lakhs which is including the Central assistance of Rs. 73191.01 Lakhs and State share of Rs. 7409.10 Lakhs.

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

- Creation of employment opportunity with food security and to create permanent infrastructure in rural areas. The total allocation ratio in the scheme will be 75% Central, 25% State.
- 50% for Gram Panchayat, 30% for Janpad Panchayat & 20% for Zilla Panchayat of the total allocation.
- 22.5% of the total allocation has been reserved for personal benefited activities for B.P.L SC/ST.
- Scheme is closed in 11 districts notified under NREGA since 02.02.06 and now being implemented in 5 districts of State.
- Total allocation fixed under SGRY for current financial year 2006-07 is Rs. 6808.23 Lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 4937.13 Lakh and State share Rs. 1871.10 Lakh.
- Proposed allocation under SGRY for year 2007-08 is Rs. 4872.46 Lakh, including Central assistance of Rs. 3544.04 Lakh and State share Rs. 1328.42 Lakh.

### **District Poverty Reduction Project (D.P.R.P):**

Poverty alleviation has been one of the guiding principles of the planning process in the country. With this sole objective a world bank funded project District Poverty Reduction Project (Nawa Anjor) has been launched in the State in the year 2004. State Government has taken up a loan from World Bank to implement Nawa Anjor project in 40 blocks of the State. Total cost of the project is Rs. 617.25 Crores. It's a 5 year project and will be completed in March 2009. Upto March 2006 an expenditure of Rs. 66.82 Crores have been incurred under

this project. For the year 2007-08 a total budget of Rs 100 Crores is proposed under this programme.

### **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (R.S.V.Y):**

It was launched in the year 2002-03. It is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by Planning Commission. This scheme is being implemented in the Eight backward districts of the State i.e. Bastar, Dantewada, Kabeerdham, Rajnandgaon, Kanker, Jashpur, Sarguja, Bilaspur. The objective of the scheme is to identify the bottlenecks in the existing schemes and fill up the gaps to bring all round development in the area. The major thrust is in infrastructure and livelihood component.

In this scheme every district gets Rs. 15 Crores every year in two equal installments for three consecutive years. As per the Scheme, provisions have been made so that 7.5% of the total fund is utilized for the security related constructions in the naxal affected areas. Up to 15% of the fund can be utilized in maintenance of infrastructure and for the capacity building of SHGs up to 2% of the fund can be utilized. In the programme, Rs. 162.52 Crores have been spent against the total available fund of Rs. 187.50 Crores. An amount of Rs. 150 Crores proposed for the year 2006-07. The proposed outlay for the year 2007-08 is 142.50.

### **Chhattisgarh State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD):**

- Looking to the requirement of training for the various rural development programmes/initiative a new SIRD was initiated in the State of Chhattisgarh on 01-11-2004 in rented building.
- On 30th April 2004 New Building Complex for the Institute was inaugurated by Honorable Prime Minister of India at Nimora village, Raipur (C.G).
- Approximate budget for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 466.8 Lakhs, which includes Central Assistance of Rs. 338.88 Lakhs and State share of Rs. 127.92 Lakhs.

### **DRDA Administration:**

The District Rural Development Agency in each district is a pivotal office, under whose guidance all the line department of districts function & execute all the rural development programmes. For effective execution of DRDAs activities and to meet establishment expenses of DRDA, G.O.I. has launched a separate scheme DRDA Administration Scheme. The Central and State Share for this scheme is in 75:25 ratio.

Total allocation fixed under DRDA Administration for current financial year 2006-07 is Rs. 1125.48 Lakh. This includes Central assistance of Rs. 844.11 Lakh and State share Rs. 281.37 Lakh.



Proposed allocation under DRDA Administration for year 2007-08 is Rs. 1236.20 Lakh, including Central assistance of Rs. 927.15 Lakh and State share Rs. 300.00 Lakh.

### **Panchayat Sector: (Directorate of Panchayats)**

In consonance with the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India, a three tier Panchayati Raj system came into force in the State Chhattisgarh. For effective and empowered Panchayats the State has entrusted the Panchayats responsibility of implementing all social welfare schemes for social justice and economic development under the Directorate, which runs different activities/programmes of the Panchayats. The schemes are as follows:

- ✓ Establishment of Panchayati Raj Training Institutes.
- ✓ Salary of Shiksha Karmi (Primary & Middle school)
- ✓ Gram Utkarsh Yojana
- ✓ Chhattisgarh Gramin Yojana

### **Objective of the Annual Plan:**

The basic objectives of the annual plan for the community development and Panchayati Raj are as follows:

- To improve the physical quality of life in rural areas.
- To enable both non-official and officials to contribute more effectively in the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions for more effective mass involvement at the grass-root level and decentralized planning.
- Strengthening of block level agency, particularly taking into account multifarious increase in the work-load at the block level.
- To create people's awareness on environment and hygienic education.
- Formation of modern civic society.
- Encouragement to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, social services, social justice etc.
- Less expensive economic planning.
- To provide financial assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions for activities relating health, sanitation and village cleanliness.

Budget: Total allocation fixed under Panchayats department for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 12267.73 lakhs. Proposed allocation for the next financial year (2007-08) is Rs. 14090.00 Lakhs.

## CHAPTER – III

### SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

#### **Tribal Sub-Plan, MADA and Cluster Pockets (Fifth Scheduled Area)**

During the preparation of fifth plan, it was felt that the amount invested by the different development departments of the state Govt.'s is not sufficient for the development of tribal areas. Also there was a need to make fundamental changes in the development program/schemes of the department taking into account the specific nature of tribal areas.

So a strategy of tribal sub-plan was adopted for the overall development of scheduled tribes residing in the tribal areas. Provisions were made for the financial resources, budget, arrangements, monitoring & evaluation for the proper & smooth functioning of the plan/scheme. Integrated development was the key aspect of the program and hence the integrated tribal development projects were setup to implement the schemes/programs for the development of the area & its tribal population ensuring the involvement of various development departments.

Tribal & Scheduled Caste development department was entrusted with the responsibility of the nodal department.

Under the concept of tribal sub-plan initially such Tehsils were covered where 50% of the total population was scheduled tribe population. Afterwards development blocks having more than 50% tribal population was covered under the (geographical boundaries of the ITDP) project.

The project having population more than one lakh were termed as major project of ITDPs, the projects having less than one lakh population were called medium projects. At present 19 ITDPs are functioning in the state. The ITDP Nagri, District Dhamtari is the only major project, which is setup after the functioning of the state of Chhattisgarh in the year 2004.

In the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan period, the tribal areas and group of villages having population more than 10 thousand with more than 50% scheduled population of the total population were marked as modified area development approach (MADA) pockets. At present 9 MADA pockets are functioning in the state. Similarly in the seventh plan period small pockets termed as clusters were identified where population was 5000 or more and the scheduled tribe population was more than 50% of the total population. There are two clusters in the state. MADA pockets and clusters are outside the boundaries of TSP area.

District of Surguja, Korea, Jashpur, Korba, Bastar, Kanker & Dantewada are covered fully & rest of the nine districts are covered partially under the tribal sub-plan. The 85 tribal development blocks are fully covered in sub-plan area. The geographical boundaries of the tribal sub-plan area is 8800 sq.km, which constitutes 65.12% of the total area of the state.

As per the census of 2001 the population of sub-plan area is 81.013 lakhs which is 45.49% of the total population of the state. Scheduled tribe population is 46.86 lakhs in the sub-plan area, which are about 54.48% of the total population of the sub-plan area.

The percentage of the tribal population in TSP area is 81.97% to the total scheduled tribe population of the state, where as scheduled tribe population of the state is 31.76% of the total population of the state. Each development department must earmark 38.00% of its total plan outlay for the development of the TSP area. The demand number 41, 42, 68, 77, 82 & 83 are created in the state budget to ensure that the amount allocated for TSP area must not be used elsewhere.

The Tribal and Scheduled Caste Development Department prepare the budget of tribal sub-plan and the Minister-in-charge of the department presented the budget in the Legislative Assembly. The financial requirements are met, under the provision made in the state plan, special central assistance, central sector scheme & centrally sponsored schemes.

### **Primitive Tribe Development**

During the fifth plan period with the inception of the tribal sub-plan, special efforts were started for the development of primitive tribes of the state. The Pahari Korba, Abujhamaria & Baiga tribes in the 5<sup>th</sup> plan period, Kamars in the 6<sup>th</sup> plan period and Birhors in the 7<sup>th</sup> plan period were given the status of primitive tribal groups.

The special administrative setup at district level known as Abhikaran is established for sanctioning the development programs made for PTGs. The chairman of these Abhikarans are the nominated persons from that particular PTG for which it is established.

In the state, the 24289 families of primitive tribal groups are residing having the total population 112593. Special efforts are continued for the educational, economic & social development of these PTGs through Abhikarans.

**i) Activities of the department:**

Major activities of the Tribal department comprises chiefly of imparting education in the tribal blocks of the state. The state runs educational institutions from primary level to higher secondary levels. The department also runs special status educational institutions like Model Schools for boys, Girls Education Complexes (Kanya Shiksha Parisar) for girls, Sports Complexes (Krida Parisar) for imparting value added education.

Under the plan scheme, the department emphasizes on the educational and socio-economic development of the target groups. Major component of the schemes are as under:-

**Educational Development Schemes:**

- State and Post Matride Scholarships
- Schools, Hostels and Ashrams
- Facilities for Computer Education
- Educational Activities and School

**Social Development Schemes:**

- Protection of Civil Rights.
- Eradication of Social Evils
- Promoting Inter-caste Marriage
- Protection and Development of Tribal Culture

**Economic Development Schemes:**

- Training cum Production Centres
- Commercialization of unclean economic activities
- Agro-development and finance schemes

**Priority and thrust areas during XI Plan period and Annual Plan 2007-08**

The XI Plan ensures significant progress towards implementation of the people in general and the weaker sections of the society in particular. Major thrust is given to the educational sector. The department made a resolve that every child should be in school by the year 2007. During year 2006-07, as good as 90% children were enrolled in primary schools and 70% to Middle Schools and 35% to high school and higher secondary schools. During the plan period, the department will have special focus on the following areas.

- Providing Primary schools in every 1 KM distance or where 25 students are available.
- New Ashram schools will be opened in remote areas. 500 ashrams for STs and 46 hostels for SCs will be opened during this period.
- More High Schools and Hostels shall be opened at block levels.

- Thrust will be laid on promoting and encouraging girls education through various schemes.
- Rate of Merit Scholarship shall be increased.
- More opportunities shall be provided to ST/SC youth under "Career Nirman Yojna".
- Mid-day Meals
- Free distribution of Text books to girls of high school level
- Construction, maintenance and repairing of more schools Ashrams and Hostel buildings
- Relief to victims of Atrocities
- Maximum utilization of SCA under TSP and SCP
- Sectors like agriculture, employment, health services, drinking water facilities shall be given added thrust under local development work schemes during the plan period
- More civil amenities shall be provided in scheduled caste villages and wards under the Untied Fund for SCs.
- More schools shall be upgraded for Middle and High School levels.
- School uniforms to boys of "Ashram Schools".
- Construction of office for project administrators and block development officers shall be taken up.
- Cycles shall be provided to ST and SC girls of government aided schools.

**Action proposed by the department to achieve target fixed under various thrust areas**

The following action plan is proposed by the department to achieve the desired results under various thrust areas:

- Primary schools will be opened in every 1 KM distance or where ever minimum of 25 children are available.
- Every primary schools will be a dual teacher school
- Vacant posts of teachers shall be filled up by appointing more Shiksha Karmis.
- Upgradation of schools and opening of new Ashrams and Hostels shall be given priority
- Schools and Ashrams and Hostels shall be strengthened and equipped with all required facilities.
- New Police Stations and Thanas shall be opened under POA Act 1989
- The development of PTGs will be ensured by implementing need based schemes proposed on the basis of Survey
- More NGOs will be encouraged to take up activities related to health, educational and vocational training fields of the Sts and SCs.

- Through the Antavyasayi Vitt and Vikas Nigam, loans for self-employment is provided to educated unemployed ST and SC youths. The activities of the Nigam shall be extended and strengthened.

## **Policy**

Policy of the department is to implement the constitutional provisions provided for the safeguard and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and the Minority Communities. The department also reviews the implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 and the Civil Rights Protection Act 1955. The state has adopted the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with regard to forest, land and excise etc. Necessary acts and rules are framed for the scheduled areas.

As per the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of the Constitution, the department has handed over the executive powers under the various departmental schemes to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

## **Annual Plan 2007-08**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES**

#### **Pando Development Agency:**

Constituted for the integrated development of the Pando tribe, one of the most vulnerable tribal groups of the state. This tribe has been considered at par with Primitive Tribal Groups in the state for developmental purpose. Plan outlay for year 2006-07 was Rs. 50.00 lakhs and outlay proposed for year 2007-08 is Rs 50.00 lakhs.

#### **Bastar Development Authority:**

Constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, for the all round development of the Bastar region of the state inhabited by majority of tribal population of the state as well as highly affected by naxalite operations. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs.

#### **Surguja Development Authority:**

Constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, for the all round development of the Surguja region of the state which is highly affected by naxalite operation. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs.

**ITDPs:**

The concept of ITDP was conceived during the Fifth Five Year Plan, for the integrated development of areas having tribal population of more than one lakhs. There are 19 ITDPs in the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 4550.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 4550.00 lakhs.

**MADA Pockets**

Conceived during the 6th five year plan period, the MADA area covers tribal dominated areas having more than ten thousand population with more than 50% of them being tribals. There are 9 MADA pockets in the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 365.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 365.00 lakhs.

**Clusters:**

Conceived during the 7th five year plan period, the clusters cover tribal dominated areas having more than five thousand population with more than 50% of them being tribals. There are 2 cluster pockets in the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 60.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

**Udyami Vikas Sansthan**

There are thirteen such centres in the state where unemployed youth are provided training for entrepreneur development and help them find self employment. Training is given in various trades which generate employment. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

**Shahid Virnarayan Singh Award:**

Constituted in memory of Shahid Virnarayan, the acclaimed martyr of the state. Cash awards are given to those who work for the social enlightenment of the tribals. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

**Grant to Chhattisgarh Aviation Academy:**

Chhattisgarh aviation Academy was established for providing aviation training to the tribal youth of the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 140.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 140.00 lakhs.

### **PTG Development Agencies**

Specially constituted administrative set up at various districts , the PTG development agencies focus at sanctioning and implementing development programmes meant for the five PTGs of the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 400.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs.

### **Grain Bank Scheme:**

The scheme aims at providing safeguard against starvation during times of natural calamities and lean sessions when rural people do not have adequate purchasing power. This scheme primarily aims the tribes but also includes other rural poor. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 104.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 104.00 lakhs.

### **Development of Forest Villages:**

This programme is meant for the integrated development of inaccessible villages located in dense forest areas. This is sponsored under special central assistance with a total cost of Rs. 56.05 crores. The Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 1246.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 1246.00 lakhs.

### **Tribal Development Society:**

Sponsored by the IFAD, the society looks after various development aspects of the tribals. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2200.00 lakhs.

## **Development of Scheduled Castes (2007-08)**

### **Local Dai Protsahan Yojna:**

This scheme aims at effecting safe delivery of expecting mothers at inaccessible villages which have meager medical access. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2.50 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

### **Scheduled Caste Development Authority:**

Constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, the agency aims at looking into specific development aspects of the scheduled Castes of the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 514.17lakh and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 1500.00 lakh.



**Employment Assistance to those in Unclean Occupation:**

A centrally sponsored scheme, this scheme aims at rehabilitation of those engaged in unclean occupations like scavenging and skinning of animals. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 1.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

**Establishment of Financial Development Corporation:**

Established with a view to assist poor entrepreneurs to find self employment. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 175.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 175.00 lakhs.

**Guru Ghasidas award:**

Constituted in memory of Guru Ghasidas, the acclaimed social reformer of the state. Cash awards are given to those who work for the social enlightenment of the scheduled castes. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2.50 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

**Untied Fund:**

Constituted for facilitating local minor development projects, the untied fund is sponsored by the central government. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 137.50 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 137.50 lakhs.

**Jaith Khamb:**

Proposed to be constructed at Girodhpuri, the birthplace of the great peer Guru Ghasidas. This modern day monument shall be the pride of the state. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 200.50 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 200.50 lakhs.

**Development of Girodhpuri:**

This is meant for the development of Girodhpuri, the birthplace of Guru Ghasidas. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 100.50 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 100.50 lakhs.

**Promotion of Inter Caste Marriage:**

This scheme aims at promoting inter caste marriages and thus end the caste based bias existing in the society. Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2.75 lakhs and the proposed outlay for year 2007-08 is Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**

#### **Water Resources Development and Irrigation**

Annual rainfall of the state is about 1400mm and average availability of surface water is about 59900 Mcum every year. After considering reservation of riparian right of downstream states, Chhattisgarh can utilize about 41719 Mcum of Surface water. Currently, Chhattisgarh is utilizing about 13200 Mcum of surface water (31.64%). The available Groundwater resource of the state is estimated as 13678 Mcum, whereas the utilization is about 2742 Mcum (20.40%) only. At present about 1.70 million ha of irrigated lands exist, which is about 29% of gross sown area. Water Resources Department (WRD) estimates that almost 2.60 million additional hectare could be developed for a total of 4.3 million ha. Currently, Chhattisgarh's developed irrigation potential is about 60% of India's National average (which is about 48.90%). WRD will be adding over 360,000 ha of new irrigated area during the XI plan.

#### **Current Status of Irrigation**

Increasing the productivity of agriculture is vital to the overall development of Chhattisgarh's economy, improvement in rural livelihood, and poverty reduction.

Notwithstanding Govt. of Chhattisgarh's (Gong's) substantial investment, irrigation systems perform poorly. Improved irrigation development, management, and O&M are essential to support Rabi and diversified cropping. Existing overall utilization of irrigation systems in Chhattisgarh perform only 60% against their created potential.

#### **Agriculture**

##### **Overview of Agriculture in Chhattisgarh**

Ninety percent of Chhattisgarh's annual rainfall occurs in the roughly 90 day monsoon period (the wet growing season) from mid-June through September. Medium-size farms (2-4 hectares) and large (>4 ha) farms account for over 70% of agricultural land in Chhattisgarh, but are owned by only 28% of farm families, while 72% have landholdings of less than 2 ha. Agriculture in Chhattisgarh is dominated by rice. Paddy production which accounts for about 75% of annual cropping, or about 4.0 million out of 4.8 million ha of the net sown area with only 23% of the area irrigated. Irrigated agriculture covers about 1.7 million ha, of which about 43% is served by major systems (greater than 10,000 ha), 20% by medium systems (2,000-10,000 ha), and 37% by minor systems (less than 2,000 ha). The annual cropping intensity on irrigated lands is only 120%.

## **Agricultural Policies**

Strategic plan formulated in 2002, Chhattisgarh has set the following goals for improved productivity of agriculture and allied sectors: (i) increase the contribution of agriculture to the state economy by over 50% during the next 10 years; (ii) reorient the current cropping pattern in Chhattisgarh; (iii) move from single cropping to multiple diversified cropping with focus on cash crops; (iv) increase yields in line with the proposed increase in cropping intensity (200% target); and (v) put greater emphasis on development of allied sectors.

## **Irrigation and Dry Season Cropping**

Rabi and diversified crops require more precise application of water (and drainage) than is currently possible in most irrigation systems both at the farm level and in larger canals. Current irrigation development by WRD does not include development of field channels or on-farm water management, and few systems have extensive command area development or control structures. The Command Area Development Authority, a federally funded program, supports command area development activities in medium and major irrigation schemes in Chhattisgarh, but covers less than 10% of the service area.

Many minor and a few medium irrigation systems are designed to provide only supplemental irrigation during the Kharif season, so that even with a good monsoon, inadequate storage prevents irrigation of Rabi crops.

## **Planning for Development of Water Resources in Chhattisgarh**

The state of Chhattisgarh has accelerated the pace of water resources development to increase the net water availability by creating additional storages, completion of ongoing projects and improvement in water use efficiency, bridging the gap between the potential created and its utilization through restoration and modernization of old irrigation system, conjunctive use of ground and surface water by constructing Anicut and adopting private tube well/lift & Drip Irrigation systems, promoting Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and large scale people's participation in water conservation programmes. Looking to rapid construction & early benefits, construction of minor irrigation reservoirs are being proposed. Diversion works are given priority to avoid submergence of valuable forestland. Augmentation schemes are being proposed to save water in existing reservoirs for use in additional command areas.

Under Hydrological Project phase-I, an integrated Hydrological Information System (HIS) has been established covering data related to various hydrological parameters. Under the World Bank assisted Hydrology Project phase-II (Rs. 21.51 Crores) a programme for river data & Ground Water analysis, flood forecasting activities and awareness among the public is planned.

### **Target for Irrigation during XIth Five Year Plan**

The state has an ultimate aim of creating a potential of 43 lakh ha. with a view to raise the Irrigation up to 75% of the gross cropped area. Against the target of 3.60 lakh ha a potential of 2.69 lakh ha has been created up to 3/2006 during Xth Plan. The target of 0.91 lakh ha, has been set for 2006-07. The target for creation of potential of 3.5 lakh ha from surface water & 0.50 lakh ha from shallow tube well schemes, with addition of 4.00 lakh ha from private tube well/lift schemes has been set for XIth five year plan.

### **Gap between created and Utilized Irrigation Potential**

The irrigation potential has been created to 16.26 lakh ha (Kharif- 13.44 Lakh ha + Rabi- 2.82 Lakh ha) at the end of 2004-05 and utilization is 10.50 lakh ha i.e. about 65%. It is proposed to minimize the gap between created and utilized potential by adopting following measures:

1. Rehabilitation work of 59 minor tanks with CCA 20998 ha. of Kabirdham Distt. Costing Rs. 53.8 crores are proposed and targeted to complete 10 Schemes during Xth plan.
2. Under the Asian Development Bank assisted. "Chhattisgarh irrigation development project, rehabilitation of old 200 minor and 20 medium schemes covering about 2 lakh ha. will be taken up during XIth plan period. It will restore the irrigation areas that farmers can effectively use to at least 90% of their design potential (currently actual utilization of minor irrigation schemes is only 40% against created potential). Over 120,000 farm families should directly benefit from various R&U activities. At present our Irrigation schemes yielded economic internal rates of return (EIRRs) ranging from 13.7% to 33.4%. Under the Project, over 200,000 ha of land will receive R&U, resulting in a 50% incremental increase in Kharif paddy production & 200% incremental increase in Rabi cropping. Irrigation systems receiving R&U works will benefit 120,000 land-owing households through a 60% increase in labor-days that will be generated mainly during the Rabi season.
3. Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee programme the work of renovation of old projects in 11 districts would be taken up on priority basis.

## **Construction of Irrigation schemes -**

Work of one major & two medium projects would be completed by June 2007 and remaining 5 Major projects will continue during XIth plan. It is also planned to take up the construction of 1 Major, 5 Medium and 250 new Minor schemes with 529 anicuts during XIth five year plan.

For the Drought prone, Rain shadow & urban areas, a plan of construction 595 Anicuts across various rivers costing Rs. 1657 crore has been prepared. It is planned to complete the construction work of remaining 529 Anicut during XIth Five Year Plan. Construction of Anicut is beneficial for rising ground water level through recharging, augmentation of urban water supply, fulfilling industrial water needs & supplement Irrigated Agricultural production through Lift & Drip Irrigation systems & shallow tube wells.

## **Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) -**

Under the Asian Development Bank assisted "Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project" it is proposed to strengthen the capacity and roles of Water User Associations (WUA's). The tenure of WUA's has been extended for one year till 28 Sept. 2006. It is proposed to conduct the election for new WUA's and complete the formation of Farmer's Organization during 2006-07. The project will provide agricultural support services for systems that have undergone R&U.

## **Command Area Development -**

Construction of field channels is a major activity under CAD programme Rs. 106560 lakh is proposed under XIth Five year plan. Installation of field channels or an on-farm water management plan is a prerequisite to avail of funds. Project support through the diversified cropping program will be provided as grants to WUAs through the PIM Unit, based on the number of hectares of rabi or diversified crops. Under active guidance of State Agriculture Department, PIM Unit staff will also facilitate farm-to-farm and WUA-to-WUA demonstrations of successful Rabi cropping to share farmer experiences.

## **Integrated Approach.**

A vital objective is to increase the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Chhattisgarh by inter departmental integrated approach. The "Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project" explicitly recognizes that improved water management and agricultural support services are critical to facilitate Rabi cropping and optimize productivity increases from R&U works. Above objective will be achieved through combined activities & field demonstrations by Agriculture Department, Water Resources Department and Cooperative societies.

### **Flood Plain Zoning and making of Embankment -**

Structural measures mainly in the form of embankments are constructed to confine the flood flows and prevent spilling, there by reducing the damages. Four flood protection Schemes are under progress. Thirteen new schemes have been included in the budget for 2006-07. Works of these schemes will continue during XIth plan period.

### **Ground Water Utilization Projects -**

The ground water development programme is restricted to shallow zones with in 60 m depth. The state Government provides financial assistance in the form of subsidising for construction of cultivator's tube well. A target of 1000 shallow tube wells is set for the year 2006-07. Under this scheme, a target of 5000 cultivator's tube well in every financial year of XIth plan has been set. Additional potential of 2,50,000 ha. is proposed to be created by shallow tube well schemes for irrigation.

#### **Proposed Outlay for 2007-08**

S. No.	Category of Scheme	Capital Outlay Rs. Crore
1.	Major Projects	100.00
2.	Medium Projects	80.00
3.	Minor Schemes	262.05
4.	Anicuts	300.00
5.	Tube wells	50.00
6.	NHP & CIDP	45.50
7.	Flood Protection	4.00
8.	Establishment	76.35
9.	Miscellaneous	2.05
	Total	646.95
10.	Command Area Development	53.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>973.00</b>

## **Programme for 2007-08**

The target for creation of additional potential in 2007-08 is 85000 ha.

- ❖ Major Projects - The work of Mahanadi Project, Hasdeo Bango, Sondur Reservoir, Kelo, Samoda Phase-II project, will be continued. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Crores is proposed.
- ❖ Medium Projects - The work of schemes viz. Sukhanalla, Ghumariya, Karranalla barrages, Saroda Lining, Kharkhara lining will be continued. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 Crores is proposed in 2007-08.
- ❖ Minor Schemes – An outlay of Rs. 262 Crores has been proposed for ongoing and new minor schemes. At present 363 Schemes are ongoing. 50 new schemes are proposed to be taken up.
- ❖ Anicuts / stop dams -
  - 37 anicuts have already been constructed costing Rs. 21.88 Crores.
  - A plan of 595 Anicuts / stop dams across various rivers of the state estimated to cost Rs. 1657 crores has been prepared to create the storage of about 400 M.Cum.
  - These schemes will enhance ground water potential and serve source of water for drinking, domestic, industrial use and provide irrigation to adjoining areas.
  - 66 Anicuts are under construction and 105 New Anicuts are proposed to be taken-up in 2007-08. A provision of Rs. 60.00 Crores for construction of anicuts has been proposed for 2007-08.

### **Asian Development Bank assisted Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project (CIDP)**

#### **Objective -**

The proposed project goal is to reduce rural poverty and to enhance economic activity and quality of life in rural areas through promoting sustainability of irrigated agriculture and improving water resources management. It has following objectives.

- ❑ Rehabilitate and upgrade 200 old minor and 20 medium schemes covering about 2 lacs ha.

Develop the capacity and rolls of WUAs for O&M of irrigation systems.  
Strengthen the capacity of WRD in implementing water resources development projects.  
Strengthen capacity for integrated agricultural development and enhance support services for crop diversification & yield improvement.

#### **A. D. B. assisted Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project (Cond.)**

##### **Cost Estimates**

Project cost is estimated at Rs. 305 crores.  
Loan assistance from Bank : Rs. 212 Crores.  
Period of execution – 7 Years  
Grace period – 5 Years  
Loan Period – 25 years

##### **Status**

- Loan effectiveness : 30th June 2006
- Consultants for strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management have been appointed by ADB.
- The PIM act has been amended to the present needs with emphasis on participation of women.

#### **World Bank assisted National Hydrology Project Phase-II**

##### **Objectives & components :**

- ✚ Project will implement activities towards improved planning and design of water resources development, using decision support tools, design aids and methodologies for planning, designing, operations and management and developing skilled men power for hydrologic modeling.
- ✚ To strengthen the existing hydrological data institution by upgrading hardware and software capabilities. These also include provision for raising awareness among data users and general public by disseminating and sharing knowledge on hydrological information. The project will also provide to assist purpose driven studies to develop feasible and cost affecting solutions to water management issues.
- The project has been launched in the month of April 2006.
- The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 21.51 Crores
- Implementation period of the project is proposed as 6 years



## **Restoration of Water bodies Project**

Under the Government of India's Restoration of Water bodies Project, old and worn-out old tanks are to be restored to their designed capacity.

Pilot project was inaugurated by Hon. Prime Minister on 30th April, 2005. In this pilot project 10 Nos. old tanks of Kabirdham estimated to cost Rs. 660 Lakhs are being restored and upgraded. 1890 ha area would be benefited by this project.

A new project under this scheme for restoration of 59 old tanks of Kabirdham District has been submitted with an estimated cost of Rs. 53.80 Crores.

## **NABARD AIDED SCHEMES UNDER RIDF PROGRAMME**

From 2<sup>nd</sup> phase to 12<sup>th</sup> phase under RIDF programme of NABARD Rs. 727 crores have been sanctioned for 338 incomplete schemes having a design potential of 1,71,781 hectares.

Tandula Canal lining, Sutyapat Reservoir, Kharkhara Mohdipat canal are also included in this programme among other minor schemes.

214 schemes have been completed till June 2006 creating 88,338 hectares of additional potential with a cost of Rs. 616 Crores.

About 60 schemes will continue in 2007-08, in addition to about 20 new schemes.

An assistance of Rs.75 Crores is proposed from NABARD under RIDF in 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - V

### ENERGY

Electricity is considered to be one of the most reliable indicators for progress and prosperity of a country and is the most important elements of infrastructural sector, on which thrives the national economy. Therefore, XI th Five Year Power Plan for the State of Chhattisgarh has been prepared keeping this perspective in view.

While preparing the XI th Five Year Plan for the State of Chhattisgarh in respect of power, attempt has been made to imbibe upon the guiding principles as stipulated in the Electricity Act, 2003. These are –

- i) Plan of generation, transmission and distribution conducive to development of electricity industry in the State.
- ii) Promoting competition.
- iii) Protecting consumers' interest.
- iv) Supply of electricity to all areas.
- v) Rationalization of electricity tariff.
- vi) Promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policy.
- vii) Introducing regulatory regime.
- viii) Transparent policies regarding subsidies.
- ix) Reforms

Sustainable development and CDM are the other thrust areas which have received focus for vision 2012 on power development in the State of Chhattisgarh. Overall integrated development through synergy of generation, transmission and distribution has been the aim to be achieved by means and measures visualized in this plan document.

The aspect wise details are briefed as follows :-

#### **1. Demand forecast, Availability & Load Management.**

The State of Chhattisgarh since inception has been facing peak power shortages, the magnitude increasing year by year which at present had assumed serious proportions. The peak power shortages are likely to continue upto 2009-10. With the commissioning of Power Stations within the State, the peak power shortage, which would be of the order 30% at the beginning of XI th Five Year Plan, would come down to 7.5% by the end of 2009-10. By 2010-11, the State will assume power surplus status. By the end of XI th Five Year Plan i.e. 2011-12, the State would be surplus in power almost by 3000 MW with reference to peak demand. Till the year 2009-10, when the shortage continues, the demand management will have to be arranged by bilateral power purchases and by introducing load shedding measures.

The optimization in demand management is intended to be achieved through introduction of time differential tariff also which would result in flattening of the load curve. If the commissioning of Power Stations, as scheduled, materializes, the surplus generation of almost 2800 MW will have to be sold to the deficit States/prospective buyers. The growth of demand in the State of Chhattisgarh in the initial stages, after its bifurcation from the erstwhile State of Madhya Pradesh has been phenomenal up to 14% which has come down to 10% by 2006-07. Further saturation of load growth would not yield a growth rate of more than 7% by the end of XI th Five Year Plan i.e. 2011-12.

The growth of demand in the State will largely depend on the industrial policy of the State Government and especially on heavy power intensive industries in the State. Taking into account the historical factors and based on the experience over the years, demand forecast has been made for the XIth Five Year Plan based on the fading memory algorithm which is expected to be true to a large extent.

Thus XI th Five Year Plan would be a turning point as far as power situation in the State is concerned.

### **Power Generation Scenario**

CSEB has planned for commissioning of Thermal Power Projects of almost 5420 MW and Hydel power of 560 MW. The State has vast reserve of coal which is estimated to be 35,000 MT, sufficient for electricity generation of 35,000 MW for 100 years.

Similarly, the State has a potential of 1250 MW Hydel generation in addition to 500MW Bodhghat Power Station on Indrawati river. Thus there is a large potential of pit head fossil fuel based power generation in the State. In addition to the Thermal and Hydel generation, there is a potential of 1000 MW to be generated from coal bed methane (CBM). The Electricity Act, 2003 lays stress on environmentally friendly and sustainable development. Attention has been paid by the State Govt. to harness the potential for electricity generation from non-conventional and renewable sources. Wind power, Small Hydro Power, Solar Energy, Biogas Energy, Biomass Gasification and Biodiesel from Jatropha can contribute to a sizeable electricity generation in the State and would form backbone of sustainable development.

For maximization of power generation from the existing plants, renovation and modernization of 4 x 50 MW and 2 x 120 MW sets have already been completed and R&M of 4 x 210 MW sets at Korba (West), has been planned to be undertaken during the XI th Five Year Plan, in stages, after commissioning of 2 x 250 MW sets at Korba (East) (New).

The Electricity Act, 2003 and National Electricity Policy have recognized the importance of Captive Power Plants and their contribution towards development of electricity industry. Therefore, the Government has adopted a liberalized Captive Power Policy. The existing CPP capacity in total is 1900 MW and during the XI th Five Year Plan, the captive power generation is likely to go up to 4000 MW.

The State provides a convenient power generation site for pit head generation and therefore, it has attracted a number of IPPs totaling to 4500 MW capacity. Some of the IPPs have a vision plan for expansion in the capacity upto 4000 MW. Central Govt. has proposed an Ultra Mega Power Project of 4000 MW at Akaltara.

Thus as far as power generation in the State is concerned, it has a tremendous potential and the State is scheduled to become an important power hub in the country. However, it has to be kept in mind that the State precious reserve of resources are preserved/utilized in optimum manner for the welfare of the State.

### **Co-Generation and Non-conventional Energy Sources.**

There is only one Cogen plant in the State at Kawardha with generating capacity of 6MW, which has been commissioned during the month of August 06. As far non-conventional sources of energy are concerned, they are being dealt by CREDA directly under the control of the State Government. 4 x 2.5 MW set at Gangrel and 2 x 3.5 MW set at Sikasar Mini Hydel plant are also under service.

### **Transmission**

With the estimated load growth and for evacuation of power from the proposed power stations EHV lines will have to be constructed for transmission of power from the generating stations to the load centres.

The earlier figures submitted by CSEB to the CEA/Central Planning Commission has been suitably revised to suit the requirement of power evacuation from power projects and looking to the estimated load growth at load centres. As per revised updated plan the following EHV lines would be required to be built during XI th Plan.

400KV lines	- 3694 Ckt. KM.
220KV Lines	- 2185 Ckt. KM.
132KV lines	- 2506 Ckt. KM.

All the proposed lines are double circuit and double stung lines. 3 Nos. 400KV Sub-station. 8 Nos. 220KV Sub-station and 21 Nos. 132KV Sub-stations have also been planned for completion during the With Five Year Plan. To do the above work a plan outlay of Rs.5228.01 Crore would be needed. It has been proposed that 100% expenditure on transmission would be financed through loan from PFC/REC/Financial institutions.

From the plan of power development vis-à-vis growth of load, the State would be surplus of power by the year 2009-10. This will require transmittal of power to the other needy States, who would be in need of power at that time. For this purpose inter-state lines are proposed to be built by Power Grid, who are nominated as Central Transmission Utility for developing inter-state links, which would ultimately culminate into formation of National Grid.

## **Distribution**

Electricity Act 2003 in section 4.5.6 provides for the rural electrification through on-grid and through off-grid (stand alone system) system. Sec. 6 provides for supply of electricity to all the rural areas including villages and hamlets. The Central Government has fixed a programme for 100% village electrification and electricity to all households by the year 2012 i.e. by the end of XIth Five Year Plan. Rural electrification programme and development of rural areas have been planned through the following measures :-

### **1. Rajeev Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna**

This provides for 100% electrification of the villages either through grid connectivity or through stand alone generation and distribution system. The total investment required against this scheme during XIth Five Year Plan has been estimated to be Rs.1136 Crore. Out of which Rs.350 Crore would be spent in 2007-08. 90% of the expenditure is met by the Central Government in form of grant and 10% by the State Government. Thus Rs.35 Crore would be required to be allocated to CSEB by the State Government for the year 2007-08.

### **2. Atal Jyoti Yojna**

This work is required to be done for giving uninterrupted domestic supply to the rural areas by segregating 33 & 11KV lines for supply to pumps and supply to households. This is an ambitious programme of the State Government and 100% of the expenditure is to be provided by the State Government in form of grant. Rs.520 Crore has been planned for this work, out of which Rs.200 Crore would be required during the year 2007-08.

### 3. Agricultural Pumps

State Government has given a target of energisation of one lakh shallow tube well pumps in the State for agricultural purpose. Out of which 25000 pumps have already been energized and 75000 remains to be completed during the year 2006-07 & 2007-08. 40000 pumps are targeted for completion during the year 2007-08 which would require a provision of Rs.260 Crore. Rs.220 Crore is to be provided by the State Government and Rs.40 Crore by the CSEB.

### 4. APDRP Scheme

For development of electricity network in towns and cities, CSEB has made a programme under XIth Five Year Plan which would require a sum of Rs.350 Crore. Out of which Rs.100 Crore is required to be spent in the year 2007-08. APDRP scheme is subsidized to the extent of 25%, out of 50% paid by the Central Government and 25% is treated as loan. Balance 50% is to be borne by CSEB.

### Sub-transmission and normal development works.

There is a huge programme for expansion of sub-transmission system network in the State under 'STN' and normal development. Rs.640 Crore is required to be arranged for executing this programme. Out of which Rs.140 Crore would be required during the year 2007-08. The scheme would be financed by the Board from the surplus revenue or by arranging loan from REC/PFC.

From the above, the grant required to be allocated in favour of CSEB for the year 2007-08 by the State Government is as follows:-

RGGVY	- Rs.35 Crore.
Atal Jyoti Yojna	- Rs.200 Crore.
Energisation of pumps	- Rs.200 Crore
	-----
Total	Rs. 435 Crore

**The State Planning Board in the review plan meeting on 25.08.2006 has kindly agreed to allocate Rs.435 Crore to CSEB.**

### New Development Programme.

CSEB has been generously working on adoption of the new technology in the field of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. For billing & other information purpose, SAP programme has been introduced. 100% billing has been switched over on SAP system. I.P (Internet Protocol) Telephone communication

system has been introduced which would enable all the divisions of the Board and finally distribution centres would get connected to the CSEB HQ at Raipur. Very soon a video conferencing system would be introduced in the Board. Automation and unmanned sub-stations are the future programme to be adopted in CSEB. AMR, consumer indexing and such other modern methods to improve the efficiency of distribution system are also on the anvil. HT distribution would also be introduced in the high load density area. For procurement and tendering, e-bidding process has already been introduced and gradually all the tenders would be through e-bidding process.

### **Reforms Programme :**

The Reforms in electricity sector has been taken up by way of following:-

- a) Unbundling of CSEB
- b) Reduction in AT & C losses
- c) 100% meterisation and energy audit
- d) Computerized billing
- e) Introduction of new technology
- f) Training programme for officers and staff
- g) Measures against theft of electricity
- h) Rationalization of tariff
- i) Consumer protection

The above reforms programme is being introduced, step by step, but in a consistent and precise manner. CSEB, which at present is responsible for making available the electric supply to the people of the State, has introduced several measures for extending facility towards consumer service.

Introduction of call centres at Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg; creation of Consumer Redressal Forums at Bilaspur, Raipur and Jagadapur; payment of electricity bill through choice centre opened by the Govt. of Chhattisgarh in Raipur town as a pilot project and on line billing through SAP are some of the major facilities extended by CSEB towards improvement in consumer service.

Each of the item mentioned above would be covered while submitting detailed XIth Five Year Plan document by 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2006.

### **Introduction of Regulatory Regime.**

As provided in the Electricity Act 2003, the Regulatory Commission has started functioning in the State and has issued the first tariff revision order in May 2005. The second tariff revision petition has been submitted by CSEB and is under consideration of the CSERC. Various regulatory measures and suggestions of the Commission to improve the efficiency of CSEB is under implementation.

## **ENERGY CONSERVATION AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**

The energy conservation measures by way of supply side management are under implementation. However, now the demand side management techniques are also being implemented towards energy conservation programme. Use of CFL illuminating devices and installation of capacitors on irrigation pumps has been made compulsory. The demand side management (DSM) studies for CSEB system is being carried out and measures suggested would be implemented.

## **FINANCING.**

For the power generation from thermal projects which the Board has to undertake, either through joint venture or independently, the total investment of Rs.29,642 Crore would be needed. The debt equity ratio of 80:20 is proposed for the sake of the financing of the projects.

Central sector power station at Seepat and proposed Ultra Mega Power Project at Akaltara with total capacity of 6980 MW would cost Rs.312,000 Crore.

The IPPs with total capacity of 4850 MW are also coming in the State with a total investment of Rs.211,868 Crore. The associated transmission projects for power evacuation and development would cost Rs.5228.01 Crore and distribution system expansion including rural electrification, pumps and APDRP would cost Rs.3452 Crore. Thus the total investment in the power sector in the State is likely to be more than Rs.91,000 Crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan. This does not include the investment on captive power plants and non-conventional and renewable sources of energy generation. This also does not include the power plants which are in pipe line.

Thus there will be huge investment in the power sector within the State almost of 1 lakh Crore. Such investment of Rs.1000 Billion will not be possible without private participation and loan from financial institutions and grant & subsidies from Central and State Governments.

With such an ambitious programme for power sector in Eleventh Five Year Plan the State will take a leading position in the field of power generation in the country. This will increase the per capita income and consumption as well as generation of huge employment to the people of Chhattisgarh. This is likely to give a total face-lift to the State paving the way to enhanced standard of living for the people of State.



**PLAN FOR FIRST YEAR (2007-08) OF 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN - RGGVY**

*Rs. in Crores*

S No	District	Scheme cost	Scheme status	Share of State Govt. i.e. 10% of scheme cost	Name of CPSU entrusted from concept to commissioning work
1	Kawardha	37.07	Sanctioned. Date of issue of NIT 28.08.06.	3.71	NHPC
2	Janjgir Champa	47.48	Sanctioned. Issue of work order for execution of work is under progress	4.75	NTPC
3	Durg	64.38	In principal approved. Formal sanction awaited. Issue of NIT is under progress.	6.44	NHPC
4	Korba	34.12	In principal approved. Formal sanction awaited. Date of issue of NIT is 01.08.06.	3.41	NTPC
5	Bilaspur	60.00 (Tentative)	In principal approved. Formal sanction awaited. Date of issue of NIT is 01.08.06.	6.00	NTPC
6	Jashpur Nagar	106.92 (Tentative)	Field appraisal by REC Ltd. is completed on 26.02.06. Scheme is under process for sanction.	10.69	NTPC
<b>Total: -</b>		<b>350.00</b>		<b>35.00</b>	

**Details of the works to be proposed under  
"Atal Jyoti Yojana" for the year 2007-08**

S.No.	District	Nos. of Feeders	Total Nos. of Villages	Total Nos. of Pumps	Estimated Expenditure (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raipur	95	1223	9236	8191
2	Mahasamund	60	1163	5543	6665
3	Bilaspur	27	370	2691	3358
4	Janjgir-Champa	30	484	1089	2119
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>18559</b>	<b>20333</b>

**DETAILS OF DISTRICT WISE IRRIGATION PUMPS  
PROPOSED TO BE ENERGISED DURING THE  
YEAR 2007-08  
(First year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>No. of Pumps proposed</b>
1	Raipur	7000
2	Mahasamund	5000
3	Dhamtari	5000
4	Durg	7000
5	Rajnandgaon	2500
6	Kabirdham	2500
7	Baster	1000
8	Kanker	1500
9	Dantewada	100
10	Bilaspur	3000
11	Janjgir- Champa	1800
12	Korba	100
13	Raigarh	2000
14	Jashpur Nagar	100
15	Surguja	1300
16	Koria	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40000</b>

## **NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY - CREDA**

The annual plan for the year 2007-08 is prepared for Rs. 75000.00 lacs. The various projects implemented by CREDA and CBDA under the 11th Plan period are narrated below:-

### **Rural Electrification**

So far, CREDA has electrified about 350 remote villages. There are still over 1250 villages and above 8000 Hamlets (Majratolas) still to be electrified in the State. These villages can only be electrified through non-conventional sources of energy. During the year 2007-08, about 300 villages are proposed to be electrified with an outlay of Rs. 22,500.00 lacs under the major head 2810. Initially CREDA is planning to electrify the villages inhabiting up to 100 families.

For the operation and maintenance of the plants at villages electrified so far, a plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **Solar Photovoltaic Programme**

This programme is to be implemented under both the major heads 2501 and 2810. Under the major head 2501, 2000 home lights, 50 street lights, 50 solar generators, 30 solar pumps and 15 community solar systems are proposed to be installed during the year 2007-08 with a financial outlay of Rs. 199.00 lacs. Similarly 2000 home lights, 50 street lights, 50 solar generators, 30 solar pumps and 10 community solar systems are proposed to be installed for which an outlay of Rs. 189.00 lacs has been proposed.

### **Solar Water Heating System**

During the year 2007-08, it is proposed that solar water heating systems of 15500 litre per day capacity be installed under the major head 2501 and system of 29000 litre per day capacity be installed under the major head 2810. The total subsidy under this head is proposed to be Rs. 6.51 lacs and Rs. 12.18 lacs respectively.

### **Domestic Biogas Plants**

It is proposed that during the year 2007-08, 2000 biogas plants be installed under the major head 2501 and 3000 biogas plants under the major head 2810 with respective provisions of Rs. 80.00 lacs and Rs. 120.00 lacs.

### **Community Biogas**

During the year 2007-08, 05 community type biogas plants under the major head 2810 are proposed to be installed. The financial outlay proposed is Rs. 25.00 lacs.

### **Battery Operated Vehicles**

It is proposed to provide 10 numbers battery operated vehicles under the major head 2501 and to provide 5 numbers vehicle under the major head 2810 with the financial outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs and Rs. 2.00 lacs respectively.

### **Hydel Energy**

The Governing Body of CREDA has approved to set up a small hydro project in the State. During the year 2007-08, the provision of Rs. 306.00 lacs for this purpose is proposed under the major head 2501.

### **Energy Conservation**

Under the major head 2810, lumpsum amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **Repairs and Maintenance of Projects**

In the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been proposed under each major head 2501 & 2810 for repairs and maintenance of various projects installed during the 10th Five Year Plan period.

### **Publicity and Propaganda**

For publicity and propaganda of the various programmes and R&D activities, a token amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed under the major head 2501 for the year 2007-08 and Rs. 20.00 lacs under the major head 2810.

### **Direction and Administration**

Since CREDA is a service organization and profit making is not its aim, provision for direction and administration expenditure is made through the State Government Budget. For this purpose, Rs. 230.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **Chhattisgarh Bio-fuel Development Authority (CBDA)**

For development of infrastructure, it is proposed to provide the following financial outlay:-

S.No.	Particulars	Proposed Outlay
1	Oil Crushing Plants at 240 Villages	960.00
2	Installation of Biodiesel Plants in 5 Districts	250.00
3	Publicity & Propaganda	52.00
4	Direction and Administration	104.00
5	Seed Collection & Storage Charges	634.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2000.00</b>

## CHAPTER-VI

### INDUSTRY & MINERALS

#### Industry

Chhattisgarh has a vast untapped potential of industrialization and can easily leverage its core strength like low cost land, peaceful industrial work force, availability of quality power and water, opportunities in infrastructure provisioning and its vast natural resources.

Core strength of Chhattisgarh state is in the mineral based industry, particularly thermal power generation, and production of iron and steel, cement and aluminium. The state ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of actual flow of investments during the year 2003-04. In terms of investment proposal reflected in the IEM's, Chhattisgarh moved from the 3rd position in the year 2005 to 1st position in the year 2006.

Over the past few years, over 5 million tonne per annum steel and iron capacity has been added in the state, which is expected to increase to over 12 million tones per annum over the next four years. However, the new iron & steel units are facing acute problem of non-availability of coal and iron ore, the only producers of which in the state are the Central PSU's. The raw material availability position is such that if immediate steps are not taken, some units may have to close down, leading to loss of employment and social tensions.

To solve the problem of iron ore availability of the local units, NMDC need to discontinue iron ore export from its Bailadila mines after March 2006, when its long-term agreements with foreign buyers would expire. The iron ore quantities so available should be supplied to local units from the next year on the terms and conditions applicable to other domestic consumers.

As regards coal, presently, there are around 40 operating iron/steel units in the state not having access to either local coal mines or coal linkage. Their applications for coal linkage are awaiting consideration for quit some time. To solve the problem of existing units, the pending coal linkage request should be acceded to. Further, the present policy of treating the iron and steel industry as "core industry" for the purpose of coal allocation should be continued and wherever coal India is in a position to give long-term linkages, the same should be given. Where CIIL has production constraints, coal blocks within the state should be allotted to the state government undertaking for supplying coal to the local steel and sponge iron units.

Effective system of "Single Point of Contact" and "Time Bound Clearance" would be developed.

For rapid industrialization, the Government has adopted two-pronged strategy i.e. to provide various incentives and subsidies to improve infrastructure in the state. To encourage entrepreneurs for establishment of industries, subsidies like State investment subsidy, Interest subsidy, Infrastructure support subsidy, Reimbursement for ISO 9000 certification etc. will be given. Improvement of infrastructure in industrial areas is a matter of great priority for the Government. All efforts will be made to upgrade basic infrastructure like road/drainage, water supply, power supply and street lighting etc. in industrial areas. New industrial areas will have good basic infrastructure.

### **Small Scale Industries -**

813 SSI Units have been established during the year 2005-06, with an investment of Rs.10248.10 Lakhs & 6611 persons have got employment in these units.

Since new Industrial Policy has been introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2004, it is expected that around 1500 S.S.I units may be established during the year 2005-06. Ancillary to public sector units like BSP, S.E.C.I. & C.S.E.B. are also likely to be established during next year. Package of fiscal incentives, being offered to SSI sector in the state is better than almost all the states and it is expected that apart from industries and business houses many first generation entrepreneurs will be encouraged to set up their own industries. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) will be undertaken in a large scale. Existing SSIs will be encouraged to upgrade the technology / process with a view to improving the competitiveness. Price and Purchase Preference will be given to SSIs of the state against large / medium industries and industries from outside the state.

Various product-group-specific parks for development of herbal-medicinal, aluminum, metal, Ready-made garments, Gems & Jewelry Park food processing, etc. are likely to be established in near future with common facilities like testing lab, tool room, storage etc. as may be required in the park.

### **Large & Medium Industries -**

39 LMI Units have been established during the Year 2005-06, in the state with an investment of Rs.959.27 crores giving employment to 4295 persons. Out of 39 units 19 units belongs to Sponge Iron. 266 IEM have been filed with proposed investment of Rs. 29619.37 crore and employment is 34933 during the period of year 2005-06.

It is expected that around 35 LMI units with an investment of Rs.5500 crore will commence production during the year 2006-07.

During the last five years, 48 MOU have been executed between groups and state government with investment of Rs. 30000 crore in 22 MOU. Production is started with investment of more than Rs. 8000 crore.

Captive and non-conventional power generation will be encouraged to meet the growing demand of power due to fast development in industrial and agricultural fields.

### **Special Economic Zone**

With a view to providing internationally competitive level playing field to the industrial units and thus, to boost exports from the country, the Central Government came out with the scheme of (setting up) SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ) in potential areas of the country. The State Government intends to set up an SEZ in the state. A Gems & Jewelry Park is sanctioned by central government.

C.S.I.D.C. is in the process of selection of suitable site for the same. Once conceptualised, necessary proposals would be submitted.

### **Development Of Growth Centers**

There are four major growth centers in Chhattisgarh viz. Siltara and Urla in Raipur district, Borai in Durg district and Sirgitti in Bilaspur district. These growth centers have been developed and maintained by Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CSIDC).

The State Government is of the firm view that 'Good Infrastructure' is prerequisite and boosting factor for the industrial development of the state. Setting up of new and, expansion of existing growth centers with necessary infrastructure has become necessary as there is no land available for new industries in the existing growth centers.

Four proposed mega Industrial areas have been identified in district Bilaspur, Raipur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon and setting up of these areas is in process. Proposed Large & Medium scale industries can be setup in these areas.

Development of new industrial areas in the districts Kawardha, Mahasamund, Surguja, and Dhamtari districts is being undertaken in first phase.

Land for individual large/medium industries in potential areas are also being identified in advance, to cut down the gestation period consumed for such proposals whenever they come.

Ready-made Garments Park, Herbal/Medicinal Park, Food Processing Park and Aluminum Park are also in pipeline, Land has been identified, and development work will has started in few cases.

*Rs 10600 Lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08. of Industry Deptt.*



## MINERAL RESOURCES

### Important minerals of the state

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

Table - 1

S. No.	Mineral	Unit	Resources In India	Resources in Chhattisgarh	Percentage In India	Reference
1.	Iron ore	Million Tonnes	12317	2336	18.96	2
2.	Coal	Million Tonnes	245692	39545	16.10	1
3.	Bauxite	Million Tonnes	3075	198	6.44	3
4.	Limestone	Million Tonnes	169941	8225	4.84	3
5.	Tin Ore/ Metal	Million Tonnes/ Tonnes	31.86 15989	31.84 15534	99.93 95.96	3
6.	Dolomite	Million Tonnes	7349	935	12.72	3
7.	Gold	Tonnes	68	3	2.58	2
8.	Quartzite	Million Tonnes	1131	26.1	2.30	3

**Reference :** 1.G.S.I. Coal News - 2004, 2. DGM Compilation, 3. IBM Mineral Year Book 2004

## Mineral exploration

For locating new mineral deposits and for proving mineral reserves Directorate of Geology and Mining is actively engaged in mineral exploration. During the period 2005-06. Directorate carried out investigation for varieties of minerals including Limestone, Bauxite, Dolomite, Coal, Iron Ore. Apart from these, search for ultramafic / Mafic rock for valuable minerals and district wise mineral inventory projects were also continued. 5 lakh tonnes of mixed grade limestone 5.5 lakh tonnes metal grade bauxite 3503 lakh tonnes Iron ore and 1130 lakh tonnes Coal have been estimated in the State. During the survey of mineral inventory in Kabirdham, 33 new localities of iron ore have been discovered by Directorate.

For the year 2007-08 Directorate plans to carry out detail mineral exploration for Bauxite, Coal, Iron ore, Limestone and Survey for preparation of district wise mineral inventory.

For search of Diamond, Gold, Base metal, Tin and Corundum, So far 20 Reconnaissance Permits have been sanctioned for 3201102 Sq. Km. area and out of which 13 RP have completed 3 years and RP companies have submitted the PL application for Diamond, Gold and other minerals.

## Mapping, Traversing, Drilling & Pitting

Geological Mapping, Drilling, Pitting, Chemical analyses & Petrological Study of mineral samples are essential part of mineral exploration. Details of work carried out during last three years and proposed target for 2006-07 & 2007-08 are given in table-2.

**Table - 2**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement			Proposed Target	
			2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Survey and Mapping	Sq. km	5173	3249	3398	2200	2200
2	Pitting / Trenching	cubic meter	292	156	102	100	100
3	Drilling	meters	6919	4464	4653	4500	4500
4	Analysis of samples	No. of radicals	18775	21766	16086	18000	18000

**Details of proposed area for Geological investigation for the year 2006-07**

**Table - 3**

S. No.	Name of Minerals	District	Survey & Mapping Sq. km.	Pitting/ Tranching M <sup>3</sup>	Drilling Mts.
1	Iron ore	Kabirdham Rajnandgaon, Kanker	100	50	500
2	Bauxite	Surguja	50	50	2000
3	Coal	Korba, Raigarh	50	-	2000
4	Other Mineral Survey	Bastar, Kabirdhan	2000	-	-
			2200	100	4500

**Details of proposed area for Geological investigation for the year 2007-08**

**Table -4**

S. No.	Name of Minerals	District	Survey & Mapping Sq. km.	Pitting/ Tranching M <sup>3</sup>	Drilling Mts.
1	Iron ore	Kabirdham Rajnandgaon, Kanker	1000	50	400
2	Bauxite	Surguja	200	50	2000
3	Coal	Korba, Raigarh	500	-	2000
4	Other Mineral Survey	Bastar, Kabirdhan	500	-	100
			2200	100	4500

**Mineral Administration**

16 district mining offices under the control of District Collector are working in the State for grant of mineral concession, collection of mineral revenue and prevention of illegal mineral transportation and mining. Three flying squad and 45 check posts have been established for prevention of illegal mineral transportation and mining. Task force committee, headed by Collector, constituted at district level for prevention of illegal mineral transportation and mining. Other members of Task

force committee are Superintendent of Police, Conservator of Forest, Regional Transport Officer and District Mining Officer. Road weigh bridges have also been installed in Coal Producing Districts for checking the actual quantity of the mineral being transported. Coal laboratory has been established at Bilaspur regional office for checking and confirmation of Coal grades, since contribution of royalty from Coal is around 80% of total mineral revenue of State.

### Production Of Mineral

Details of important mineral produced during 2005-06 are given below :-

**Table - 5**

S.No.	Mineral	2005-06 (Unit Lakh Tonne)	Main Producers
1	Coal	763.58	SECL and Captive Mines
2	Iron Ore	249.46	NMDC, SAIL and others
3	Bauxite	13.27	BALCO, HINDALCO, CMDC and others
4	Limestone	152.17	Cement Industry, SAIL and others
5	Dolomite	10.93	SAIL and others
6	Tin Ore	95932 Kg.	CMDC and others

### Revenue from Minerals

Mineral revenue target for 2005-06 was Rs. 706.45 crore against which the mineral revenue contributed Rs. 737.85 crore to the State exchequer which is Rs. 43.23 crore more as compared to the mineral revenue of Rs. 694.62 crore received during the year 2004-05. During 2005-06 revenue received from major mineral was Rs. 709.12 crore and from minor mineral was Rs. 28.72 crore. Foremost contribution to the mineral revenue is from Coal. During the financial year 2005-06 Coal contributed mineral revenue of Rs. 587.51 crore, Limestone Rs. 68.79 crore, Iron ore Rs. 32.42 crore, Bauxite Rs. 11.88 crore, Dolomite Rs. 5.16 crore and Rs. 3.37 crore from other major minerals.

Gram Panchayats have been sought to be empowered by transferring to them sand quarries in their area and allowing them to collect royalty on sand and use it for local development works.

Proposed mineral revenue target for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 824.62 crore.

During the year 2006-07 following two schemes currently launching by the department:-

1. Revenue receipt during 2005-06 from mineral resources shall be distributed during 2006-07 to the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions for which Rs. 1112.27 lakh proposed in the plan.

2. During 2006-07 provision of Rs. 1000 Lakh has been made for expenditure from Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Fund for the activities of Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation and Directorate of Geology and Mining.

### **Development of Mineral Resources :**

Coal is the main mineral Resource of Chhattisgarh and its availability at competitive prices to local units is critical for industrial development of the State. We understand that the Central Government is in the process of formulation of a new policy for allocation of coal areas for captive mining. Any such policy must provide for fully meeting the coal requirement of the local units. The draft policy need to be shared and discussed with the coal producing states and their concerns should be addressed. This is necessary also for the reason that matters of access to coal mines located in the forests in the Scheduled Areas and statutory clearances particularly relating to forest and environment are processed by the state Governments.

In Chhattisgarh forest area is 44% and revenue forest area is 12%. Most of the mineral bearing area of iron ore, coal, bauxite, tin, corundum etc. are located in forest area and the exploitation of these minerals is hampered due to the stringent provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980. There is a need to evolve sustainable solution for greater availability of these Mineral Bearing Forest Area for mining activities. Optimum utilization of mineral deposits located in the northern and southern part of the State is not possible due to lack of railway and road infrastructure in these areas.

*Rs. 2000 Lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08.*

## RURAL INDUSTRIES

The Rural Industries Department will strive to become nodal department for creation and monitoring of employment generation within the State of Chhattisgarh. India Vision 2020 published by Planning Commission says that employment generation needs to be audited in all the schemes implemented by the government. CG Assembly Resolution to this effect is also sent to the Rural Industries Department. Thus the department will take lead role for the same. Efforts will be made to form a Directorate of Employment within the aegis of the department.

### Handloom Sector

Culture of hand weaving is one of the oldest and remains strongest side of the Indian heritage. It goes upto the level of art in which such intricate designs are made that even the most advanced machines cannot make. Through handlooms both artistic products that may take months to produce as well as daily use simple products ranges are made. It is the largest employer after the agriculture. In Chhattisgarh State more than 21,000 handloom units are providing employment to about 63,000 handloom related workers.

The approach to the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will enhance the income level of traditional weavers who can graduate to high quality fabric production and made-ups. Non-traditional people will be trained on weaving. The product range for first generation weavers will be government supply of school uniforms, blankets and seating mats (Tatpatti). Slowly new weavers will also graduate to higher-level skills. So far the Chhattisgarh State Handloom Development and Marketing Federation Ltd. (HDMFL) has worked on government supplies. Its role will be expanded in open marketing both at national and international levels. The is detailed as follows:

1. Five hundred new people will be trained from non-traditional weaving society of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and employed for orders of government supplies.
2. The traditional weavers who have been given training under Integrated Handloom Training Programme (IHTP) in Tenth Five-Year Plan will be engaged in production of items that are sold in metropolitan cities and for exports. If required additional skill development training will be imparted. The target fixed for open market operation is to the tune of Rs 200 crores. The daily earning level of weavers is expected to go to Rs 300-400 from the present level of Rs 120.
3. For improved design, production, sale and raw-material availability in cotton sector one-stop center will be developed at Raipur under the aegis of HDMFL.

4. Development of 100% cotton shirting and other garments with attractive packaging will be done for value addition.
5. Tassar sector in the State has established its export potential. Establishment of raw-material bank, modern dye-house and training on entrepreneurship and exports are immediate requirements at Champa. These needs will be fulfilled in this Five-Year Plan.
6. For marketing and publicity exhibitions will be organized at State, National and International level. Website will also be designed for showing geographical status of production units, culture of weavers and availability of different designs.
7. Power looms have entered tassari sector and will be established on pilot basis under cotton sector also within the State in this plan.
8. For achieving these higher order goals Human Resource Development (HRD) will be of utmost importance. Officers/ employees and weavers will be imparted training on continuous basis relating to vision formation, motivation and new skill formation.
9. Additional employment of 15,000 people will be generated due to interventions in the plan period.

### **Sericulture**

Directorate of Rural Industries (Sericulture Sector) has been implementing various schemes for development of tasar, mulberry and eri sericulture in the State. On the basis of the targets of 2006-07 for reared variety tasar cocoon production, nature-grown seed multiplication and production, mulberry cocoon production, eri cocoon production and extension and reeling and spinning schemes, the following strategies have been made for implementation of Eleventh Five-Year Plan: -

#### **Objectives:-**

The main objectives of sericulture sector of Directorate of Rural Industries are as follows:

- a) To promote production of Tasar, Mulberry, Eri cocoons and yarn.
- b) To promote production of quality yarn as per the demand of local as well as national market.
- c) To generate self-employment for rural poor specially SC, ST and Other backward Classes.

## **Present Status**

### **1. Tasar Sector:**

- a) Presently, 9275 hectares tasar food plants plantation available for production of reared variety tasar cocoon in the 103 departmental tasar centers, forest area existing tasar food plants and 155 JBIC assisted sericulture project sites.
- b) During the year 2005-06, 361 lakh number of reared variety tasar cocoons have been produced against the target of 355 lakh number of cocoons.
- c) An average collection of nature grown tasar cocoon is 500 lakh per annum.
- d) Number of improved tasar reeling and spinning machines available for production of tasar raw and spun silk is 1039.

### **2. Mulberry Sector:**

- a) Presently 410 acres mulberry plantation available in departmental mulberry centers for production of mulberry cocoon.
- b) During the year 2005-06, 27 MT mulberry cocoons have been produced against the target of 30 MT and target for the 2006-07 is 40 MT cocoon.
- c) 5 reeling and 5 twisting units are available for production of mulberry yarn.

### **3. Eri Sector:**

- a) During the year 2003-04, eri sericulture was introduced for the first time in the State. Presently 220 acres eri food plants are available.
- b) During the year 2005-06 2.15 MT eri cocoons have been produced and target for the 2006-07 is 5.50 MT.

### **4. Marketing Sector:**

- a) 6 Cocoon Banks and 3 Yarn banks are working under Silk Federation for assured market support to rearers and reelers in the state.
- b) Silk-Fed purchases cocoon and yarn at the support price from rearers and reelers through Rearers Co-operative Societies.

### **5. Employment Generation:**

- a) Presently 65999 beneficiaries have been benefited through tasar, mulberry and eri sericulture.



## **Strategies for XI Plan:**

### **1. Tasar Sector:**

- a) To enhance the production of reared variety tasar cocoon, it is proposed to augment 2500 Hectare systematic tasar food plantation in new areas and identify 2760 hectares virgin forest area existed tasar food plants under Integrated Tasar Sericulture Development Project.
- b) To enhance the production of nature grown tasar cocoon, 300 multiplication camps will be organized in traditional and non-traditional area.
- c) 1250 improved tasar reeling and spinning machines will be established in the weaver's clusters area for production of quality yarn compared to imported yarn.

### **2. Mulberry Sector:**

- a) It is proposed to augment 1600 acres improved variety mulberry plantation in departmental farm and farmer's own land under mulberry block plantation and extension scheme.
- b) Mulberry reeling and twisting units will be strengthened for production of quality raw silk as per real requirement of weavers.

### **3. Eri Sector:**

- a) Looking to the feasibility of eri-culture in the state, eri food plant plantation will be extended up to 1250 acres in departmental center and farmer's own land.

### **4. Marketing Sector:**

- a) Silk Federation will give assured market support to cocoon producers and reelers,
- b) Silk Federation will make effective linkage with cocoon producers, reelers, weavers and traders for creating an effective marketing system.

### **5. Training:**

Training will be imparted at different levels

- a) Effective and practical training and guidance to rearers and reelers.
- b) Regular training to grass root level workers to upgrade the awareness and knowledge of different newly developed rearing techniques and advanced extension methods.
- c) Officers and employees of the department will be imparted training on vision formation, planning and motivation.

## **6. Monitoring and evaluation:**

- a) Effective monitoring and evaluation system will be developed for efficient implementation of the schemes.

### **Projected Achievement during XI Plan:**

- a) Total 5250 lakh numbers of reared variety tasar cocoon will be produced and it will be 285% more than X Plan.
- b) Total 5000 lakh numbers of nature grown tasar cocoon will be procured and it will be 46.41% more than X Plan.
- c) Total 1509.50 MT mulberry cocoons will be produced and it will be 1265.45% more than X Plan.
- d) Total 62.50 MT eri cocoons will be produced and it will be 1317.23% more than X Plan.
- e) Total 820 MT tasar raw silk and spun silk will be produced and it will be 114.50% more than X Plan.
- f) Total 150.95 MT mulberry raw silk will be produced and it will be 1265.45% more than X Plan.
- g) 5,76,600 beneficiaries would be benefited and it will be 93% more than X Plan.

## **Handicraft**

### **Present Scenario**

The craft of Chhattisgarh is a very prosperous and famous. It is ancient craft and forms backbone of culture of Chhattisgarh. There is a lot of possibility of generating employment through handicrafts. The export of handicrafts items from India is in the range of 13000 Crores in 2004-05, where as that from Chhattisgarh was only at Rs. 2 Crores. Thinking that the state comprises 2% in population terms of the country, its export should be Rs. 260 Crores. Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board would like to achieve targets accordingly. The objective is to enhance artisans' skill through appropriate design and technology intervention and by creating centre of excellence. The under mentioned approach has been proposed during Eleventh Five-Year Plan:

#### **1. Survey of Artisans:**

The craftsman of Chhattisgarh is residing in unapproachable villages situated in dense forests and doing handicraft production. Quality data is not available about number, location and clustering of artisans therefore survey will be done for better implementation of handicraft development schemes.

## **2. Marketing Facilities and Exports:-**

Craft Bazar, Exhibition-cum-sale will be conducted throughout India and abroad. Marketing will also be promoted through appointment of Marketing Partners, promotion of entrepreneurs, Self-help groups of artisans, NGOs, Cooperatives etc. for better marketing results. Website already developed will be utilized in better manner.

## **3. Enhancement in Production:-**

More attention will be given to production partners, Self-help groups, NGOs and Cooperatives by providing working capital, special training to master craftsmen and through provision of Common Facility Centers. Quality and standardized production will be hallmark of Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

## **4. Management of Raw-Materials:-**

Raw Material Depots will be opened in craft clusters through either Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board or Entrepreneurs, Self-help groups, NGOs, Cooperatives. Many raw materials come from Forests and Mines such as Bee wax, Wood, Bamboo, charcoal, Soil and Soft Stone. Proper coordination will be established with Forest and Mining departments. Plantation of required quality and high-yielding variety of bamboo by forest department will also be promoted.

## **5. Production according to market demand**

This is most essential for achieving National and International targets of handicrafts. Maximum consideration will be given to quality control. Decorative and utility items according to latest market trend will be developed and produced.

## **6. Training and Design Development**

Design development and quality upgradation training will be imparted to traditional and new artisans. Integrated Design Centre, Fusion School of Art and Creative Centre will be established in craft cluster areas to for continuous refresher and new training. Officers and employees of the Board will be given training on vision formation, planning and motivation on continuous basis.

Keeping all these points, a budget provision has been made for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

## **Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB)**

The main aim of Khadi Board is to generate employment opportunities in rural area and to strengthen rural economy through such employment generation. The Board has been generating employment through thread spinning, weaving of clothes, financing family based projects upto Rs 1 lakh under State Government Funded Scheme and financing of bigger projects upto Rs 25 lakhs under Margin Money Scheme of Government of India. The approach for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is as given below:

1. The thread spinning will be enhanced considerably as it provides employment to household women. So far this task was done in the shades constructed for the purpose where the Board employed a manager. In the next Five-Year Plan the quantum jump will be achieved by doing spinning task through Self-Help Group (SHGs) of women. With this process one manager can manage, say, 10 groups thus generating 10 fold employments. All thread so produced will be weaved through additional weavers trained for the purpose. Present employment is 215 which are slated to go upto 1500.
2. The Board has already started motivating staff for doing more cases under Margin Money and Family Based schemes. Both the targets are doubled. A 3 fold increase will be seen under these schemes during this Five-Year Plan.
3. For creating better entrepreneurs and motivated staff of the Board a training center will be established at Raipur.

## **Annual Plan 2007-08**

### **Sericulture**

#### **1) Tasar Sericulture Development and Extension Scheme:-**

Presently, Directorate of Rural Industries (Sericulture Sector) has 9275 Ha. existing tasar host plantation for production of reared variety tasar cocoon through 103 departmental tasar centers, host plants existed forest area and 155 JBIC assisted sericulture project sites. The Scheme is being implemented in 14 districts of the State. During the year 2005-06, 364.52 lakh No. reared variety tasar cocoons have been produced against the target of 355 lakh No. cocoons and target fixed for the year 2006-07 is 406 lakh No. cocoon. To enhance the production of reared variety tasar cocoon, under tasar sericulture extension scheme of the State Plan a scheme for Integrated Tasar Sericulture Development and extension, cost of Rs. 2049.13 lakh has been proposed in phase manner from the year 2007-08 to next 3 years. Under this scheme it is proposed to augment 2500 Hectare systematic tasar food plants plantation in new areas of 10 Districts and to identify 2760 hectares tasar food plants in existed virgin forest area to conduct tasar silkworm rearing. Looking to the implementation of the proposed scheme 750 lakh No. tasar cocoon production has been targeted during the year 2007-08.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 120.28 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 125.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 135.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 538.34 lakh including cost of proposed Integrated Tasar Sericulture Development Scheme.

#### **2) Nature Grown Tasar Multiplication and Procurement Scheme:**

Nature grown cocoons i.e. *Raily*, *Laria* and *Baraf* are mostly found in southern and southeastern part of Chhattisgarh State where dense *Sal* forest exists. Tribals are directly benefited by collecting nature grown cocoons from the forest and selling in the weekly market without investing anything from their pockets. For development of nature-grown tasar cocoons in the State, raily tasar seed and moth release programme under "Raily multiplication camps" are being regularly done every year in the *Sal* forest area. The scheme was commenced from the year 2004-05 by making budgetary provision in State Plan. Under this scheme 18 and 17 multiplication camps have been organized during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. A total of 378.86 lakh nature grown tasar cocoons have been produced during the year 2005-06 and target for procurement of cocoon is 631 lakh No. for the year 2006-07. It is proposed to organize 40 multiplication camps and target for procurement of cocoon is 800 lakh No. during the year 2007-08.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 37.68 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 52.50 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 57.75 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 62.50 lakh under the scheme.

### **3) Mulberry Sericulture Development and Extension :-**

Presently 410 acres mulberry plantation available in 106 departmental mulberry centres for production of mulberry cocoon. Besides, 3 mulberry grainages, 5 reeling and 5 twisting units are working for production of mulberry seed and yarn. During the year 2005-06, 27.41 MT mulberry cocoons have been produced against the target of 32.50 MT and during the 2006-07 target for the production of mulberry cocoon is 44 MT. To enhance the production of mulberry cocoon, a scheme of Mulberry Block Plantation and Extension, cost of Rs. 3248.10 lakh has been proposed from the year 2007-08 for the period of 5 years. The scheme will be implemented by the funds of State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes. It is proposed to augment 1600 acres improved variety mulberry plantation in departmental farms and farmer's own lands and maintenance of total 1965 acres of existed mulberry plantation. Under the scheme it is proposed to do 400 acres mulberry plantation and target for the production of cocoon is 73 MT for the year 2007-08.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 61.46 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 67.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 75.50 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 268.93 lakh, 9.00 lakh and 30.00 lakh under the mulberry block plantation and extension scheme, Training and Research for FRTC and Small construction respectively.

### **4) Eri Sericulture Development and Extension:-**

During the year 2003-04, eri sericulture was introduced for the first time in the State. During the year 2005-06 182 acres eri food plant castor plantation and 2.15 MT eri cocoon has been produced and it is proposed to do plantation in 220 acres and production target of eri cocoon is 5.50 MT for the year 2006-07. Looking to the feasibility of sericulture in the State it is proposed to augment 230 acres castor plantation and target for the production of eri cocoon is 11.50 MT for the 2007-08.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 14.62 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 30.57 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 33.63 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 35.15 lakh under the eri sericulture development and extension scheme.

## **5) Catalytic Development Programme:-**

Central Silk Board, Bangalore, Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Catalytic Development Programme in X Plan in the State. Looking to the successful implementation, the programme will also be continued in XI Plan by Central Silk Board, Bangalore. The main objectives of the programme is :-

- a) To enhance the productivity and quality production of tasar, mulberry and eri cocoon and yarn by adopting improved sericulture technologies.
- b) Generation of additional employment in rural areas.
- c) Implementation of technical and HRD training and publicity programme to upgrade the awareness and knowledge of different newly developed rearing techniques and advanced extension methods.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 208.855 lakh expenditure has been made against the total amount of Rs. 208.855 lakh (Central share - Rs. 127.421 lakh, State share - Rs. 74.695 lakh and Beneficiaries share - Rs. 6.739 lakh) and proposal for total cost of Rs. 211.325 lakh has been furnished for the year 2006-07. Out of which Central , State and Beneficiaries share is Rs. 117.427 lakh, Rs. 90.2042 lakh Rs. 3.6938 lakh respectively. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make provision for Central share of Rs. 746.32 lakh, State share of Rs. 164.50 lakh and Beneficiaries share of Rs. 10.76 lakh total amount is Rs. 921.58 lakh under the programme.

## **6. JBIC assisted Chhattisgarh Sericulture Project:**

The JBIC (Japan Bank for International Co-operation) assisted Chhattisgarh Sericulture project is implemented in the entire 7 districts of Bilaspur Division of the State. The Project is being implemented with the help of below poverty Line women self help Groups mainly belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe.

The objective of the project is "*to alleviate the poverty of the rural population through generating self-employment opportunities in the area of sericulture and to meet the increasing demand for silk through increasing the silk production*"

The total Project cost for 4000 Hectares of Tasar development is Rs. 117.16 Crores out of which reimbursable portion (JBIC Share) is Rs. 64.87 Crores and non reimbursable portion is 52.29 crores. An amount of Rs. 90.46 Crores has been spent so far for 4000 Ha. tasar host plants plantation and 7622 beneficiaries of 391 SHGs have been benefiting under the project. The project period (loan agreement) will be concluded on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2007 and after the project period, tasar cocoon production and post cocoon activities will be done by Department of Sericulture through women SHGs of the project.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 225.44 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment under State Plan of Rs. 273.67 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 305.45 lakh. Since the project will be concluded on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2007, accordingly budgetary provision for the year 2007-08 has not been made.

During the year 2005-06 total 60900 beneficiaries have been benefited through sericulture schemes against the target of 69184 beneficiaries and target fixed for the benefiting to beneficiaries is 65000 in the year 2006-07. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to benefit 82000 beneficiaries through ongoing sericulture schemes of the State.



### Proposed Outlay for annual plan 2007-08

S. No	Grant No. and Main Account Head	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for the year 2007-08 (Rs. in lakh)	Remark
1	56/41/64/2851	Tasar Development and Extension Programme		
	56/41/64/2851/( )	a) Integrated tasar Sericulture Development Project (ITSDP)	391.84	The Scheme has already been submitted to Finance Department.
	56/2851/2731	b) Training & Research for Tasar Development under FRTC	6.50	
	41/2851/5662	c) Assistance to rearers for reared variety dfls.	75.00	
	64/2851/5146	d) Development and maintenance of existing plantation.	65.00	
		<b>Sub Total (1)</b>	<b>538.34</b>	
2	41/2851/164	Nature Grown Cocoon Production and Seed Multiplication	62.50	
3	56/41/64/2851/4851	Mulberry Sericulture Development & Extension Programme		
	56/41/64/2851/( )	a) Mulberry Block Plantation & Extension Programme	268.93	The Scheme has already been submitted to Finance Department.
	56/2851/2731	b) Training & Research for Mulberry Development under FRTC	9.00	
	64/4851/3777	c) Small construction in the Resham Kendra	30.00	
		<b>Sub Total (3)</b>	<b>307.93</b>	
4	41/2851/5690	Eri Development & Extension Programme	35.15	
5	41/56/64/5521	Catalytic Development Programme	164.50	
	<b>Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>		<b>1108.42</b>	

District wise proposed plan for development of tasar, mulberry and eri sericulture under Employment Guarantee Schemes and Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, worth Rs. 50.00 Crore would be submitted shortly.

## **HANDICRAFT** **(Annual Plan 2007-2008)**

### **1. Working Capital HDMFL (or Apex Handloom)**

Working capital is provided to Handloom weavers of state through Apex Handloom for providing them raw material as yarn, wages and final product procurement and marketing facilities. Budget of Rs. 680 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 6800 weavers/ beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 125 lacs is proposed. This scheme will help in improving the marketing prowess of Apex handloom. Thus more employment will be generated.

Major head-	56 -	100.00 lacs
Major head-	64 -	10.00 lacs
Major head-	41 -	15.00 lacs

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 82.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 125.00 lakh.

### **2. Research and Development Scheme**

Through this scheme weavers of handloom sector in state are provided assistance to promote development and research of latest designs. Budget of Rs. 58.5 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 585 weavers/ beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 4.25 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 11.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 11.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 11.50 lakh.

### **3. Training for employees**

Under this scheme departmental officers and employees are given training with latest techniques in the field of handloom. Employees are also motivated to work efficiently and effectively. Budget of Rs. 7.5 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 150 employees are targeted to be benefited under this scheme.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 0.50 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 1.00 lakh.

#### **4. Revolving fund Scheme**

Under this scheme financial help is provided to weavers co-operative societies of state to enable them to make operational non-working looms and make them financially strong. Budget of Rs. 144 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 1455 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 plan of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed.

<b>Major head-</b>	<b>56 -</b>	<b>10.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>64 -</b>	<b>5.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>41 -</b>	<b>5.00 lacs</b>

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 5.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 25.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make plan provision for Rs. 20.00 lakh.

#### **5. Kabir Bunker Protsahan Yojana**

Under this scheme prize money is awarded to best two weavers of Chhattisgarh state as first and second prize of amount Rs 25,000 and 10,000 respectively to encourage them to make more traditional artistic with innovative designs/colours/ textures etc. Budget of Rs. 5 Lakh is proposed for 11th, 5 year plan (2007-2012), 10 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 50,000 is proposed. Rs. 35,000 towards prize money and Rs 15,000 organizing cost.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 0.50 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 0.50 lakh.

#### **6. Late. Bisahudas Mahant Bunker Protsahan Yojna**

Under this scheme two best weavers of the State is provided prize amount of rupees one lakh each as encouragement money every year, to encourage new designs etc. Plan of Rs. 11 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 10 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme.

For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 2.25 lacs is proposed. Rs 2 lac towards prize and Rs 25,000 for organizing the function.

## **7. Handloom Export Promotion Scheme (DEPM)**

Under this scheme weavers of state are provided with financial help for improving the design and quality of cloth suitable for export. This is Government of India sponsored scheme where an outside trainer comes. Most of the cost is borne by GoI. Only the cost not covered under that scheme is taken from state budget. Budget of Rs. 15 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 75 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 plan of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed.

## **8. Vitty Adhar Sudrinikaran**

Financial help is provided to industrial co-operative societies of the state as seed capital / margin money to enhance their financial and physical strength. A maximum of 3 times of the paid-up share capital is provided through this scheme. Budget of Rs. 15 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 150 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 7.10 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 9.50 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 3.00 lakh.

## **9. Marketing Studies and Exhibition**

Under this scheme help is provided for encouraging the marketing of cloths produced by weavers of state. It includes exhibitions, study tours and publicity. Budget of Rs. 275 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012) 50250 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 55.00 lacs is proposed.

<b>Major head-</b>	<b>56 -</b>	<b>30.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>64 -</b>	<b>10.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>41 -</b>	<b>15.00 lacs</b>

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 34.16 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 35.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 35.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make plan provision for Rs. 55.00 lakh.

## **10. Project package**

Under this scheme financial help is provided to weavers co-operative societies of state for weaving, training, purchase of advanced machines, help for office godown etc. Budget of Rs. 277 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012) 11890 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed.

<b>Major head-</b>	<b>80 -</b>	<b>40.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>15 -</b>	<b>5.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>82 -</b>	<b>5.00 lacs</b>

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 19.79 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 32.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 49.50 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 50.00 lakh.

## **11. Sanrachna Uttpadan Prakriya**

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to industrial co-operative societies for structural production procedure. Budget of Rs. 15 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 150 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 2.55 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 6.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 6.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 3.00 lakh.

## **12. Establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology**

Under this scheme IIHT is to be establishment in Chmpa-Janjgir district. It will involve construction of institute building, laboratory, auditorium and hostels for the students. Modern equipments will also be provided. Total capital investment will be Rs. 577 lacs. Budget of Rs. 377.00 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012). For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 353.00 lacs is proposed. After the institute becomes operational, Government of India will provide Rs 105 lakhs as one-time assistance.

### **13. Welfare Package**

To promote habit of savings among weavers, 8% of weaving wages is provided in equal share by central and state governments. Budget of Rs. 86 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012), 8600 weavers/ beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 15.5 lacs is proposed.

<b>Major head-</b>	<b>56 -</b>	<b>13.50 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>64 -</b>	<b>1.00 lacs</b>
<b>Major head-</b>	<b>41 -</b>	<b>1.00 lacs</b>

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 9.56 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 13.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 13.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 15.50 lakh.

### **14. Weavers housing cum workshed**

This is a central sector scheme. Under this scheme per weaver Rs. 7000/- is provided for housing-cum-workshed. Budget of Rs. 75 Lakh is proposed for 11th 5 year plan (2007-2012) 1000 weavers/beneficiaries are targeted to be benefited under this scheme. For year 2007-08 budget of Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 9.74 lakh expenditure has been made against the budget allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakh and budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 15.00 lakh. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to make budget provision for Rs. 15.00 lakh.

## **Khadi Gramudyog**

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

#### **1. AIM / CONCEPT :-**

The main aim of Khadi Board is to generate employment opportunities in rural area and to strengthen rural economy through such employment generation.

#### **2. CAMPAIGNING OF KHADI :-**

Awareness of schemes under Khadi and Gram Udyog, is generated through distribution of pamphlets, handbooks and posters. Interactive discussions and exhibitions are also held.

The budgetary provision for the year 2006-07 of Rs. 6.80 Lakhs that will be fully utilized. Proposed budget for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.

#### **3. PROVISION FOR SPINNING MILL :-**

The wages earned by spinners is supplemented @ 20 paisa per gundi for spinning on Ambar Charkha. The increased wage because of this motivates spinners to spin more thread. It also increased employment among women.

In the year 2006-07 budget of Rs. 6.64 Lakhs is provided with' a target of 500 women beneficiaries. Against this Rs. 6.64 Lakhs is expected to be spent on employment of 500 females.

For the year 2007-08 proposed allotment is Rs. 7.90 Lakhs for this purpose with a target of 550 female employment.

#### **4. TRAINING TO ARTISANS :-**

Before financing and providing productive assets to beneficiaries on the job technical training is provided at different centers of Udyog. Input on formal knowledge is also given during these training. Board provides scholarships, raw materials, training hall facility and other essentials for the training.

For the year 2006-07 budget of Rs. 21.65 Lakhs is given for physical target of 550 trainees Rs. 5.00 Lakhs for training of 130 trainees is proposed for the year 2007-08.

## **5. ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHING FAMILY ORIENTED UNITS:-**

Under this head SC/ST/OBC and BPL categories of families will be chosen for getting the benefit of the scheme. In this scheme, projects costing up to maximum of Rs. 1 Lakh is financed through banks. The subsidy amount given by Board is 50% project cost (limited to 13,500/-). The Board has exceeded its last year's target.

For the year 2006-07 Rs. 260.35 Lakhs is budgeted with a target of 3023 families, and Board expects to meet both financial and physical target. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 245.00 Lakhs is proposed with a physical target of 2845 families.

## **6. ASSISTANCE FOR RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT & WORKING CAPITAL :-**

For departmental cotton spinning and weaving centres, Bansakala Centre, and Resham Khadi centre the board is in practice of purchasing raw materials. After processing the same, materials are sent to Khadi Bhandar for sale, the people connected in this cycle are benefited throughout the year with *in-situ* employment.

## **7. REBATE ON KHADI CLOTH PRODUCTIONS :-**

The board handles the job of cotton spinning and weaving at its centres. The production units are getting 10% rebate on the sale on its Khadi cloth production. The weavers too get the benefit. Out of the wages paid to the weavers, 10% of it is being deposited with the Labour Welfare Fund and the same amount is also deposited by the centre, and the claims sent to the centres back by the Head Office after proper scrutiny.

## **8. SUBSIDIES TO KHADI BOARD FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEMES/PLANNINGS & ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE :-**

Khadi Board is running and investing the capital for its schemes such as Campaigning of Khadi, establishment of family based units, infrastructural development, special rebates on Khadi cloth etc. For 2006-07, a budget of Rs. 54.90 lacs is given which will be fully utilized and for 2007-08 Rs. 80.00 Lacs is proposed.



## **9. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHHATTISGARH HAAT :-**

It has been decided to bring the products of Cottage Industries and Handi Crafts under one roof for sale. This will enhance the economic condition of the Artisans by providing marketing facilities to their products.

### **Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB)**

The main aim of Khadi Board is to generate employment opportunities in rural area and to strengthen rural economy through such employment generation. The Board has been generating employment through thread spinning, weaving of clothes, financing family based projects upto Rs. 1 lakh under State Government Funded Scheme of Government of India. The approach for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is as given below :\_

1. The thread spinning will be enhanced considerably as it provides employment to household women. So far this task was done in the shades constructed for the purpose where the Board spinning task through Self-Help Group (SHGs) of women. With this process one manager can manage, say, 10 groups thus generating 10 fold employments. All thread so produced will be weaved through additional weavers trained for the purpose. Present employment is 215 which are slated to go upto 1500.
2. The Board has already started motivating staff for doing more cases under Margin Money and Family Based schemes. Both the targets are doubled. A 3 fold increase will be seen under these schemes during this Five-Year Plan.
3. For creating better entrepreneurs and motivated staff of the Board a training center will be established at Raipur.

## HANDLOOM

### Annual Plan 2007-2008

#### General Sector-Demand No. 56

##### 1. 5633-CFC Establishment in Ambikapur:-

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh has announced package of common facility centre like Shilpgram Parchanpal (Bastar) during Sarguja festival at Sarguja, Ambikapur for implementation of the above declaration of CM establishment of Common Facility Centre. A 1 Acre land has been acquired by district authority and handed over to Rural Industries Department and work is started. It is a project of Rs. 70.00 Lacks out of that non recurring expenses is Rs. 40.00 Lacks and recurring expenses will be Rs. 30.00 Lacks has been proposed.

In the financial year 2005-06 Rs. 18.00 Lacks has been received under demand No.-56 and Rs. 40.00 Lacks is proposed during 2006-07 and as per proposal for the financial year 2007-08 Rs. 108.81 Lacks demand is proposed under General Sector.

##### 2. 5635-Handicraft workers for Training:-

For Improvement in skills, quality training to traditional and trained handicrafts artisans is must Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides training in many stages as under:-

#### Types of Training

S. No.	Category of Training	Stipend/Working Capital/Incentive Per Month (Per Artisans)	Period of Training
01	Basic Training	350.00	06 Months
02	Advance Training	500.00	06 Months
03	More Advance Training	750.00	06 Months
04	Micro Training	1000.00	06 Months
05	Workshop	-	15 Days

### **Main objects of the Training:-**

1. Qualitative improvement in the crafts of artisans.
2. To introduce new design as per market demand.
3. Providing training to unemployed youth for their employment.
4. For survival and long living of languishing crafts and their trends.
5. Overall development in the field of handicrafts through training.

There is a provision to train and benefit 845 artisans and unemployed youths by the budget provision of 31.30 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07. 567 will be trained under TSP and 89 youths will be trained and benefited by SCSP. In the same manner and under 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007 to 2012) in first financial year 2007-08 a amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs provision has been made under General Sector and the provision has been made for TSP Rs. 9.00 Lacks and under SCSP Rs. 6.00 Lacks provision has been made. In the financial year 2007-08 with the help of proposed budget 823 unemployed youth/artisans will be benefited through TSP and SCSP in the ratio of 212:141.

### **3. 6735-Bamboo Project Narayanpur (Bastar):-**

For the betterment of Abujhmadiya's and others a special provision has been made for Rs. 168.68 Lacks for intensive development of Bamboo Craft with latest technology during the 2006-07 Rs. 156.68 Lacks provision has been made out of the proposed budget of Rs. 168.68 Lacks under demand No.-56, 1000 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited out of that under TSP 300 and under SCSP 200 artisans are included. For the fast action of the project, repair and maintenance Rs. 5.00 Lacks provision has been made under demand No.-56 during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan for financial year 2007-08. 60 artisans will be benefited. This package will provide basic, advance and micro training, job work, market survey, study tour, design and technical development workshop, publicity and advertisement of exhibition etc.

### **4. 6750- CFC Establishment in Kondagaon:-**

Common facility centre for Bell Metal, Wrought Iron and Terra cotta has been proposed at Kondagaon with the budget provision of Rs. 190.00, Lacks for export promotion, quality improvement, latest information technology, integrated design and technical development activities. This project will provide help to 18000 artisans/unemployed youth for technical and design development, export promotion, quality control etc. During the financial year 2006-07 Rs. 40.00 Lacks provision has been made against this projects in the first phase of CFC 500 artisans will be benefited out of them under TSP 140 under SCSP 60 artisans will be included.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plans (2007-2012) for the first financial year 2007-08, 5.00 Lacks has proposed under General Sector from this amount is for preparation of clay washing tank, latest and modern furnish, shilpi cottage, cultural centre, water tank and fencing advance tools and equipments, computer added design centre will be completed. About 60 artisans.

#### **5. 9201-Exhibitions, Publicity & Propaganda:-**

It is the most important scheme and backbone for the betterment and wide publicity of handicrafts. Conducted exhibitions cum sale through out the year in metro Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahemdabad, Pune, Chandigarh, Shimla, Amritsar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Iron city Bhilai. During last year 2005-06 International Exhibition cum Sale has been successfully conducted at Malaysia, Lyon (France), Srilanka, and resulting to get sales turn more than Rs. 1.00 Crore.

Till the last year Exhibition cum Sale cum demonstration was only conducted but in the coming year 2006-07 maximum concentration will be given to publicity, Advertisement, propaganda through putting hoardings, publicity through national and international news papers, attractive banners, pamphleteers and conducting market meet conferences and seminars in the metro as well as state capitals.

State Government provides budget under demand no. 56 but benefits gives to all the artisans those who are directly or indirectly related to marketing events. During the financial year 2006-07 Rs. 60.00 Lacks provision has been made is included 18.00 Lacks towards purchase of vehicle. As per budget provision for the year 2006-07, 4128 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited out of that under TSP 1156 artisans/unemployed youth and under SCSP 495 artisans/unemployed youth may be included. In the same manner during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) and according to new handicraft policy 2006-07 there is a vision of 1000.00 Crores exports turnover, for keeping the above object and targets, a provision of Rs. 70.00 Lacks has been made under General Sector during 2007-08 and 4000 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited under TSP 1120 and under SCSP 360 artisans/unemployed youth will be include.

#### **6. 9204-Workshed/Tools Subsidy:-**

Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides 2 types of subsidies, they are Work shed subsidy and Tools subsidy. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- in case of Work shed subsidy (after completion of the prescribed criteria) and Rs. 5000/- in case of Tools subsidy.

It is a 10 year old scheme and it should be enhance with the approval of Board of Director, according to new subsidy scheme provision for work shed Rs. 20,000/- and Tools and Equipment subsidy Rs. 5000/-. During the financial year 2007-08 physical targets decided accordingly.

**Main objects of the Subsidy:-**

1. To solve the economic problem of artisans/unemployed youth of handicrafts.
2. Providing raw-material as per their requirements.
3. To promote artisans/unemployed youth for getting loan for their handicrafts work.

There is a target of Rs. 14.60 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07 and target to trained and provide subsidy 342 artisans/unemployed youth. Under TSP 65 artisans and under SCSP 55 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited. In the same manner and in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) demand of Rs. 3.00 Lacks for the first financial year 2007-08 under General Sector.

**7. Fusion School of Art at Raipur (New Scheme):-**

The Fusion School of Art will be the special project for betterment of artisans with full flashed plant, machinery, equipments with latest information technology, design development, it will be like Art College/ School. After successful completion of the art-work, it will provide degree/diploma in specific craft with specialization. By the implementation of Fusion School of Art export from the state will be enhance and quality products handicrafts will come as per market demands globally. During the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) for first financial year 2007-08, 80.00 Lacks demand has been proposed to open Fusion School of Art under General Sector, by the implementation of this school 500 master craftsman will be benefited out of that under TSP 190 and under SCSP 60 craftsman will be included.

**8. Maintenance of Chhattishgarh Haat, Raipur (New Scheme):-**

Chhattisgarh Haat work is started very speedy, foundation stone and Bhumi Poojan has been done by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, Dr. Raman Singh on dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2006 and it will be completed with in the year. The project cost is Rs. 278.00 Lacks and design is prepared by INTACH, New Delhi. Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles, O/o the Development Commissioner (Handicraft and Handloom) is providing 140.00 Lacks balance amount of Rs. 138.00 Lacks will be the state share for above projects. After the successful completion, sufficient staff, running and maintenance (Electricity, Water, Vehicle, Misc.) will be urgently required. For keeping all this points in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) and their first financial year 2007-08 a amount of Rs. 25.00 Lacks provision has been proposed under General Sector.

## **9. Integrated Handicraft Excellence Project (New Scheme):-**

The vision of Integrated Handicraft Excellence project is over all development of handicrafts mainly export point of view. The export turn over of Chhattisgarh during 2005-06 was Rs. 10.00 Crores and by the implementation of the Integrated Handicraft Excellence Project in the year 2015 Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board will achieve 1000.00 Crores turn over of handicrafts. It will be the result of IHEP. Quality and design development International exhibitions, qualitative improvement in the field of production will be possible and it is fact because survey has been done by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi. Export target figure includes Entrepreneurs, NGOs, CSIDC and other agencies related to handicrafts.

### **Main Objects of the Integrated Handicraft Excellence Projects:-**

1. Self-sustainable to the Self-help-groups with in a five year and it will be able as a producer group, federation, direct exporter.
2. Survey and documentation of the craftsman those who are work in the field of handicraft sector at Chhattisgarh along with their family background.
3. To make self sustainable to the CFCs with in project period to become exporter and suggested for export promotion.
4. To trained Self-help-groups and may capable to operate CFCs independently.
5. To prepare 100 Entrepreneurs to handle export, import with full efforts.
6. Establishment of full flashed computer added design development centre, resulting master craftsman will be capable to prepared design as per their demands of national and international level.
7. Awareness camp and cut throat competition will be conducted among the artisans through wide publicity (print and electronic media, CD Roms, Websides etc.)
8. For becoming Craftsman as a professional in the field of marketing and training.
9. To enhancement in the living standard of craftsman through generating maximum job opportunities. Near about 4000 artisans will be self-sustainable to frame 300 clusters.

The project cost is Rs. 4588.00 Lacks out of that Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles, Development Commissioner (Handicraft), New Delhi will provide Rs. 3738.00 Lacks and the balance amount of Rs. 850.00 Lacks will be the share of the State Government. It is proposed in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) for the first financial year 2007-08, for the share of State Govt. of Rs. 20.00 Lacks under

General Sector, 3250 artisans will be benefited out of that under TSP 1140 and under SCSP 360 craftsman will be included.

### **TSP-Demand No. 41**

#### **10. 4751-State Awards:-**

To promote Master craftsman and compete cut throat competition provision has been made in the name of state award. Entries invited from all over Chhattisgarh those who are working in Bell Metal, Terra cota, Iron, Wood carving, Bamboo, Stone Carving, Cell work, Shishal etc. A committee decides best craft with their creation, workmanship and dedication for crafting the craft and selected for state award. A Rs. 15,000/- gives to the award winner including Shrifal and Shawl.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> five-year plan (2007-2012) for the first financial year 2007-2008 proposals has been made for Rs. 15000/- for above awards. In the financial year 2007-08 Five Master craftsman will be awarded under state award scheme out of that 2 MCM will be under TSP and 1 will be under SCSP.

#### **11. 5021-Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Societies:-**

There is a provision to support handicrafts societies, Cooperative Societies, NGOs, Self-help Groups for their Capital, Raw material, Tools and for construction of workshed upto Rs. 25000/-. It is a 10 year old provision and it should be enhance for keeping this point of view and under financial budget of the year 2007-08, it has been proposed Rs. 50.000/- and targets decides accordingly.

#### **Main Objects of the financial assistance to handicraft societies:-**

1. Overall development of handicrafts societies, cooperatives, NGOs and Self-help Groups.
2. To promote Self-help Groups and their federation to work mutually.
3. To identified artisans groups and their activities through financial assistance.

Presently TSP and SCSP benefited under financial assistance to handicraft societies and target to benefit 200 artisans/unemployed youth with the budget provision of Rs. 2.00 Lacks during the year 2006-07. Out of that 50 artisans will be under TSP and 150 artisans/unemployed youth will be under SCSP. In the same manner an according to 11<sup>th</sup> fifth year plan (2007-2012), for the first financial year 2007-08 included general categories artisans/unemployed youth and demanded Rs. 2.00 Lacks for the above proposal. Under TSP Rs. 1.00 Lacks and under SCSP Rs. 1.00 Lacks is included. 100 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited during the year 2007-08, under TSP 50 and under SCSP 50 is included.

**12. 5022-Intrest Subsidy :-**

Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides 3 types of subsidies, they are Work shed subsidy and Tools subsidy. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- in case of Work shed subsidy (after completion of the prescribed criteria) and Rs. 5000/- in case of Tools subsidy. Artisans can also utilized Interest subsidy upto Rs. 1000/- against bank loans taken for handicraft work. 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) for the first financial year 2007-08 out of that under TSP Rs. 0.50 Lacks. According to above budget proposal there is target to trained and benefited 50 artisans/unemployed youth under TSP.

**13. 5458-Khadi Board Hastshilp Prakotha (Various Schemes):-**

Procurement and job work provision for raw material and their storage, study tour, technical education comes. During the financial year 2006-07 provision or Rs. 40.00 Lacks and 1675 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited, under TSP 975 and under SCSP 600 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited. In the same manner during 11th Five year plan (2007-2012) and according to new handicraft policy 2006, provision has been made for Rs. 96.00 Lakhs for the financial year 2007-08 under General Sector due to that the Board has appointed 6 Marketing Partners for selling of Items prepared by the artisans and the Board has given a 1 Crore target to them and a provision has been made under TSP Rs. 20.00 Lacks and SCSP Rs. 100.00 Lacks included and 1200 artisans/unemployed youth under TSP and SCSP in the equal ratio of 200:1000.

**14. 9881-Grant in aid for training:-**

There is a provision to train and benefit 845 artisans and unemployed youths by the budget provision of 31.30 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07. 567 will be trained under TSP and 89 youths will be trained and benefited by SCSP. In the same manner and under 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007 to 2012) in first financial year 2007-08 a amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs provision has been made



under General Sector and the provision has been made for TSP Rs. 9.00 Lacks and under SCSP Rs. 6.00 Lacks provision has been made. In the financial year 2007-08 with the help of proposed budget 823 unemployed youth/artisans will be benefited through TSP and SCSP in the ratio of 212:141

**15. 9885-Tools Subsidy:-**

Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides 2 types of subsidies, they are Workshed subsidy and Tools subsidy. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- in case of Workshed subsidy (after completion of the prescribed criteria) and Rs. 5000/- in case of Tools subsidy.

There is a target of Rs. 14.60 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07 and target to trained and provide subsidy 342 artisans/unemployed youth. Under TSP 65 artisans and under SCSP 55 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited. In the same manner and in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) demand of Rs. 4.00 Lacks for the first financial year 2007-08 under TSP.

**SCSP-Demand No. 64**

**16. 4748-Grant in aid to various schemes:-**

Procurement and job work provision for raw material and their storage, study tour, technical education comes. During the financial year 2006-07 provision of Rs. 40.00 Lacks and 1675 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited, under TSP 975 and under SCSP 600 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited. In the same manner during 11th Five year plan (2007-2012) and according to new handicraft policy 2006, provision has been made for Rs. 96.00 Lakhs for the financial year 2007-08 under General Sector due to that the Board has appointed 6 Marketing Partners for selling of Items prepared by the artisans and the Board has given a 1 Crore target to them and a provision has been made under TSP Rs. 20.00 Lacks, and SCSP Rs. 100.00 Lacks included and 1200 artisans/unemployed youth under TSP and SCSP in the equal ratio of 200:1000.

**17. 5021-Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Societies:-**

There is a provision to support handicrafts societies, Cooperative Societies, NGOs, Self-help Groups for their Capital, Raw material, Tools and for construction of workshed upto Rs. 25000/-. It is a 10 year old provision and it should be enhance for keeping this point of view and under financial budget of the year 2007-08, it has been proposed Rs. 50.000/- and targets decides accordingly.

## **Main Objects of the financial assistance to handicraft societies:-**

1. Overall development of handicrafts societies, cooperatives, NGOs and Self-help Groups.
2. To promote Self-help Groups and their federation to work mutually.
3. To identified artisans groups and their activities through financial assistance.

Presently TSP and SCSP benefited under financial assistance to handicraft societies and target to benefit 200 artisans/unemployed youth with the budget provision of Rs. 2.00 Lacks during the year 2006-07. Out of that 50 artisans will be under TSP and 150 artisans/unemployed youth will be under SCSP. In the same manner an according to 11<sup>th</sup> fifth year plan (2007-2012), for the first financial year 2007-08 included general categories artisans/unemployed youth and demanded Rs. 2.00 Lacks for the above proposal. Under TSP Rs. 1.00 Lacks and under SCSP Rs. 1.00 Lacks is included. 100 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited during the year 2007-08, under TSP 50 and under SCSP 50 is included.

### **18. 5022-Intrest Subsidy :-**

Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides 3 types of subsidies, they are Workshed subsidy and Tools subsidy. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- in case of Workshed subsidy (after completion of the prescribed criteria) and Rs. 5000/- in case of Tools subsidy. Artisans can also utilized Interest subsidy upto Rs. 1000/- against bank loans taken for handicraft work. 11th five year plan (2007-2012) for the first financial year 2007-08 out of that under SCSP Rs. 1.00 Lacks. According to above budget proposal there is target to trained and benefited 100 artisans/unemployed youth under SCSP.

### **19. 5034-Grant in aid for training:-**

There is a provision to train and benefit 845 artisans and unemployed youths by the budget provision of 31.30 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07. 567 will be trained under TSP and 89 youths will be trained and benefited by SCSP. In the same manner and under 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007 to 2012) in first financial year 2007-08 a amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs provision has been made under General Sector and the provision has been made for TSP Rs. 9.00 Lacks and under SCSP Rs. 6.00 Lacks provision has been made. In the financial year 2007-08 with the help of proposed budget 823 unemployed youth/artisans will be benefited through TSP and SCSP in the ratio of 212:141

## 20. 6196-Workshed Subsidy:-

Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board provides 2 types of subsidies, they are Work shed subsidy and Tools subsidy. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- in case of Work shed subsidy (after completion of the prescribed criteria) and Rs. 5000/- in case of Tools subsidy.

It is a 10 year old scheme and it should be enhance with the approval of Board of Director, according to new subsidy scheme provision for work shed Rs. 20,000/- and Tools and Equipment subsidy Rs. 5000/-. During the financial year 2007-08 physical targets decided accordingly.

Main objects of the Subsidy:-

1. To solve the economic problem of artisans/unemployed youth of handicrafts.
2. Providing raw-material as per their requirements.
3. To promote artisans/unemployed youth for getting loan for their handicrafts work.

There is a target of Rs. 14.60 Lacks during the financial year 2006-07 and target to trained and provide subsidy 342 artisans/unemployed youth. Under TSP 65 artisans and under SCSP 55 artisans/unemployed youth will be benefited. In the same manner and in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) demand of Rs. 2.00 Lacks for the first financial year 2007-08 under SCSP.

## CHAPTER – VII

### TRANSPORT

#### Roads & Bridges

Road Transport has become the dominant transport mode in India for both passenger and freight traffics, with demand increasing by about 10% per annum during the last decade. As a result of this growth, the road network carries about 60% of all freight traffic and over 80% of passenger traffic, Demand of inter-city freight and passenger transport is expected to double within the next decade. To meet the growing demand of road transport infrastructure, Road Development Plan Vision 2021 is published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India.

Chhattisgarh has an area of 135194 square Km. a population of about 2 crore and one of the most developed road network providing high percentage of connectivity. Chhattisgarh road infrastructure consists of following road networks:-

- National Highway :- 2227 Km.
- State Highway :- 3213 Km.
- Major District Roads :- 4814 Km.
- Other District Roads and Village Roads :- 24678 Km.

#### Road development plans 2007-08:-

The total plan outlay is Rs.800.00 Crores. The expected A.D.B. plan figure of 150 crores is shown separately and plan outlay will be revised in 2007 November depending upon A.D.B. expenditure. The Rs 209.38. Crores for Tribal sub-plan and Rs 26.89 Crores for special component plan schemes have been provided out of total out lay. The target for the year 2007-08 as bellow:-

The strategy adopted in formulation of annual plan 2007-08 is based on following object:-

- \* All single Lane and intermediate lanes of State Highway widened and strengthened.
- \* Important major district roads is to be improved, strengthened & widened.
- \* To upgrade the constructed rural roads up to an intermediate stage level for converting them in to durable assets.

### **State Highway :-**

The length of state highway is 3213.00 Km. Mostly road portion required for upgradation, widening & B.T. work with renewal of B.T. surface. In the year 2001 the 3610.00 km. roads are declared as State Highway in which mostly all roads are required strengthening.

In the year 2005-06 total 658.00 kms. roads of S.H. improved out of which 13.00 km. strengthening, 112.00 km. widening, 400.00 km. BT work & 133.00 km. WBM work has been taken up.

In the year 2007-08 for upgradation of S.H. about 500.00 km. proposed in which 150.00 km. strengthening, 150.00 km. widening, 200.00 km. Black Topping beyond this 530.00 km roads upgradation to be done in A.D.B. scheme.

### **Major District Road :-**

The length of 2323.60 km MDR road is newly form which requires widening, strengthening with up gradation.

In the year 2005-06 about 418.00 km. road was upgraded in which 12.00 km. strengthening, 20.00 km. widening and 230.00 km. B.T. work & 156.00 Km W.B.M. work done.

In the year 2007-08 about 1200.00 km. Length of MDR taken up in which 300.00 km. strengthening 350.0 km. widening, 500.000 km. B.T. work & 50.00 km. WBM work.

### **ODR & Village Roads:-**

In this category 14474 km. roads are WBM road & 9016 km. roads are un-surfaced road which require up gradation as BT & WBM respectively. Construction of minor crossing are also required with this work.

In the year 2005-06 about 2748.00 km. roads are completed in which 930.0 km. WBM work & 1132.0 km. B.T. work done.

For the year 2007-08 about 1350.00 kms road are to be proposed for the up gradation work in which 800.0 km. WBM work & 500.0 km. B.T. work and 50.0 km widening taken up.

## **Construction of Bridge:-**

On the basis of following object :-

Missing bridges across state highways and MDRs to be constructed.  
Distressed bridges on State Highways and important major district roads to be rehabilitated.

Narrow bridges on important State Highways and major district roads to be widened.

In the view of these objects the department had completed 72 bridges in the year 2005-06.

The target for the year 2007-08 about 100 no. bridges has been taken up.

## **Construction of by pass of important towns:-**

The construction of 16 Nos By-pass road of important town taken up in different schemes and works are in progress.

## **Road construction under BOT**

### **BOT Scheme:-**

Under BOT schemes in Public Work Department 3 roads are running as below:-

1. Pathalgaon – Raigarh road 109.60 km. cost Rs. 9.26 crore.
2. Bilaspur - Katghora - Korba - Champa road 161.0 km. cost 7.42 crore.
3. Raipur - Durg (N.H.) four lane road 26.60 kms. Cost Rs. 50.0 km.

Beyond this road one road work Raipur - Arang road 45.00 kms is also proposed in B.O.T. scheme.

### **Private public partnership:-**

Under this scheme 3 no, roads are running they are –

1. Urga Hati Dharamjaigarh keshra road 144.0 km. cost Rs 25.0 crore.
2. Sontarai Manpat road 28.0 km. cost Rs. 6.0 crore.
3. Rajpur kusmi road 58.80 km. cost Rs. 6.0 crore.

### **Construction of Railway Over Bridges :-**

For the fast and easy traffic, it is necessary to construct the R.O.B. and R.U.B., In year 2005-06 in this scheme 8 No. R.O.B. in progress In the year 2007-08 target to complete 6 nos. R.O.B. and estimated expenditure is about 6000 laces.

### **Construction of road in Tribal area :**

The total outlay for the Tribal area for the year 2007-08 is fixed Rs. 209.38 crores under this plan the target for the year 2007-08 is as follows:-

- |  |   |            |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. Construction of major / medium bridge | = | 38 no.     |
| 2. State Highway Rd.                     | = | 190.00 km. |
| 3. Major District Roads                  | = | 456.00 km. |
| 4. Other District Roads and Village road | = | 515.00 km. |

### **Construction of road in Naxalite Area :-**

Under this schemes P.W.D. has submitted the proposal for important 85 roads, about 2125.0 km. length costing to Rs. 417.25 crore. It will help to develop the area and law and order problem of naxalite will be controlled to great extent.

### **NABARD Assisted roads:-**

Total 280 road work having length 1664.25 km. and 301 bridge works included in budget 2005-06 out of which 144 road works and 220 bridge works are complete and rest of them in progress.

### **Externally Aided project – A.D.B.**

In Asian Development Bank project 9 roads about 803 km. costing Rs. 610.80 crore are selected in first phase of work. The selected roads are –

1. Manpur – Mohla -- Dongergaon – Rajnandgaon Road 120 km.
2. Rajnandgaon – Khairagarh – Kawardha road 126.0 km.
3. Pondi Pandariya Mungeli Takhatpur Bilaspur rd 106 km.
4. Ambikapur ramabujgobg road 61.0 km.
5. Ramnujgonj Wadraf nager road 55.0 km.
6. Ambikapur Dunwar road 53.00 km.
7. Gariyaband Bordula road 65.0 km.
8. Kumhari Berla Bemetra Nawagarh Mungeli road 71.00 km.
9. Bhanupratappur Naraynpur Kondagaon road 143.0 km., 800 km

The D.P.R. of these roads is completed and tender process is going on to start the works. The target for the year 2007-08 is Rs 150.00 crores.

### **Building construction**

Under this head mainly buildings minor original work & special repairs at buildings, purchase & repair of machinery and other basic services are taken. During the year 2005-06 the expenditure in this head is Rs. 116.66 crore against allotment of Rs.147.21 crore. The demand for the year 2007-08 is about 5000 lakhs under this head.

### **Civil aviation**

#### **1. Upgradation of Chakrabhata air strip at Bilaspur :-**

The up gradation of Chakrabhata (Bilaspur) air strip Costing Rs.133.33 lakh is sanctioned and completed the expenditure incurred is Rs. 117.60 Lakhs.

**2. Jashpur air strip :-** It is in completed and Rs.172.38 Lakh has been spent up to 3/06.

**3. Construction of hanger at Manna:** - For construction of Mana airport costing Rs.50.00 Lakh is included in budget 2006 -07.

**5. Land acquisition to expansion of Mana Air Port:** - Work Completed And expenditure incurred Rs. 43.51 Lakhs

**6. For construction of store and traffic control room with hanger at Mana Air Port:** - Work Completed and expenditure incurred Rs. 24.63 Lakhs.

11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) Proposed & Annual Plan 2007-08

### **Aviation**

Details of available infrastructure of Civil Aviation is as follows:-

Proposed work for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012 :-

- (1) It is proposed to carry out construction of hanger at Raipur airport, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Ambikapur and Korba. It is also proposed to repair existing airstrip and construction of periphery boundary and repair of link road to airstrip. Estimated expenses for above work would be approx. as following :-



- (i) Construction of hanger at Mana airport Raipur 2.00 lakh.
  - (ii) Construction of hanger, extension and repairing of existing airstrip and construction of periphery boundary at Bilapsur, Raigarh, Ambikapur and Korba. Estimated expenses for above works are Rs. 150 lakh per unit, for four unit total Rs.600 lakh.
- (2) Extension of Jashpur airstrip, repair of link road to airstrip and construction of periphery boundary. Estimated expenses Rs.150 lakh.
- (3) Construction of new airstrips, periphery boundary and link road to airstrips at Kabirdham, Kanker, Dantewada, Bijapur, Korea and Balrampur and Rajnandgaon. Requirement of funds is Rs. 150 lakh for each unit, total Rs. 7x150 lakh = Rs. 1050 lakh.

Thus, provision of Rs. 2000 lakh is proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for above works.

Proposed work for annual plan 2007-08 :

- (i) Construction of administrative building at Mana airport Raipur estimated fund required is Rs. 20 lakh.
- (ii) Construction of new airstrips, periphery boundary and link road to airstrip at Kabirdham, Dantewada, Bijapur and Balrampur. Estimated required fund of Rs. 80 lakh.

Thus a provision of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2007-08.

## **Transport Department**

Keeping in view the need for improvement in the working of the Transport Department and also to make better transport arrangement in Chhattisgarh State in accordance with the demand of the public, the Transport Department propose the following schemes under the Annual Plan 2007-08.

### **1. Arrangement of Computerization of Transport Offices.**

The main functions of the Transport offices in the state are, registration of motor vehicles, transfer of ownership, issue of road permits, collection of taxes etc. Looking to the today increase in the number of vehicles and also the work load in the offices, there is shortage in the labour resources. If all the offices in the state are computerized, this problem will be solved as so much of labour is not required after computerization and on the other hand, all the office work can be got done through the computer. The general public will also get benefit by this arrangement. In addition to this, the information related to all the office can be collected soon. 16 Transport offices viz. Raipur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Korea, Jashpur, Korba, Janjgir-Champa, Ambikapur, Dhamtari, Kanker, Dantewada, Mahasamund, Kabeerdham are working at present in the State.

### **2. Construction of Traffic Garden and Driving Test Track**

At present, there is no reserve place for Traffic Garden and driving test track in Chhattisgarh State. In absence of the same, it has become not possible to take proper test of the applicants who are appearing for the test regarding knowledge of traffic rules and also about the competence of driving, before the issue of driving license.

In case a traffic garden and driving test track is constructed, it will become possible to issue driving licenses to good and expert drivers. At the first stage, traffic garden and driving test park is necessary at Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh state. The approximate expenditure for construction of traffic garden and driving test track is necessary at Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh State. The annual Plan 2007-08 proposed outlay is Rs. 50 lakhs.

## CHAPTER - VIII SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### CHHATTISGARH COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (CCOST) ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

Science and Technology is an effective instrument of development. In order to ensure integration of science and technology in the development process, CCOST have initiated a number of scientific and technological programmes in the State.

- A. Direction and Administration:** Establishment of Co-coordinator cells for strategic intervention of Science and Technology in the State and for streamlining the activities of the Council, Coordinator cells have been established in State Government Universities, Engineering and Medical Colleges to coordinate all the activities of the council. The objective of the Co-coordinator Cell is to provide assistance related to Science and Technology inputs, identification and its implementation in the region, to assist in formulation of S&T programmes, policies and establishment of Demonstration Centres.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 0.96 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**B. Popularization of Science:**

- i. Scheme for upliftment of Young Scientist:** C.G. Young Scientist Congress is organized every year with the objective of identifying budding scientist and to encourage young scientists for pursuing exciting and innovative research ideas. This year the C.G. Young Scientist Congress is proposed to be organized at Swami Vivekanand Technical University, Bhilai.
- ii. Popular Science Library:** Science Book Corners are operational in Government School Libraries of the State, catering to needy students of rural areas. These book corners provide opportunities to the students to acquaint with scientific knowledge through science books, magazines, posters, and current articles that are made available in the book corners. 32 book corners are presently operational in the state.
- iii. Development of Science Park:** The Council of Science & Technology is very keen to spread the message of Science & Technology and elevate scientific temper in the people of this state. Two Science Parks at Vivekanand Vidyapeeth, Raipur and Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narayanpur are existing. One more Science Park is being developed at Jagdalpur. These parks comprise of exhibits related to various scientific aspects. Support is required for establishment of Science Park at Jagdalpur.

- iv. **Science Club:** District Science Clubs are located in leading Government School of the State, with the objective to develop infrastructure for popularization of Science & Technology activities and to develop analytical, creative and innovative capacity among students. 64 Science Clubs are operational in the State.
- v. **National Science Seminar:** The main objective of the scheme is to inculcate scientific enquiry and analytical thinking in the minds of young students upto X class and to provide a platform to the students for exchanging ideas. It is organized every year.
- vi. **Western India Science Fair:** Western India Science Fair is organized every year to stimulate students from standard VIII to XII to take active interest in Science, Engineering and Mathematics and to provide a platform to nurture their creativity.
- vii. **National Science Day:** National Science Day is celebrated every year with the objective to inculcate scientific temper and to motivate and mobilize the general mass through various programmes on a specific theme as identified by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- viii. **Science quiz competition:** Science Quiz aims to inculcate a spirit of scientific enquiry and analytical thinking amongst the students of High School (IX, X) and Middle School (VII, VIII) of the State. Quiz competitions are organized at four levels, Block, District, Zone and State level on yearly basis.
- ix. **Nai Jeegyasa (Bimonthly) a Science magazine** is being published by the Council. Copies have been distributed for reference to students of middle & higher secondary schools, elected representatives, Janpad & Gram Panchayat free of cost. Five issues have been circulated. Various subject experts have given answers in simple and laymen's language to the queries of students.
- x. **Understanding Planet Earth:** On the initiative of two organizations namely International Union of Geosciences (IUGS) and UNESCO, the year 2008 has been declared as "International Year of Planet Earth" under the UN system. The activities will run for a period of at least three years (2007-2009). The main objectives of this programme are for creating awareness about natural resources on Planet Earth as wealth, Enhancing Community partnership for judicious use of natural resources, Increasing awareness among media personal about their role on saving Planet Earth, Enhancing awareness amongst policy makers on sustainable developmental issues and to work towards development of a disaster resilient community. Council has participated in the designing of the programme.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**C. Research and Development Activities:**

CCOST supports R&D activities in Universities/Colleges/S&T Institutions and provides financial assistance under the scheme.

- i. Mini research projects: Mini Research Projects are sanctioned with the objective to provide opportunities for research and development activities to teaching faculty of the Universities and Colleges in the State. Till date Council has supported a total of 47 Mini Research Projects.
- ii. Conference/Seminar/Symposia/Workshop: To provide a platform to communicate the latest Scientific Knowledge, the Council supports organization of Seminars / Symposia/ Workshops/ Conferences. Till date Council has supported a total of 34 Seminars/Symposia/ Workshops/Conference.
- iii. Travel grant: CCOST has a scheme under which financial assistance towards travel cost is considered for presenting research paper in national / International Seminar/Symposium/Workshop/ Conference. Till date Council have provided travel grant to 24 Academicians, Scholars and Scientists.
- iv. Publication Grant: The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for printing/publication of proceedings of the conference/seminar/symposium/workshop for ready reference. Chhattisgarh Journal of Science and Technology and Guru Ghasidas University Journal of Business has been published with the assistance of Council.
- v. Facilities for Environmental Research: Heavy metal pollutants, either directly or indirectly entering the food chain, are becoming an increasing threat to health. Several trace elements (few ppm or less) are found in polluted water. The most dangerous among them are the heavy metals, metalloids and organic mercurical, which lead to neurological disorder and death. Facility has been established in School of Studies in Chemistry, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur for analysis of heavy metal toxicity. This research facility is available for researchers of Chhattisgarh State.
- vi. Establishment of Aquaculture Cell: Aquaculture Cell has been established at Department of Fisheries, Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur for collection of basic statistics, technology sourcing and extension.

vii. **Identification of areas:** The main objective of the scheme is to identify new areas for S&T input for development of the state. There is not a single R&D laboratory or institution of DST, DBT, DSIR etc in the State and there is need to take up R&D and S&T intervention in the State. CCOST have identified the areas for R&D and Technology transfer. Laboratory facilities particularly in frontier areas would be developed, which would facilitate researchers to great extent and would help in providing R&D infrastructure to the desired level in the State. Research and development in frontier areas including biotechnology relevant to the state would go a long way in integrating S&T inputs in the process of development of the state. The following projects are to be implemented by the Council:

- a. Bioenergy generation using water hyacinth and other biomass for meeting the energy demand at the micro level.
- b. Rainwater harvesting for replenishing the water resources of the State.
- c. Solid waste disposal project.
- d. Technology development and technology sourcing for the overall development of the dairy industry in the State.
- e. Biotechnological approach for enrichment of rice micronutrients: A new strategy for fighting micronutrient malnutrition.
- f. Development of extra short duration cultivars of pigeon pea: biotechnological interventions.
- g. Technology upgradation and promotion of mass scale plantation of elite plant varieties for oil extraction and wasteland upgradation.
- h. Development of suitable fermentation technology for microbial inoculants production and large-scale demonstration of the efficacy of microbial inoculants.
- i. Potter's Wheel: Supply of clean and safe drinking water is an important issue in Chhattisgarh as well as the country. Keeping in view the drinking water problem implementation of project is envisaged. Under the project improved technology of potter's wheel and terracotta water filter will be promoted in the state.

Identification of R&D areas and S&T intervention is an ongoing exercise.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**D. Chhattisgarh Space Applications Centre:** Chhattisgarh Space Applications Centre has been established under the umbrella of the C.G. Council of Science & Technology with the following objectives:

- ◆ Survey and mapping of natural resources using remote sensing technique, research and development work, training of scientists/officers/faculty members and students in the field of remote sensing.
  - ◆ To assist C.G. State in the development and management activities/programmes using Remote Sensing and GIS techniques.
- i. **Crop Acreage & Production Estimation (CAPE) Project:** Crop Acreage and Production Estimation is being done for paddy Crop (Kharif) using RADARSAT-SCANNAR data to generate the crop census in advance for estimation of production and acreage before the harvest of crop. This data is proving helpful for farmers, planners and decision makers of the State. CAPE Project is sponsored by Space Application Centre (SAC), Dept. of Space, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Government of India and is being executed at SAC and Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology for Chhattisgarh. Ground truth and meteorological observations are being provided to SAC by CCOST. Crop acreage and Production Estimation forecasting for Kharif crop is being carried out for paddy for the year 2006-07. CGSAC also proposes to participate in forthcoming FASAL (Forecasting Agriculture using Soil and Agrometeorology based Observations and Land use) project in this year.
- ii. **Establishment of SNRMS:** A proposal has been prepared for establishment of State Natural Resources Management System (SNRMS) for management of Natural Resources of the State. SNRMS is proposed to be established for co-coordinating, guiding and planning of Natural Resources Management in the State. The objectives of SNRMS are: to assess Natural Resources Management and development needs of the State on short term and long term basis; co-ordinate plans for supporting information on Natural Resources using Remotely Sensed data and other map based and tabular developmental database; co-ordinate the establishment of a GIS based spatial information infrastructure for the State, in tune with national efforts, ensure availability of updated spatial/non-spatial information to Government, NGO and private sector for developmental activities, institutionalize remote sensing applications at implementation levels, districts, blocks etc; undertake multi-tiered training and awareness programmes/ workshops/seminars on capabilities and utilities of remote sensing and GIS techniques towards establishing a network of trained professionals to support SNRMS and generate regularly a report on status of Natural Resources in State – as a bench mark for further development and monitoring changes.

- iii. **EduSat:** EduSat launched by ISRO has become operational and EduSat – interactive talkback terminal (SIT) have been established at the Council to facilitate Science Communication – Popularization. This arrangement will facilitate science club organizers, teachers, school students, children, youths, women, industrial workers, rural people and masses to aware on preparedness related to natural calamities and science communication. This EduSat network established by Vigyan Prasar, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India for Science Communication and Disaster Management is functional and has been put to use maximally. Additional SIT is being established at Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur.
- iv. **Training of Scientists:** To cater to the future needs of the management of State's natural resources using Satellite Remote Sensing Technique and Geographical Information System Scientists are provided an opportunity to undertake training at national and international level.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 17.01 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

#### **E. Centres:**

- i. **Library cum Documentation Centre:** The main objective of the programme is to create facilities of books, journals, abstracts, current contents, films etc related to S&T to facilitate students, professors, academicians, researchers etc. to update on latest Knowledge/Information.
- ii. **Establishment of S&T Development Study Centre:** The main objective of the programme is to organize employment oriented training programmes for educated, tribal youth in Gem stone cutting & polishing etc. for self-employment generation as State of Chhattisgarh is rich in mineral resources including Diamonds, Gems and other precious & semi precious stones.
- iii. **Establishment of Medicinal and Aromatic plant development centre:** The main objective of the programme is to propagate and promote cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plant through field demonstration of cultivation technology. Two medicinal and aromatic plant demonstration centres have been established, one at SOS in Life Sciences, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur and the other at Guru Ghasi Das University, Bilaspur.
- iv. **Information Technology Centre for S&T:** The main objective of the programme is to develop facility for parallel computing and to create database related to S&T applications for the state.



**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 5.01 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**F. Application of S&T for alleviation and improvement of life:** Under this programme the main objective is socio-economic upliftment of poor and disadvantaged sections of society through S&T intervention. The Council has initiated programmes for upliftment of tribal areas, Input of S&T for upliftment of women and Scheme for upliftment of SC/ST and weaker section.

The Science and society programmes are focused for technological empowerment and sustainable livelihood at the grass root level. Science & technology is an important tool and plays a vital role in the development of various sections of the society. In order to ensure integration of science & technology in the developmental strategies, it would be imperative to take into account the resources, felt-needs of the people, managerial and administrative talents so intricately interwoven that it meets the needs of larger section of the society. The programme provides opportunity to scientists and motivated field workers to take-up location specific and action oriented projects with the objective of socio-economic upliftment of poor and disadvantaged section of the society through appropriate science & technology intervention. For this purpose technological sourcing and establishment of linkages with R & D institutions need to be taken, so as to catalyze percolation of technologies from lab to land.

Some of the areas identified are as follows:

- ◆ Introduction of low cost improved technology for tussar production in the State.
- ◆ Promotion of Bamboo cultivation and bamboo-based cottage industry in the State.
- ◆ Promotion of Jatropha cultivation for meeting energy needs of the rural areas and for self-employment and additional income generation for SC/ST and Weaker Sections of the society.

During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.

**G. IPR Centre:** Intellectual property rights are the integral part of the progress of the knowledge base society and is also an indispensable element in the economic development in the global knowledge scenario. In view of this the IPR Centre has been established with the major objective of addressing all Intellectual Property Rights issues and regimes for the benefit of the State and to create awareness about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) among scientists, academicians, industrialists, entrepreneurs and common man.

- i. **Patent Information Centre:** Patent Information Centre has been established with financial support from the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India under the aegis of Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology. The objective of PIC is to create awareness about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), enable patent searches, analyze the patent information on a regular basis, suggest new programmes for R&D Institutions and to guide the inventors in respect of patenting their invention. Patent Information Centre benefits Researcher/Inventor in Industry /R&D Organization/University, Industry, Business Enterprise, Consultants and Planners, Financial Institutions, School Students and General masses.
- ii. **Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network Cell (GIAN-cell):** GIAN Cell primarily aims at sustaining the spirit of innovation, encouraging experimentation and nurturing creativity at the grassroots level of knowledge-rich, economically poor people, through transition of innovation into enterprises and facilitating diffusion of grassroots green innovations through commercial as well as non-commercial public, private and voluntary channels. The main objective of GIAN Cell is to identify grassroots innovations from Honey Bee database structure that can be scaled up, to establish links with research and design institutions to add value so that efficiency can be enhanced and socio-economic and environmental efficiency can be enhanced, to protect the Intellectual Property Rights of Innovators and operationalise their prior informed consent and to mobilize resources to strengthen the capacity of grassroots innovators in undertaking large-scale expansion of their innovations. The GIAN centre is being established with the support of National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad.

During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been allocated.

#### **H. Bastar Ecosystem Plan:**

The main objectives of the programme are as follows:

- ◆ To utilize potential of all available modern-day means of communication, storage, analytical and decision making tools to harmonize data coming from different sources so that the user bias is neutralized and data represented is unambiguous and understandable by all.

- ◆ Creation of non-spatial locale specific database through primary survey.
- ◆ To create secondary Database through collection of published documents, such as, reports, proceedings, articles, research papers, plan documents and all other documents.
- ◆ To integrate spatial database, non-spatial database and secondary database to identify key resultant areas.
- ◆ To create S&T input database related to key result areas through S&T sourcing
- ◆ To formulate Bastar eco-system plan so as to integrate S&T inputs in the development process of the tribal population of Bastar region.
- ◆ To establish a live interface with the tribal population to not only safeguard the traditional knowledge but also to ensure wider application of the knowledge both traditional and scientific.

Key resultant areas identification is expected to be completed during 2005–2006. On the basis of Key Resultant Areas, it would be possible to identify specific intervention areas in Bastar region.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**I. Science City:** Establishment of a Science City at Raipur will bring about a sea change in the overall perspective of the common man of the State. The key objectives are: to promote innovative and experimental activities through minds-on exposures and hands-on learning process, to showcase the latest scientific and technological breakthroughs, to create awareness and preserve bicultural diversity & to promote strategies for man- environment interaction. The Council has initiated a Development Plan for the establishment of Science City. State Government have given advance possession of 40 acres of land at Daldal Seoni area for establishment of Science City, out of which 10 acres of land have been allocated for establishment of Regional Science Centre.

- i. **Regional Science Centre:** The project for establishment of Regional Science Centre is of the order of Rs. 6.50 crores. The State Government have contributed 50% of the capital expenditure of Rs. 3.25 crores which has been transferred to National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been allocated.**

**J. S&T Intervention at district level:**

- i. **District level monitoring of S&T activities:** A district level co-ordination Committee comprising officials of line departments of district level and a Senior Scientist of the Council as a member have been formed in each district of State under the Chairmanship of District Collector to act as an interface for monitoring of Council's activities at district level vis-à-vis action plan and calendar of activities for a year.
- ii. **Technology Village:** The Council has identified useful areas and initiated Science and Technology intervention projects to serve management of natural resources of the state, alleviation of poverty for socio-economic upliftment and to extend quality of life for rural folks. Technology Village programme implementation involves 8 villages of 8 district of this State.
- iii. **Mobile Van for Science Popularization:** Mobile van Science Exhibition is being procured to impart basic science knowledge particularly to the students of rural areas and masses. Mobile van is being procured in association with National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been allocated for Technology Village**

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated for Mobile Van and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2007-08.**

**K. Central Laboratory Facility:** The Central Laboratory Facility (CLF) is being set up with the major objective to support research and development in various fields such as Agriculture, Medical Sciences, Pharmaceuticals & Drug Designing, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Material Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Archeology, Physics & Electronics, Earth Sciences & Geology, Biotechnology etc relevant to the state and provide opportunity to the innovators of the state to project their work at the national and international platform. This facility will also impart training and demonstration facility to young and budding researchers, scientists and academicians. The CLF will also provide facility for the industry for assessment and quality control of the final product.

**During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs was allocated. Construction work is under completion.**

**L. Identification of strategy for mapping of S&T needs in the State:** Under this project Science and Technology needs would be identified and efforts would be made to transfer the proven technologies to the masses. As per the need of the State, development departments have been identified and collection of data pertaining to the departments is being done. The project is sponsored by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

**M. Installation of Arsenic Removal Plants in the affected villages of Rajnandgaon District:** In the recent past Arsenic contamination in the Chowki Block of Rajnandgaon district has been reported. As higher concentration of arsenic above the permissible limits of 0.05 mg/l in ground water causes arsenical dermatosis i.e. black spots, eruptions and even cracking of skin, arsenicosis, hyperkeratoris and melanosis. In view of the alarming situation the problem of arsenic contamination has to be addressed immediately.

To address the problem of Arsenic contamination in groundwater at Kaurikasa and Murethitola villages of Chowki block of Rajnandgaon district, Chhattisgarh Council of Science and Technology took initiative for Installation of Arsenic Removal Plants with the financial assistance of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and technological input from Agarkar Research Institute, Pune. Initially five sites were identified for installation of Arsenic Removal Plants: Four sites have been identified at Kaudikasa and one at Murethitola village. The sites selected were highly contaminated with the arsenic and some of the wells were closed by the Public Health Engineering Department, Rajnandgaon. With the initiative of the Council these wells have been opened and four Arsenic Removal Plants have been installed at Kaudikasa and one Arsenic Removal Plant at Murethitola village of Chowki block, Rajnandgaon district. Water testing is in process before and after the water treatment and data generated would assess the efficacy of the Arsenic Removal Plants.

The technology is developed by Agarkar Research Institute, Pune and is a patented technology. The technology is implemented in the field for the first time in the country. It is a biotechnological intervention and microorganisms are used for removing arsenic from the contaminated water of the bore wells. The technology is implemented for Research and development activity in the field of arsenic contamination in groundwater. Extensive testing of the contaminated and decontaminated groundwater is in process to ascertain the efficacy of the technology in the field condition. The field-testing of the technology will not only substantiate the lab results but also would help in replication of the technology in the other parts of the State and Country where Arsenic problem is identified in drinking water.

## DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Chhattisgarh State with wide-ranging socio-economic disparities is now witnessing the ongoing Information Technology (IT) revolution. The Government of Chhattisgarh visions '*Vikas mool mantra, Aadhar loktantra*' ('**Driving Development through Democratic Governance**') and believes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a particularly important medium for the state in reaching out and improving livelihoods specially for its overwhelming SC / ST population across 44% forest area, which had largely remained untouched by modern development.

The State of Chhattisgarh recognizes the importance of Information and Communication Technology as a key enabler in its economic development and improving the quality of life.

The state seeks to create a knowledge society where access to information and knowledge would be symmetric amongst all seekers and users and every citizen must feel comfortable in accessing information through IT – directly or through public - private partnerships.

Accordingly, the State has prepared its IT policy with a vision of establishing an information society consisting of informed, active and therefore responsible citizens – the basic tenet of a true democracy. It seeks to provide all citizens widespread and easy access to government services, in the local language effectively addressing the existing digital divide and promoting entrepreneurs.

To realize its vision, the IT policy lays considerable stress on building a comprehensive IT infrastructure down to blocks and villages. This would not only help improve access, it would also help in bringing social development by supporting rapid economic development, facilitate distance education, improve levels of education and attract investment.

Some of the major IT initiatives in the State of Chhattisgarh are as follows:

1. **CHOICE:-** The Chhattisgarh Online information for Citizen Empowerment (CHOICE) project is a State-of-the-art Citizen centric project providing a range of information and transactional services to citizens using a single window approach, facilitating a single point of contact for citizens, transparency in the flow of information, tracking of applications, improving the pace of response etc. The project also offers Business-to-Government services in facilitating industrial promotion, implementation of policy of single investor point of contact, time bound clearances through seamless integration of various back-end departments involved in according clearances, increased transparency etc. The project has been successfully rolled out in Raipur and needs to be rolled out in other districts of Chhattisgarh.
2. **e-Classroom:-** The project involves in setting up 10 more e-classrooms for Arts / Commerce colleges in order to provide quality teaching to the students and upgrade the expertise level of the existing faculty at various colleges. The project facilitates the students to be in tune with the latest developments / advancements, improve the faculty expertise level, entertain students to involve in research areas on advanced topics and experience a world-class learning environment. The project also involves in maintaining the existing e-classrooms in Engineering Colleges and Science Colleges. The State of Chhattisgarh has established 2 e-classrooms at NIT, Raipur and IT-GGU Bilaspur with online lectures from IIT-Kanpur
3. **e-Gram Suraj:-** The project involves in empowering the Sarpanch with on-the-spot information on the various data parameters and the Government schemes relating to the specific Gram Panchayats through Simputer, which is a hand held computer device. The Simputers are facilitated with online upload and download of data which benefits the Sarpanch in sending / receiving e-mails, upload / download village information data and maintain of repository of critical data. The State of Chhattisgarh has implemented the project in 10 blocks distributing around 900 Simputers to Sarpanchs, who have been trained on Simputers.
4. **e-Procurement Cell:-** The e-Procurement project improves the efficiency and transparency of the public procurement by reducing procurement cycle times, reducing the cost of procurement, improving the quantity and quality of responses to procurement requests and effecting savings in costs of works, goods and services. An e-Procurement Cell is needed to monitor the performance of the Private Partner, conduct system audits & testing, coordinate with other departments for data collection, issue of digital signatures etc. The Private Partner has been selected and the work of implementing the project has started from September 2006.

5. **Common Service Centres (CSC) Cell:-** The CSC project involves in setting up rural information kiosks to empower the villagers in accessing Government and Private services in an easy and a transparent mode using internet & intranet technologies. A total of 3290 CSCs would be set up ( @ of 1 CSC for every 6 villages ) which would be divided into 4 zones. The CSCs would be operated by Village Level Entrepreneurs who in-turn would be controlled and monitored by a Private Operator. A CSC Cell is needed to monitor the working of the CSCs on a statewide perspective and to assist the Private Operator in data / information consolidation.

6. **Integrated Financial Management:-** The Project involves in linking of Treasuries, District Treasuries, City Treasuries, Sub Treasuries on a real time online mode of operation along with a Disaster Recovery Centres. The project would facilitate anywhere and anytime payment / receipt of monetary transactions throughout the State on a real time basis which would be instrumental in generation of instant MIS reports, transparent accounting system, accountable roles and responsibilities etc. The State of Chhattisgarh has implemented e-Kosh, which is used in connecting the Treasuries of the State. The Integrated Financial Management project is a step further in connecting all the Treasuries of the State.

7. **Project Works Management:-** The project involves in automating the project management activities of all departments involved in implementing project works. The project facilitates in executing public works / projects in efficient and time bound manner spanning the complete project execution cycle including projects, tenders and contracts, stores management, progress and expenditure monitoring, accounts payable, project accounting and MIS.

8. **Education Portal:-** The project involves in educational institution resources management. student monitoring, conduct of examinations, management of resources for special programs, performance reporting along established parameters, school administration module for local bodies / panchayats. The project improves the efficiency of resources management in educational institutions, effectiveness of the education system and provides information for decision support and MIS at directorate levels. Also, the project involves in Development of multi-media enriched content for self-paced learning using appropriate authoring tools, delivery of content for self-paced learning through PCs / touch screen interfaces and delivery of content on the internet through web portals.



9. **State Data Centre:-** The establishment of State Data Centre enables the various Government Departments of the State to locate their IT infrastructure and host the service at the same location leading to ease of integration and efficient management, ensuring sharing of bandwidth and computing resources and adequate security, minimizes the investment in dedicated infrastructure for individual departments, optimal use of the common IT infrastructure so created to provide a host of services.

10. **Land Online & GIS:-** The project involves in augmenting the land records system by providing an online facility to incorporate mutations and issuing the same to the citizens. Also, the project involves in preparation of GIS maps on various layers. The project facilitates online data entry for mutations, updation of land records data base with mutation data and maintenance of records of mutations, creating a set of base maps and applications for several sectors including water resources development, roads and bridges, village infrastructure, urban infrastructure, health care and others to facilitate decision making. The project also facilitates the Mining Department in on-line filing of applications for prospecting licenses, mining leases, required clearances etc., on-line availability of complete details of mining output, calculation of royalty etc. The State of Chhattisgarh has already digitized the Land Records and the online mutation work is in progress. Also, comprehensive GIS maps have been prepared on 37 layers.

11. **e-Health:-** The project involves in automating the hospitals for an efficient and transparent working through which the citizens are empowered to have instant information. The project improves the quality of healthcare in government hospitals at the district and block level, provides insights on epidemics and disease patterns, improves referral linkages through automation of patient records, care tracking, referrals management, disease incidence monitoring and analysis, patient facing services, management of hospital resources etc.

12. **e-Municipalities:-** The project involves in converting the manual off-line workflow into an automated online workflow for various activities of the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. The project would be implemented on a pilot basis initially for 2 Municipal Corporations and 2 Municipalities with subsequent rollout throughout the State. The project facilitates in administration and monitoring of schemes for urban and semi-urban underprivileged, resources management for delivery of civic services, maintenance of database on beneficiaries, application processing, transactions, progress monitoring, performance monitoring along established parameters such as activity physical achievement, financial performance etc.

13. **e-Mandi:-** The project involves in integrating the Mandi's of the State in order to conduct seamless transactions with instant access to various data parameters. The project improves the availability and quality of key technical services offered by the Marketing Federation through efficient information management and service delivery through automation of input supply management and quality control, facilitates citizen with instant information on current commodity prices at various Mandi's, facilitates online MIS on performance of Mandi's and other extension services including advisory services, training etc., which would be instrumental in establishing a sound Mandi Planning System.

14. **e-Payment, PKI Infrastructure & Gateway:-** The project facilitates online payment between citizens /corporates/ agencies and the various departments, establishes the PKI infrastructure in Government workflow through the use of Digital Signatures facilitating encrypted transfer of data. The project also facilitates teams in preparing a framework of payment gateway mechanisms for e-Governance projects, analyzing the feasibility reports of various e-Governance initiatives, conducting government process re-engineering exercises to implement appropriate workflows in various departments.

15. **Integrated Check Post:-** The project involves in establishment of ICT and other infrastructure at check posts such as electronic weigh bridges, cameras, computers etc. and connectivity to district HQs / field offices, respective control rooms and mobile squads. The projects facilitates in identification of defaulter vehicles at check posts, capture of details on declarations furnished by dealers / transporters at check posts, reconciliation of details of goods and declarations, issue of gate passes / transit passes to vehicles and transfer of information from check posts to respective field offices.

16. **Revolving funds for STPI incubator subsidy-** A major objective of IT policy of the State is to establish Chhattisgarh as a leading State in the IT sector. Recognizing that the initial units face the early bird disadvantage and increased cost in operations, the scheme provides subsidy to IT units starting operation through STPI in Chhattisgarh. Scheme will be effective for units occupying seats on first come first basis subject to limitation of budget and subject to maximum of 100 seats per entrepreneur being covered under this scheme.

17. **Soochna Samarthya Yojna-** A Major objective of IT policy of the State is to establish Chhattisgarh as a leading State in the IT sector. To this end, human resources are to be developed with the skills at various levels in the IT sector. In the context of IT policy, development of Chhattisgarh as a major centre of Information Technology Enabled Services would make possible employment opportunities for the youth of the State. These services include services in the categories of Call Centre Services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Information Content Development, Medical Transcription and Engineering Design. The scheme will be only for first 500 seats with maximum of 100 seats per firm.

## Annual Plan (2007-08) Schemes

Apart from above project, funding for the following projects are proposed as follows:

**(1) State Wide Area Network (SWAN):-** The SWAN project facilitates connectivity between State HQ and district level offices, connectivity from Districts to offices at the Subdivisions, Blocks, Circles, Tehsils, connectivity to the village (cluster) level for service delivery and data uploading by Panchayats, healthcare, education, agriculture and other service delivery institutions at the village level, horizontal connectivity at each level, handling data, voice (VoIP) and video traffic.

The funding of this project is in the ratio of 60:40 between GoI and Govt. of Chhattisgarh. In the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 1204 lakhs is required out of which GoI's share is Rs. 1104 and State govt.'s share is Rs. 100 lakhs.

**(2) Point of Presence under State Wide Area Network (SWAN):-** Under this deployment of equipments of Point of Presence has to be done under SWAN.

This project is funded 100% by GoI. Total cost of the project is Rs. 816 lakhs, which has been received from GoI.

**(3) Capacity Building:-** Capacity building is an area of lot of emphasis and Govt. of India wants every State to address capacity building requirements. National e-governance Plan (NeGP) is one of the most ambitious programs of the Govt. of India and capacity building is a critical factor for its success. The aim of Capacity Building is to make the State better placed to envision and steer the NeGP program in a "projectised mode". Keeping in view the current IT initiatives and future plans of the Government, a comprehensive e-Governance roadmap has already been prepared as first part of the project. This roadmap has been used to chalk out the capacity building requirements. A four level structure has been recommended for Chhattisgarh namely the Governing Council (equivalent to Steering Council, Empowered Committee (equivalent to Apex Committee), State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT), Project e-Governance Mission Team (PeMT).

This project is funded 100% by GoI. Total cost of the project is Rs. 130 lakhs, which has been received from GoI. Detailed Project Report for Rs.913.39 lakhs has been submitted to GoI for approval.

## **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

Biotechnology has a key role to play for our future prosperity. Chhattisgarh is a biodiversity hotspot and is thus well poised to assume a significant and leading place in the biotechnology sector. The State, given its strengths, would like to benefit from the present global advances in the field of biotechnology & bioinformatics. Given a facilitative environment Biotechnology as a scientific tool holds immense promise in areas as wide ranging as Agriculture, Health and Medical Research, Communication, Industrial & Environmental Biotechnology, Human Resource Development.

The Biotechnology Strategy announced by the Chhattisgarh Government intends to make the Chhattisgarh one of the most competitive jurisdictions in India for biotechnology. The traditional industries of agriculture and forestry will be revitalized through the application of biotechnology based innovations. Chhattisgarh will also continue to grow and identify areas of competitive advantage in the ever expanding health and biomedical applications of biotechnology. Overall, biotechnology innovation, commercialization and application will be fostered throughout the Chhattisgarh region and become a greater contributor to the regional and provincial economies.

### **The goals and objectives of the Biotechnology Sector in Chhattisgarh are:**

- To create new employment opportunities within Chhattisgarh in biotechnology to both retain local expertise and to attract highly qualified individuals to the region.
- To assist the agriculture, forestry and healthcare industries in maintaining sustainable and significant revenue growth and maximizing resource utilization by using biotechnology to create higher-value added products.
- To apply biotechnology for the improvement of environmental assessment and bioremediation capabilities.
- To market and promote the formation and growth of small to medium sized companies focused on the innovative life sciences.
- To profit from the emerging biobased economy by positioning Chhattisgarh as a national leader in the supply, processing and innovation associated with this market shift.
- To become a repository of commercial excellence in specific industry sub sectors through the licensing of existing technologies.

These sectors have been profiled in below as these industries are capable of incorporating biotechnology innovation.

- Potential **areas** of application of biotechnology to the Agriculture industry are preservation of germplasm, characterization and identification of high yielding varieties of crops including tissue culture.
- Potential **areas** of application of biotechnology to the **forestry industry** are bioproducts, including bioenergy (bio-oil, biodiesel, biochemicals) and biomaterials.
- Potential **areas** of application of biotechnology to the **healthcare industry** are biomedical R&D and nutraceuticals and functional foods.

The State is facing several health related problems like prevalence of genetic diseases (Sickle Cell Anaemia, Thalassemia etc.). Early diagnosis, management and genetic counselling are essential to prevent the spread of these diseases. To achieve this, Biotech Policy of the State envisaged the establishment of an advanced facility for health care Biotechnology and is one of the priority areas. The centre is started at Department of Biochemistry, Pt. J.N.M. Medical College Raipur and to compliment this centre, a course on M.Sc Medical Biotechnology has been started in the same college.

Some of the major BT initiatives in the State of Chhattisgarh are as follows:

**1. Biotech Park:** - Chhattisgarh offers strategic advantages for biotechnology development and commercialization by virtue of its bio resources, skilled manpower resulting into low production cost. Biotech Parks can extend resources, technical, financial and fiscal through entrepreneurs and companies by way of Public Private Partnership. The potential of skilled manpower and rich bio-resources of the State can be utilised for employment generation.

CHiPS has already assign this task to BCIL New Delhi for preparation of detailed project report on setting up of Biotechnology Park in Chhattisgarh. BCIL submit this report within next 6 months.

**2. Intellectual Property Rights:-** Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), very broadly, are rights granted to creators and owners of works that are results of human intellectual creativity. These works can be in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic domain. It can be in the form of an invention, a manuscript, a suite of software, or a business name. To facilitate the Biotechnology sectors to be responsive to these changing needs and to take proactive actions on IPR issues to cover timely filing of patents, registration of copyrights etc., there is a need of IPR Cell in the State of Chhattisgarh.

**3. M.Sc Medical Biotechnology Course:-** CHiPS in collaboration with Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur has started Medical biotechnology course at Post graduation level and advanced research lab for genetic diseases like sickle cell and Thallesemia. Chhattisgarh ranked first in India to start such course. The advanced research lab will help in preventing deadly genetic diseases prevailing in the State. It will also help the neighboring states for advance research and prevention of diseases.

## CHAPTER - IX

### FOREST & WILDLIFE

#### Forest and People

**Forests** – Forests contribute more to the environment than most other natural resources. With 44.21% of its geographical area as recorded forest area and 41.42% forest cover, Chhattisgarh has the 3rd largest forest cover in the country. As per the Forest survey of India's report of 2003, 2.75% of the forest cover is dense, 66.86% is moderately dense & 30.39% is open forest. Chhattisgarh is one of the few states, where dense forest area has increased significantly i.e. by 1100 sq. km. after the formation of the state. Identified as one of the richest bio-diversity habitats of the country, the forests of Chhattisgarh are the backbone of the tribal economy. Harnessing the true potential of forests is a key imperative for development in Chhattisgarh.

**Production from Forests** - Average annual production from forests is 1,60,000 cubic meter (cmt.) of timber, 1,80,000 fuel stacks, 26,000 Notional Tonnes (N.T.) of commercial bamboo and 45,000 N.T. of Industrial Bamboo. Besides timber and bamboo, 18 lakh standard bags of Tendu patta, 4 lac quintal of Sal seed, 60,000 quintal of Harra worth Rs. 205 crores is collected annually. State Government does not keep any revenue from the trade of NTFP, as all the profit from the trade is returned to the collectors in the form of Bonus and investment in local infrastructure works.

**Revenue** - Total annual revenue from forests is about Rs. 190 crores. As per the Nistar and Grazing policy of the state people get small timber, fuelwood, Bamboos, fodder and Non-timber forest produce from the forest, free of cost or at subsidised rates. Value of these produce per year is approximately Rs. 1100 crores.

**Employment Generation** - Forestry operations are labour intensive and provide critical employment to the most vulnerable populace the landless, marginal farmers, tribals and the women in the remotest parts of the state especially during the lean season. Forestry programmes and operations have the farthest reach, where no other development programme is able to deliver. Besides intangible benefits such as moderating the climate, soil & water conservation, improving soil fertility, improving the air quality, habitat for wildlife and regulating the flow of water in streams, the forests of the state provide about 700 lakh mandays of direct employment annually to the people living in the remotest areas of the state.

## **Management of Forest under Working Plan**

As per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, all forests are required to be worked as per the Working Plan approved by the Government of India. In Chhattisgarh, all fallings, silvicultural operations and maintenance of forests is being carried out as per the prescriptions of the Working Plans duly approved by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India. At present 26 forest divisions have approved working plans. Revision of working plans of remaining 6 Forest divisions is under progress.

During the 11th plan Rs. 585 crore will be required for working the forest as per the prescriptions of the Working Plans.

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

As per the State Forest Policy local people are being involved in protection, development & management of forests. Increase in dense forest cover during last few years has been the result of protection through Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees. A total of 7,666 JFMC's with 27.63 lakh members, have been formed in the state, which are managing 32,760 sq. km. of forests area.

Emphasis in the 11th plan will be on consolidation of JFM by empowering the JFM samities. Enhancing productivity of degraded forests areas under JFM committees; detailed micro planning, establishing a network of forest based cottage industries, training & capacity building of committee members will be the strategy for consolidation of JFM. In continuation of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) activities in the 11th plan it is proposed to increase the coverage of afforestation activities from 42,000 ha. to 2 lakh ha. during the 11th plan under NAP.

## **Improving the Forest Cover and Increasing the Productivity**

As per the Forest survey of India's report of 2003, 2.75% of the forest cover is dense, 66.86% is moderately dense & 30.39% is open forest. About 17018 sq km of forest area is degraded or open forest. Although state has a forest cover of 41.42% of its Geographical area, 5 of the 16 districts have forest cover of less than 33%.

State has 550 lakh ha. of bamboo forests. 50% of these forests are degraded and under-stocked. Present production of bamboo in the state is unable to meet the demands of local people, Basods (community dependent on bamboo) and industry. Rehabilitation of degraded bamboo forests and Bamboo plantations have the potential for creation of sustainable employment opportunities for the forest dwellers.

## **Increasing Productivity**

During the 11th plan period 5 lakh hectare of degraded forest area is proposed to be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation of 4 lakh hectare of degraded forest area will be done by coppice regeneration and in 1 lakh hectare of under stocked area, plantations of Teak, Khamar and mixed species will be raised. This will require Rs. 950 crores during the plan period. This investment will increase the production of timber by 3 lac cmt. from 10th year onwards.

Rehabilitation of 2 lakh ha. of degraded bamboo forests will be done by taking up bamboo plantations in 1 lakh hectare and by treatment of bamboo clumps in 1 lakh hectare of well stocked degraded bamboo forests along with soil working and protection. Rehabilitation of 2 lakh hectare of bamboo forests will require Rs. 200 crores during the 11th plan period. This will increase the production of bamboo by 30000 NT from 5th year, to about 2.5 lakh NT in the 13th year This will provide an additional annual income of Rs. 15 crores from 5th year to Rs. 125 crores in the 13th year from the rehabilitated bamboo forests.

**Increasing forest cover in forest deficient districts.** An enabling environment will be created in 5 forest deficient districts for encouraging tree growing by farmers on their fields especially wastelands. Panchayats will also be encouraged to plant wastelands adjoining their villages. 5 crore plants will be planted/distributed in these districts during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 70 crores. Roadside plantation will be taken up over a length of 1500 km. along National highways and other important roads at a cost of Rs. 90 crores.

Afforestation effort will generate 12 crore mandays of employment in plantation activities during the plan period and regular income/ employment to local people thereafter.

## **Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation**

There are 3 National Parks, 11 Sanctuaries and 1 Game reserve in the state covering an area of 8023 sq. km., which is 13.42% of the total forest area of the state. Due to paucity of funds most of these Protected Areas (PAs) have inadequate infrastructure for protection, management and development of wildlife habitat. These areas have huge potential for development of wildlife. Hence infrastructure development and Management planning for all the Protected Areas will be a priority in the **XI Five Year Plan**.



The State has given priority to Biodiversity Conservation by allocating 13% of its total forest area for meeting this objective. State's rich floral & faunal biodiversity, dense forests, beautiful landscapes and rich biocultural heritage has the potential to attract lakhs of tourist to the state. Ecotourism can generate thousands of jobs in forest areas. Development of Nature Tourism potential by exploring and developing nature conservation & cultural heritage sites with local communities as primary beneficiaries would be the focus during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Huge investments would be essential in order to mitigate ever rising human-wildlife conflicts in the state, implementation of wildlife management practices and development of crucial corridors between National Parks & Sanctuaries through areas outside PAs. Protection, development of infrastructure in wildlife habitats in P.A's and other forest areas, biodiversity conservation & development of ecotourism will require **Rs. 212 crores** during the 11th Five Year Plan.

### **Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)**

The state is very rich in Non-Timber Forest Produce. Collection of NTFP provides about 300 lakh mandays of employment annually to people, mostly the tribals. In view of its extremely rich floral biodiversity, the Govt. has resolved to develop Chhattisgarh as a herbal state. Scheme of Peoples Protected Area for in situ conservation, ex-situ cultivation and propagation, capacity building of local communities and value addition on herbal produce has established a series of PPA's in all 32 forest divisions of the state. Emphasis in the **11th plan** will be on in-situ conservation, non-destructive sustainable harvesting, ex-situ cultivation of economically important medicinal plant species, value addition to medicinal plant produced and collected in bulk and minimizing the exploitation of collectors of medicinal plants at the hands of middlemen.

Income generating activities through value addition of NTFP has huge untapped potential in the state. Increasing Value addition and primary processing of NTFP at local level will be a priority in the 11th plan. Resource inventory, in-site conservation, plantation of NTFP, marketing, MIS, research & development, capacity building for sustainable collection practices and primary processing will require a sum of **Rs. 350 crores** during the 11th plan period. Employment generation from in-situ conservation of NTFP, their collection, processing and value addition is likely to go up from 300 lac mandays to 600 lac mandays during the plan period.

## **Upgradation of Forest infrastructure**

Forest Protection infrastructure is inadequate to meet the ever increasing challenges of illicit felling, encroachment and poaching. There is an acute shortage of residential quarters for field line staff, patrolling vehicles and communication facilities. Construction of residential quarters for frontline staff & checking posts, upgradation of forest roads & communication network, increasing mobility of patrolling staff, establishment of forest & wildlife Crime Bureau and extensive wireless & information network will be some of the priorities in the 11th Plan. Total fund requirement during the plan period for construction of 1500 residential quarters, purchase of patrolling vehicles, upgradation of 2000 km. of forest roads, establishment of forest & wildlife Crime Bureau and establishment of extensive wireless & information network will be Rs. 220 crores.

## **Forestry Research**

Forestry Research has no infrastructure in the state. With 8% of country's forests and rich biodiversity it is essential to have adequate research facilities for development of forestry sector. Forestry research in the state will aim at increasing productivity by use of biotechnology and other modern scientific & technological methods, agro forestry, quality seed production, seed certification, sustainable harvesting of NTFP and marketing research for NTFP. During the plan period the state proposes to undertake comprehensive survey, photo documentation & formation of a digital database of all bioresources. The state also needs huge investments to establish a GIS for assessment of all ecosystems of the state, establishing traditional healing knowledge, digital library & satellite imagery based periodic mapping and monitoring of forest habitats.

On the basis of research requirements of the Forestry Sector, the State has decided to establish a State Forest Research Institute at Raipur. During the 11th Plan period, State Forest Research Institute will be constructed and will be made fully operational. An amount of Rs. 20 crores will be required for this purpose during the 11th plan period.

## **Human Resource Development**

Forest department has a total of 11023 officers and other employees. State lacks in adequate training infrastructure and facilities for regular training and reorientation courses for staff. State has only 1 Forester training school at Jagdalpur and 2 Forest Guard training schools at Mahasamund & Sakti, which have a total training capacity of 300 trainees per year. It is proposed to strengthen Forestry Training infrastructure by establishment of a well equipped State Level Forest Training Academy at Raipur, establishment of 3 new Forest training schools and upgradation of existing 3 Forest Training Schools during the 11th Plan. Establishment of additional training facilities will cost Rs. 15 crores during the 11th Plan period.

## **Schemes of Annual Plan Proposal 2007-08**

Proposed plan outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 24412 lakh. In addition Rs. 2270 lakh is proposed under central sector and centrally sponsored schemes. The details of statistical information are contained in prescribed format as **Annexure-'I' to 'XII'**.

Details of plan schemes is as under :-

### **1. PLAN SCHEMES – 2007-08**

#### **1.1 STATE PLAN SCHEMES**

##### **i. Direction and Administration**

Under the scheme equipments and vehicles necessary for strengthening of protection infrastructure and administration of the department are purchased. At present Forest Protection infrastructure in the state is inadequate to meet the ever increasing challenges of illicit felling, encroachment, illegal mining and poaching. There is an acute shortage of patrolling vehicles for flying squads and gazetted officers. For effective control on illicit fallings, illegal transport of forest produce, illegal mining and poaching it is essential to provide patrolling vehicles up to range officer level. A total of 399 additional patrolling vehicles are required for this purpose. During the year it is proposed to purchase 90 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 374 lakh. **An amount of Rs. 425 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2007-08.**

##### **ii. Forest Resources Survey**

Under the scheme works are under taken for forest resources survey. **An amount of Rs. 20 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2007-08.**

##### **iii. Environmental Forestry**

Under the scheme plantations are done mostly in urban areas for improving the environment. It is proposed to plant 10 lakh plants at a cost of Rs. 700 lakh during the year, along with maintenance of old plantations. **Under the scheme Rs. 800 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 2007-08.**

#### **iv. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests**

As per FSI Report of 2003, 17018 sq.km. of forest area is under-stocked/ degraded. Degradation of forest has led to steep decrease in production of forest produce and employment generation in rural areas. As the economy of forest dwellers, mostly tribals is dependent on forests, top priority has been given to rehabilitation of these areas through coppice regeneration and afforestation with *Jatropha* plants under the scheme of **Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests**. Under the scheme all coupes under Rehabilitation Working Circle are treated. In addition degraded orange areas and degraded areas in other working circles are also proposed to be treated. It is proposed to take up 80000 hectares of degraded forest for treatment during 2007-08. In addition to above 1,71,500 ha. area treated in the last four years shall also be maintained. **An amount of Rs. 6400 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2007-08.** \

#### **v. Forestry Research**

Forestry Research is an essential component of forest management. The scheme aims at improving the quality of planting stock, selection of suitable species for Agro-climatic Zones. Present requirement is totally inadequate because of which no new research has been taken up in recent years. **During 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 75 lakh has been proposed.**

#### **vi. Strengthening of JFM**

Joint Forest Management is the basics strategy for protection, development and management of the forests in the state. 7666 JFM committees have been formed all over the state. Some of these committees are very active but many of them are in a state of inactivity. Scheme aims to strengthen and develop the JFM infrastructure by regular orientation training of forest staff, training of JFM committee members for enhancement and development of their skills, provision for entry point activities, publicity of JFM activities and monitoring of progress under JFM. **During 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 300 lakh has been proposed.**

#### **vii. River Bank Plantation**

Scheme aims at protection of river banks against soil erosion by raising bamboo plantations on river banks of important perennial rivers. During 2006-07, 3.30 lakh plants have been planted under the scheme. **During 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 350 lakh has been proposed for planting 6 lakh bamboo plants and maintenance of old plantations.**

**viii. Plantation of Fast Growing trees**

The scheme targets specific demand of the area in so far as meeting the ever-increasing demand of fuel wood and timber. It is proposed to take up 8800-hectare area of plantation working circle for treatment as per the working plan prescriptions and 10000 ha. of degraded orange areas/degraded areas of other working circles suitable for plantation will be taken up for plantation. In addition old plantations in 16300 ha. will be maintained. **An amount of Rs. 3000 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2007-08.**

**ix. Hariyali Prasar Yozna**

The scheme aims at development of wasteland, promotion of agro-forestry, economic upliftment of rural population and amelioration of the environment. The scheme envisages plantation of 70 lakh plants on the land holdings of about 14000 beneficiaries during 2007-08 and preparation of 70 lakh plants for the year 2008-09. **Financial requirement for the year 2007-08 will be Rs. 910 lakh.**

**x. Podha Praday Yozna**

In furtherance of creating awareness amongst masses for the cause of enhancement of greenery especially in non-forest area, the scheme provides for supply of plant seedlings at subsidised rate. Under the scheme each individual beneficiary shall be provided up to 1000 plants at a subsidised rate of Rs.1 per plant. **A sum of Rs. 180 lakh is required under the scheme for the year 2007-08 for first year expenditure of 40 lakh plants for distribution during 2008-09 and distribution of 40 lakh plants during 2007-08.**

**xi. Sowing and Planting**

**This scheme is proposed to be renamed as Soil and Water Conservation scheme.**

**xii. Rajiv Gandhi Bamboo Mission**

This scheme is proposed to be renamed as **Rehabilitation of Bamboo Forests** under demand-10 as similar scheme already exists in demand-41.

**xiii. Plantation against encroachment settlement**

Scheme aims at plantation in degraded forest areas against settlement of pre 1980 encroachments in forest areas. Plantations have been completed. Maintenance of 44000 ha. of old plantations and second year work of 1200 ha. will be done during the year for which Rs. 700 lakh has been proposed during 2007-08.

**xiv. Establishment of Medicinal Plant Board**

Chhattisgarh Medicinal Plant Board has been established under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The main aims of the board are the overall development of medicinal plant sector including policy framing with regard to conservation, propagation, non-destructive harvesting of Medicinal Plants, their processing, production of medicines and to ensure co-ordination between all departments and organisations engaged in these tasks. **During 2007-08 Rs. 400 lakh (Rs.20 lakh for establishment & Rs. 380 lakh for activities) is proposed as grant for Chhattisgarh Medicinal Plant Board for its establishment and its activities.**

**xv. Employee Welfare Scheme**

There are 11023 employee in the department. Under the scheme various works for the welfare of employees are executed, such as drinking water facilities, sports activities etc. Due to paucity of funds these activities are very limited. It is proposed to construct two 25 seater student hostels at Dantewara and Narayanpur, for wards of forest employees posted in Naxalite areas. **During 2007-08 Rs. 130 lakh are proposed for employee welfare activities.**

**xvi. Protection and Development of Wildlife**

13.42% of forest area is under 3-National Parks and 11-Sanctuaries. 50% of wildlife is in forest areas outside National Park & Sanctuaries. Budgetary provision in the past has been insufficient under centrally sponsored schemes for protection and development of wildlife for this vast forest area. This is a scheme for protection and development of habitats of wildlife in National Parks, Sanctuaries and other forest areas. **During 2007-08 an allocation of Rs. 500 lakh has been proposed.**

**xvii. Development and Upgradation of Zoos**

Pendari Kanan at Bilaspur and Nandan Van in Raipur are two mini zoos recognised by Zoo Authority of India. Under the scheme maintenance, development and upgradation works are done. Funds for upgradation of facilities for visitors are insufficient. **During 2007-08 an allocation of Rs. 170 lakh is proposed.**

**xviii. Communication & Buildings**

Under the scheme construction of office buildings, residential quarters, inspection huts, barrier huts and patrolling camps are taken up. **During 2007-08 Rs. 900 lakh is proposed under the scheme for construction of 315 buildings i.e. 200 Forest Gaurds, 50 Range Clerk, 50 Forester, 6 ACF, 3 DFO residences, 5 offices and 1-Forest rest house at Raipur.**

**xix. Establishment of State Forest Research Institute**

To give boost to research in the forestry sector in the state, the State Govt. has decided to establish a State Forestry Research Institute at Raipur. **An amount of Rs. 150 lakh is proposed for part construction of SFRI during the year 2007-08.**

**xx. Plantation of Minor Forest Produce & Medicinal Plants through Forest Village Committees**

Scheme aims at *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of MFP and medicinal plants with cooperation from JFMC's. It is proposed to take up *in-situ* conservation and protection of areas treated under Peoples Protected Area scheme. In addition to this 1000 ha. of plantations of medicinal plants such as Neem, Aonla, Bel etc. will be done. Works relating to processing and value addition to NTFP/Medicinal Plants will also be taken up. Trainings and extension programmes are also a part of this scheme. **During 2007-08 Rs. 700 lakh is proposed under the scheme.**

**xxi. Development of Forest Villages**

There are 425 forest villages in the state. This is a scheme of development of Forest Villages funded from Special Central Assistance under TSP. **During 2007-8 an amount of Rs. 1500 lakh has been proposed.**

**xxii. Biodiesel Production Scheme**

Scheme aims at plantation and extension activities in non forest areas. **During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 340 lakh is proposed for plantation of 10 lakh *Jatropha* plants and extension activities under demand-10 & 41.**

**xxiii. Establishment of Peoples Protected Area**

Under this scheme 36000-hectare area treated under PPA scheme will be protected. Other activities like training, skill development, extension, construction of small godowns and value addition to NWFP will be taken up as per the approved scheme. **An amount of Rs. 250 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2007-08.**

#### **xxiv: Rehabilitation of Degraded Bamboo Forests**

Scheme aims at rehabilitation of bamboo forests, encouraging people to plant bamboo in their fields and training for upgradation of skills of Basods and other persons engaged in making of Bamboo handicrafts and articles of daily use. As per working plan prescriptions 32000 ha. degraded bamboo area is to be rehabilitated during 2007-08. An additional 18000 ha. degraded orange areas & degraded bamboo forests of Bamboo Overlapping working circle are proposed to be treated during the year. During 2007-08 it is proposed to rehabilitate a total of 50000 ha. of degraded bamboo forests. Out of this 25000 ha. will be rehabilitated through plantation and 25000 ha. by rehabilitation of old bamboo clumps through clearing and soil conservation works. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 3500 lakh has been proposed for the scheme under demand- 10, 41 & 64 with an objective of rehabilitation of bamboo forests, increasing production of bamboo in non-forest areas, skill development of bamboo craftsmen and to improve the economy of forest dwellers.

#### **xxv: Conservation of Biodiversity**

With 44% of its geographical area under forests, Chhattisgarh has very rich biodiversity. During the year an area of 18000 ha. allotted under the Biodiversity Conservation working circle, will be treated as per prescriptions of the working plans. An amount of Rs. 360 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08.

#### **xxvi: Crocodile Protection scheme**

This is a scheme for protection and conservation of Mugger (Crocodile), which are found in many ponds of Kotmi Sonar village of Janjgeer-Champa district. Project aims to minimize man-crocodile conflict for conservation of crocodiles and to develop the area as a eco-tourist center. The total project cost for the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 is Rs. 237 lakh. It is proposed to provide Rs. 72 lakh for this scheme under the state plan during 2007-08.

#### **xxvii: Anicut Construction**

There are 425 forest villages which are remote and deficient in irrigation facilities. Such forest villages, shall be focused for Anicut construction which require irrigation on priority basis. Hence 100 such villages shall be selected and Anicut constructed @ Rs 60.00 lakh per Anicut (amount will vary according to size). An amount of Rs 60.00 crore is proposed for this work in 2007-08.

#### **xxviii: Augmenting Irrigation System near Forest Areas**

Forest Village where Anicut will be constructed will have feeder irrigation canals, channels and sprinkler system for which, in these 100 villages @ Rs 30.00 lakh per village work shall be carried out. An amount of Rs 30.00 crore is proposed for this work during 2007-08.

#### **xxix: High Tech Nurseries and Plantation Area**

Near to the above 100 sites, high tech nurseries shall be established having 20,000 beds; seed production center; Green House; Bio fertilizer and vermicompost and an area of 100 hectare shall be taken up for plantation of Jatropha different varieties of Bamboo; fruit bearing trees (such as Bel; Awla; Mahua) and medicinal plants. The maintenance work shall be done through NREGA or RGSY. For this an amount of Rs 60 Lakhs per such site will be needed. An amount of Rs 60.00 crore is proposed for this work during 2007-08

#### **xxx: Bamboo Processing Center**

There are certain pockets where traditional Bamboo work is being done by Basods. Such areas in the state having concentration of Basods and Kamhars shall be clustered and slinging machine; Knot Removal Machine and Demonstration Center shall be established giving added value addition.

An amount of Rs 5.00 crore is proposed for this work during 2007-08.



## 1.2 PROPOSED NEW SCHEMES

### i. **Road Side Plantation (Demand-10 & 41)**

There is no scheme for road side plantations in the state. During last 5 years road construction schemes have been given the top priority. Total length of National Highway, State highways and important roads connecting tourist places is about 5900 km. of these road about 3000 km. is devoid of any vegetation on roadside. Hon'ble Chief Minister has given top priority to roadside plantation. Hence it is proposed to introduce a new scheme of Road Side Plantations under which both sides of the 1500 kms. National Highway, State highways and major roads will be planted with tree species in three rows during the 11th Five Year Plan period. **An allocation of Rs. 600 lakh is proposed under the scheme for planting of trees on both sides of 100 kms of major roads during the year.**

### ii. **Construction of Causeway & Culverts on Forest Roads (Demand-10 & 41)**

State has more than 13000 kms of forests roads, which are the only approach to many villages located in remote forest areas. These roads are important for timely transportation of forest produce. Forest roads are fair-weather roads as they are cut off by small river and nallas during the rainy season. It is proposed to start a new scheme for construction of small causeways and culverts on these roads, so as to make them all weather roads. **It is proposed to construct 300 culverts and causeways under the scheme during 2006-07 at a cost of Rs. 600 lakh.**

### iii. **Project Elephant (Demand-41 Central Sector Scheme)**

Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests has included the state of Chhattisgarh under the Project Elephant scheme, which is a Central Sector Scheme. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 64 lakh has been allotted under the scheme, which likely to be increased to Rs. 125 lakh on the basis of the proposal submitted by the State Government. **During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 150 lakh is proposed under the scheme.**

## 1.3 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

### i. **Project Tiger**

Project Tiger is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which expenditure on all non-recurring works for protection of tiger, conservation and development of its habitat is provided as central share. Only recurring expenditure on maintenance is to be provided as state share, which is approximately 10% of the total amount. Govt. of India has accorded its approval for including Achanakmar, Sitanadi and Udanti sanctuaries under the Project Tiger scheme. **During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 300 lakh is proposed under the scheme.**

**ii. Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries**

Under this centrally sponsored scheme protection of wildlife, improvement of their habitat, construction of water holes, maintenance and development of pastures, eco – development of villages, fire protection works etc. are carried out in all National Parks and Sanctuaries. **Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 600 lakh is proposed during 2007-08 for development of 2 National Parks and 11 Sanctuaries, of this Rs. 60 lakh will be the State share.**

**iii. Integrated Forest Protection Scheme**

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with 75% central share and 25% state share. Main objectives of the scheme are prevention and control of forest fire, strengthening of protection infrastructure and strengthening of infrastructure for preparation of working plan. **During 2007-08 an allocation of Rs. 1200 lakh is proposed of which 300 lakh will be state share.**

**1.4 CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME**

**i. Grant in aid to Minor Forest Produce Federation**

Under the scheme Ministry of Tribal affairs GOI gives grants to state MFP federations for collection & value addition of Minor Forest Produce. Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 200 lakh is proposed.

**ii. Development of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve**

It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% grant from GOI. This scheme has been included in the 1st supplementary budget of 2006-07. Under the scheme works of habitat improvement, development of basic infrastructure, development of villages, eco-development and development of eco-tourism will be taken up. **An amount of Rs. 200 lakh is proposed for 2007-08**

**1.5 FOREIGN AIDED SCHEMES**

**i. Grant in aid under European Commission – State Partnership Programme to MFP Federation for NWFP based Livelihood activities**

MFP Federation has formulated an ambitious project with the financial assistance of European commission namely “NWFP based Livelihood activities Chhattisgarh” which is aimed at ensuring sustainable livelihood to Non wood Forest Produce collectors mainly tribes and poorest section of the society. This will be ensured through processing and value addition of non-nationalized NWFP, which is available in plenty in the state. The project will also cover support activities for NWFP based livelihood activities such as resource inventory, capacity building, management

information system, marketing, certification and R&D. The proposed project with an outlay of Rs. 2120 lakh is expected to generate Rs. 1028 lakh as income to beneficiaries of the project during the project period of three years. Besides, the beneficiaries are expected to earn Rs. 556 lakhs per annum after the end of project. This project is expected to start in year 2006-07 and provide needed momentum to federation's sincere efforts. **During 2007-08 Rs. 1119 lakh has been proposed as grant to MFP federation under the programme.**

## 2. OTHER SCHEMES

### i. National Afforestation Programme

National Afforestation Programme is a 100% Central Sector Scheme being operated by the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests. Four Ninth plan centrally sponsored afforestation schemes have been merged in this scheme. The scheme is being implemented through a two tier setup namely the Forest Development Agencies (FDA's) constituted at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's). The fund flows directly from GOI to the FDA's. JFMC's are the implementing agencies. The main objectives in this scheme are:

- Protection, Conservation of natural resources through active involvement of the people.
- Checking and degradation, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
- Ecological restoration and environmental conservation and eco-development.
- Evolving village level people's organisation, which can manage the natural resources in and around villages in a sustainable manner.
- Fulfilment of broader objectives of productivity, equity and sustainability for the general good of the people.
- Improve quality of life and self-sustenance aspect of people living in and around forest areas.
- Capability endowment and skill enhancement for improving employability of the rural people.

FDA's have been constituted in all the **32 forest divisions** of the State. Projects of all **32 FDAs** have been sanctioned by NAEB. The total cost of sanctioned project is **Rs. 7382.89 lakh**. An amount of **Rs. 5198.86 lakh** was released by NAEB up to 2005-06, out of which **Rs. 3957.62 lakh** has been spent up to 31st March 2006. Balance amount is likely to be utilised during 2006-07. Scheme is likely to continue in the 11th Five Year Plan with increased targets.

## **ii. Biodiesel Mission**

To promote the production and use of bio-diesel, Government of Chhattisgarh has established Chhattisgarh Bio-fuel Development Authority under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Chhattisgarh. The authority is promoting the plantation of Jatropha on government waste lands, contract farming of Jatropha and establishment of Bio-diesel plants in the state.

During 2005-06 Forest Department planted 3.05 crore seedlings of Jatropha in degraded revenue land, on farm bunds of Joint Forest Management Committees members and bunds of departmental plantations. Target for 2006-07 is 8 crore seedlings of which 7.50 crore have been planted/ distributed till 25.08.2006. Most of the fund flow for these plantations is from National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme and from Chhattisgarh Bio-fuel Development Authority.

## **3. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY FORESTRY SECTOR**

With more than 50% of the villages in the state, situated within 5 km periphery of forest boundaries, the economy of tribals and forest dwellers is mainly forest dependant. Forest provides maximum employment to people living in the most inaccessible areas. Forestry works like M.F.P. Collection, value addition, demarcation, marking of coupes, logging operations in coupes of timber and bamboo, road repairs, fire protection, plantations, nursery work, soil conservation work and other forestry operations are labour intensive and provide **700 lakh mandays** of employment directly to the most needy poor tribals. Forest department directly generates about **330 lakh mandays** of employment from plan/non-plan allocations, compensatory afforestation, works through FDAs, relief works and schemes of rural development department. Employment generation from saw mills, transportation of timber and bamboo, bamboo craftsmen and carpenters is about **50 lakh mandays**. Collection of nationalized and non-nationalized minor forest produce generates **300 lakh mandays** of employment. While activity of the Forest Development Corporation generate **20 lakh mandays**. Employment generation from forestry sector can be enhanced substantially by increasing the productivity of forests and by activities involving processing and value addition to forest produce.

**During 2007-08 physical & financial targets have been enhanced under the proposal, which will increase the employment generation from forestry sector to 900 lakh mandays during 2007-08.**

#### 4. OTHER FORESTRY ORGANIZATIONS

##### i. CHHATTISGARH STATE M.F.P. FEDERATION

Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-operative Federation Limited (C.G.S.M.F.P. Federation) has been appointed by the state government as the nodal agency for all facets concerning management, development, promotion and trade of nationalized as well as non-nationalized Non-wood Forest Produce (NWFP) including Medicinal, Aromatic and Dye Plants (MADP) in the state.

**Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-operative Federation Limited** is an apex organization with three tier co-operative structure comprising of an apex body at Raipur, 32 District Unions and 913 Primary Co-operative Societies. At present there are about 10000 collection centers spread over the length and breadth of the state for the collection of NWFP. There are approximately 12.6 lakhs Non-wood Forest Produce gatherers who are mostly tribals. **District Union** are co-operative bodies at the Forest Division level, which are responsible for the collection, transport and storage of forest produce at divisional level. **Primary Forest Produce Co-operative societies** are the basic units for management of collection of NWFP at the field level.

The state is major producer of Mahul leaves and very small quantity is processed locally. It is proposed to establish 100 processing centers to produce leaf plates and cups of Mahul and Saal at different places and sale the same in and outside state. This component will comprise of establishment of centers, procurement of machinery, infrastructure development and manpower for marketing, capacity building etc. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 crores from the plan outlay of state for the year 2007-08

The state is major producer of Tamarind and very small quantity is being processed locally. It is proposed to establish about 70 processing centers along with needed infrastructure for storage, processing and marketing etc. besides engaging additional manpower for marketing, capacity building etc. It is proposed is provide Rs 5.7293 crores from plan outlay of state of year 2007-08. The above two activities will ensure remunerative price to NWFP collectors besides additional income through value addition.

##### ii. CHHATTISGARH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Chhattisgarh State Forest Development Corporation came into existence with effect from 01.05.2001. The main objective of the Chhattisgarh State Forest Development Corporation is to convert economically low value natural forests into high value man-made forests by raising large scale economically valuable Teak and Bamboo plantations through commercial loan from nationalized banks.

Main activities of Chhattisgarh State Forest Development Corporation are :

- Forest Development Corporation has raised 83559.167 ha. Teak, 15155.680 ha. Bamboo and 3839.747 ha. Misc. plantations up to the year - 2005. The Corporation has raised 3216.00 ha. Teak Plantations in the Year 2006. The Corporation propose to raise Teak Plantation in 3000.00 ha. and Bamboo Plantation in 1000.00 ha. in the year 2007-08.
- The Corporation has raised 139.00 lakh Jatrpaha seedlings in its nurseries. So far about 121.00 lakh seedlings have been planted, 1.60 lakh plants distributed free of cost to the farmers and 10.00 lakh plants provided to the other Agencies. Corporation proposes to take up plantations of 150 lakh Jatropha seedlings during the 2007-08 subject to availability of funds by State Govt. or other Agencies.
- The Industrial Plantation Division (IPD) of the Corporation has so far planted about 40.80 lakh plants of Misc. species for Industrial establishments like- SECL, NTPC, BSP, CSEB, Mahanadi Coal Fields, NMDS and in various Municipal areas of the State during the year 2001 to 2005. During 2006-07 the IPD is raising 10.00 lakh plants in the areas of various Industrial and other establishments.
- The estimated expenditure to be incurred on the activities of the corporation like felling, plantation etc. during the year 2007-08 will be approximately Rs. 2500.00 lakh out of which Rs.1300.00 lakh will be incurred on plantation works. This will be borne out of the resources of the corporation.
- The activities of the Corporation will generate 25.00 lakh man-days of employment in the remote villages of districts- Raipur, Mahasamund, Bilaspur, Kawardha, Koriya, Ambikapur, Korba, Kanker, Baster in the State during the year 2007-08.

### iii. CHHATTISGARH RAJYA VANUSHADHI BOARD

The Chhattisgarh Rajya Vanoushadhi Board under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh State, was constituted vide Government of Chhattisgarh, Forest Department resolution No.F-5-12/2002/10-1 dt. 28.07.2004. The main objective of the Board is the overall development of medicinal plant sector including policy framing with regard to conservation, propagation, non-destructive harvesting of Medicinal Plants, their processing, production of medicines and to ensure co-ordination between all departments and organizations engaged in these tasks.

The main objectives of the board are:

- To conduct or commission research and development in the medicinal plant sector as also to identify and survey medicinal plants resources.
- To formulate policies regarding resource assessment, conservation, non-destructive harvesting, processing of medicinal plants and manufacturing of herbal products and marketing of raw herbs and herbal products and to monitor and evaluate these activities and provide guidance at the state level.
- To monitor the projects/schemes financially assisted by the National Medicinal Plants Board or State Government and implemented by various departments/organizations of the state.
- To promote processing of medicinal plants (establishment of small and cottage industries), manufacturing of herbal products and prepare and execute plans for marketing and export of medicinal plants and herbal products.
- To avail assistance from national and international organizations for the development of medicinal plants sector.
- To co-ordinate identification of traditional practitioners of herbal medicine and to work for their recognition and authorization as also to get patents for the same.

### Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Chhattisgarh

There is vast scope for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in Chhattisgarh. With growing awareness, more and more farmers/ cultivators are taking an active and keen interest in the cultivations of medicinal and aromatic plants. Chhattisgarh Rajya Vanoushadhi Board has identified a list of ten key medicinal and aromatic plants for initial focus and thrust, these are:

क्र.	स्थानीय नाम	अंग्रेजी नाम	वैज्ञानिक नाम
1.	आंवला	Aonla	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
2.	ग्वारपाठा / घृतकुमारी	Gwarpatha	<i>Aloe barbendensis</i>
3.	सर्पगंधा	Sarpghandha	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>
4.	कोलियस / पाषाणभेद	Colius	<i>Coleus barbatus / forskohlli</i>
5.	पचौली	Pachouli	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>
6.	केवांच	Kewanch	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
7.	कलिहारी	Kalihari	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
8.	गिलोय / गुडची	Giloy	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
9.	स्टीबिया	Stebiya	<i>Stevia rebudiana</i>
10.	सुगंधित घासें	Lemon grass/ Pamarosa/ Jamarosa	<i>Cymbopogon species</i>

The farmers are also being provided subsidy by the National Medicinal plant Board. The details of cases submitted and those sanctioned are as follows:

S. No.	Year	No. of Cases submitted to NMPB	No. of cases sanctioned by NMPB	Value of subsidy provided (in lakhs)	Area under cultivation (in acres)	Medicinal Plants cultivated
1.	2003-04	65	48	Rs.196.15	372.05	Safed Musli, Aonla, Lemon grass
2.	2004-05	108	19 (Sanction recd. till date, more cases been reviewed)	Rs.8.80	189.05	Aonla, Coleus, Sarp Gandha

## 5. TSP & SCSP Schemes

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan and Schedule Caste Special Plan are listed below. Description of schemes has been given in preceding paragraphs.

### Tribal Sub Plan Schemes

- Environmental Forestry
- Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests
- Strengthening of JFM
- River Bank Plantations
- Hariyali Prasar Yozna
- Distribution of Plants
- Plantation against encroachment settlement
- Communication & Building
- Minor forest produce and medicinal plantation through forest village committees
- Development of Forest Villages
- Social Forestry
- Peoples Protected Areas
- Rehabilitation of Bamboo Forest
- Bio-diversity conservation
- Construction of MFP Godowns
- Project Tiger
- Development of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve



## **CHAPTER - X(A)**

### **PLANNING COMMISSION**

On the advice of Planning Commission, Government of India, Chhattisgarh Government principally agreed to set up State Planning Commission for monitoring of the Annual and Five Year plans.

#### **1. Yojna Bhawan :-**

It is proposed to construct Yojana Bhawan at Raipur for smooth coordination with the other departments. The land for this purpose has already been identified. The Govt. of India, Planning Commission has recommended a sum of Rs. 752.00 lacs as additional central assistance out of which Rs. 225.60 lacs as Block Grant has been released by the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. The rest amount of Rs. 526.40 lacs is to be reimbursed as block grant. To given a visible shape the total amount of Rs. 752.00 lacs is proposed as financial demand for the year 2007-08

#### **2. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme :-**

Scheme was announce in the Parliament on 23rd December, 1993 since than scheme is going on smoothly. Under this scheme each MP has a choice to suggest to the concerned district Collectors, works to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores per year. The elected Member of Rajya Sabha can select works for implementation in one or more districts from the state's from where he/she has been elected. This is a central sector scheme and the whole amount is borne by the central government.

#### **3. Member of Legislative Assembly-Local Area Development Scheme :-**

The object of the scheme is to promote social assets on the recommendation of the MLA in the area specified for him, upto the 50.00 lacs during a year. The capital works to the tune of Rs. 35.00 lacs is to be sanctioned during a year on the recommendation of respective MLA and Rs. 15.00 lacs is to be sanctioned on the approval of In charge Minister. A sum of Rs. 4550.00 lacs demanded under this scheme to spend on the recommendation of 91 MLA's.

#### **4. Public Participatory Scheme :-**

Public Participatory Scheme is launched with the objective to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions - Gram, Janpad, Jila & Urban Local bodies. Works specified under capital assets are to be taken up in the scheme. PRI's dominated scheduled case and scheduled tribes population may contribute 25 per cent of the total cost of the work and the rest 75 per cent cost is to be borne by the State Government. In the general area PRI's will have to contribute 50 per cent share and the rest 50 per cent is to be borne by the State. A sum of Rs. 858.00 lacs is proposed for the year 2007-08.

#### **5. Computerization :-**

State planning Commission has proposed computerization of records and electronic linkage to the district and other departments so that the proper monitoring and evaluation work is to be operationalized. A sum of Rs. 28.00 lacs is proposed as taken amount for the year 2007-08.

It is proposed that an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs be earmarks for rent of the office. It is also proposed an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs for pool vehicle and Rs. 5.00 lacs for purchase of computers for office purpose & Rs. 5.00 lacs for furnitures. Total Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for the year 2007-08 lacs.

#### **6. Preparation of District Plan & 11th Five Year Plan :-**

Consequent to the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, Article-243 and part-9 of the Constitution have been added providing for devolution of powers and functions to the Three tier Panchayats. Planning Commission, Govt. of India has instructed State Govt. for the preparation of district plan process. The term of the 11th Plan is also to be started from 1st April 2007. The financial demand of 50.00 Lakhs proposed for the above components.

## CHAPTER - X(B)

### TOURISM

Chhattisgarh is a rich State from Tourism point of view. The beauty of nature, the lifestyle of tribals, the multifarious rock paintings of Singhanpur and Kabra Pahar, the hillocks of Maikal, Keshkal, Indravati and Kanger Valley National Park, the rock shelter of primitive society, the natural caves, Chitrakote and Teerathgarh waterfalls, the flowing rivers throughout the year, the green lush forests, the unique tradition and culture of tribals are some of the distinguished attractions of Chhattisgarh. Boramdeo Temple, famous pilgrimage centers of Rajim, Sirpur, Devbaloda, Tala, Malhar, Ratanpur, Turturia, Sheorinarayan and Champaran, National Parks, famous Kutumsar Caves with blind fishes and the ancient amphitheatre of Ramgarh excites the tourists. Champaran - the Birth place of Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya, the founder of Vaishnav Sect is also a famous tourist destination.

A beginning has been made for the development of basic infrastructure at the major tourist spots and promotion of the important fairs and festivals. In this context, construction of 21 highway motels and International Quality toilets across the State is underway. With the help of these, the government wishes to create world class tourist infrastructure through out the state. Fairs and festivals are an integral part of the culture of State. These fairs and festivals are held all round the year across the State where one can witness the life style, art forms and culture of the people. To facilitate the tourists, CTB has started imparting Tourist Guide Training with co-ordination of Ministry Of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Chhattisgarh is rich in handicrafts and handlooms, which provide an unique un known identity to the tourists. Woodcraft, Bamboo craft, Tusser Cloth (Kosa), Terratcota, Bell Metal etc are indigenous product of Chhattisgarh which have attracted the domestic and international tourists in a big way and their presence is felt in the global market.

Tourist Information centers have been established in Raipur, Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Champaran within the State, while outside the State at Delhi, Kolkatta, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad, Bhopal. Tourist Information Centres at Mumbai, Bhubaneshwar, Bangalore, Banaras, Nagpur, Agra and Chennai will be opened shortly.

Hotels and Resorts are the backbone of the tourist industry and it is important to have good accommodation facilities available at tourist destination. Chhattisgarh Govt. is laying great emphasis on inviting private entrepreneurs to come forward in this field and all possible incentives will be provided to them by the Govt. In this connection, Chhattisgarh Tourism Incentive Scheme will come into force shortly.

## **Annual Plan 2007-08**

### **1. Hotel Management Institute :-**

The Government of India has sanctioned to set up an Institute of Hotel management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition with an intake capacity of 150 students for the newly created state of Chhattisgarh. It has been decided to establish this institute at Raipur during 2006-07 under 10th plan. 5 acres Land has been identified. We propose Rs. 15.00 crore for this project with the central assistance during 2007-08 for create self-employment.

### **2. Modernization and computerization :-**

Chhattisgarh Tourism Board is expanding its network and operations all across the country at a rapid and already 13 Tourist Information Centers have been established in the major cities and there are plans to open more such Information Centres. Other than this large number of motels and other kinds of units are coming up with in the State also. Hence the proper use of latest technology for fast transfer of information is very critical. Rs. 200.00 lacs required for the modernization and computerization within the year 2007-08.

Keeping these points in consideration it is planned to equip all the Information Centers of CTB with the latest computers with high speed internet connectivity and amenities like printers, copiers and faxes. Also to constantly upgrade the IT infrastructure of the organization it is critical to keep abreast with the latest technology and implement it for better working capability. It is also planned to connect all the Information Centers of CTB with the help of internet so as to provide the latest and accurate information at all times.

### **3. Tourist Circuit :-**

- 1. Baiga Circuit: Rengakhar-Chilpi (Sarodha Dadar)- Bhursi Dadar- Awrapani- Tanglipathar- Kabir Chabutra:**
- 2. Kamar Circuit: Raipur- Rajim- Kukda- Sikaser- Odh- Koyaba (Udanti)- Khallari (Sitanadi)- Sondhur**

Above circuits have been selected as tourist circuits to develop specially Ethno tourism. Along with these circuits, Baiga and Kamar tribes of Chhattisgarh are found. These places are untouched and to be developed from tourism point of view. Accommodation facility, wayside amenity, improvement of surrounding of the destinations, basic tourist facilities, illumination, development of internal roads, signages etc. will be done under these projects with the total cost of Rs. 1600 Lacs.

#### **4. Rural Tourism :-**

##### **Bhupdepur and Ektal in Raigarh District.**

In order to develop rural tourism, these two villages have been selected to be developed for tourists so that tourists can see and get acquainted with the real rural culture of Chhattisgarh. In house accommodation, local cuisine, handicrafts sale outlets, information centre, illumination, signages etc. would be developed under these projects with the total cost of Rs. 100.00 Lacs.

#### **5. Fairs & Festivals :-**

1. Khairagarh Music Festival & Chakradhar Smaroha, Raigarh are also celebrated in such a way that tourists can see and enjoy the culture of the place. Sound & Light shows, local cultural programmes, display/sale outlets will be provided. Through tourist information centre, brochures, posters and other tourist literature will be distributed. A sum of Rs. 40.00 Lacs is proposed as project cost.

#### **6. Destination Development Project :-**

1. **Gangrel** :- House boat , floating restaurant, water sports, tourist information counter, cottages and landscaping, signages etc. works will be done with the cost of Rs. 500.00 Lacs.

2. **Odh** :- Odh is surrounding with the hills and forest. Restaurant, water sports, landscaping, signages works are to be developed with the cost of Rs. 500.00 Lacs.

7. **Marketing/Publicity** :- Proper marketing and publicity required the financial assistance of Rs. 500.00 Lacs.

#### **8. Human resources development in tourism sector :-**

Under this project training programme for the Hotel Staff, awareness programme for Auto-Taxi Drivers and Porters at Railway Station and Capacity building programme of the road site retailers is to be organized with the total cost of Rs. 100.00 Lacs.

#### **9. State Share for Central Sponsored Scheme :-**

State Government will provide the State share of Rs. 430.00 Lacs to the schemes given earlier at serial no. 2 to 8.

#### **10. Tourist Motels :-**

Tourist Motels in every District are to be constructed with the proposed cost of Rs. 1000.00 Lacs.

#### **11. Grant to Chhattisgarh Tourism Board :-**

State Government will provide a sum of Rs. 4570.00 Lacs as a establishment, development and maintenance grant to the Chhattisgarh Tourism Development Board.

## **CHAPTER - X(C)**

### **Survey, Census and Statistics**

Department of Economics & Statistics is declared as a State Statistical Authority with a view to originate, coordinate and promotion of statistical activities amongst the various state level departments/corporations.

Economics & Statistics Department has three main wings viz. Statistics, Birth & Deaths and National Sample Survey. Statistical wing is responsible for the coordination and promotion of statistical activities and to impart state/central - surveys and census works from time to time. Vital statistical is assigned the managerial & analyses work of birth & deaths registration and the third wing NSS is indulged with the survey work assigned by the Central Govt.

#### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

##### **1. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery**

Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 9.90 lakhs for the strengthening of statistical wings of Directorate and District Machinery out of which Rs. 8.43 lakhs has been spent. The financial provision of Rs. 9.10 lakhs has been made for the current year and requested Rs. 11.83 lakhs for the insuing year 2007-08.

##### **2. Statistical Training**

To equip the staff with the latest statistical concepts and techniques, statistical trainings were usually organised for the staff. Rs. 1.29 lakh was spent during 2005-06, financial provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was made for current year and proposed demand of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for the next year 2007-08.

##### **3. Effective implementation of Birth & Death Registration Act**

The expenditure to be incurred on the printing of forms & schedules is to be debited under this scheme. The financial provision of Rs. 4.10 was during the year 2005-06 and an expenditure recorded was Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The same financial provision has been made for the current year, requested provision for Rs. 5.33 lakhs for the next insuing year 2007-08.

#### **4. Strengthening of Birth & Death Registration System**

This is a central sponsored scheme, few staff has been sanctioned under this scheme. 34 percent of the expenditure incurred in this scheme shall be reimbursed from the Central Govt. Department has requested for Rs. 2.05 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.76 lakhs shall be provided by the Central Govt. in the insuing year 2007-08.

#### **5. Analysis of Death Statistics**

This is Central sector scheme. Under which a Class-II Medical Officer is to be posted for proper cause-wise analyses of deaths. Posting case is under consideration with the government. Department has requested for the financial provision of Rs. 1.56 lakhs to be incurred on salary & wages.

#### **6. State Participatory Programme**

National Statistical Commission has recommended to provide E-connectivity to all State/district and block level departments for devising/assessing the quick estimates, data dissemination and to conduct various surveys within a specified time frame. Government has sanctioned E-statistics project under externally aided projects during 2006-07. Department has requested Rs. 0.90 lakhs as recurring expenditure for the year 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - XI

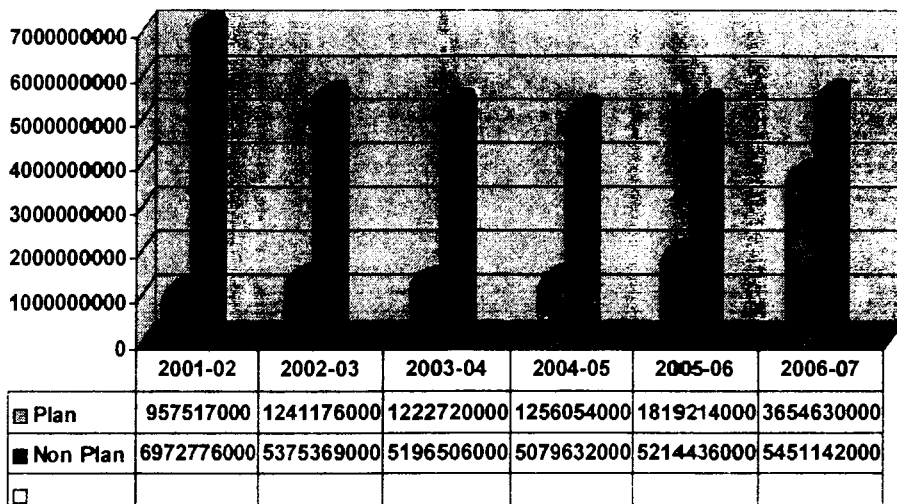
### SCHOOL EDUCATION

Under the constitution, the State is under obligation to provide free and universal education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. From planning perspective, investment in Human Resources is the single most important input for any meaningful development to happen. School Education therefore stands out a very important sector of planned development. The State Government of Chhattisgarh is fully committed to achieve "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) in the school education sector. There has been substantial investment in School Education Sector as can be seen from the chart given below.

**Chart-I**

Figures in Rupees

**Budget Outlys for School Education Department**



Source: State Government Budget Documents

#### School Education Department is responsible for :-

1. Management of educational institutions from early childhood level to Higher Secondary level (except in tribal development blocks where this responsibility is with the Tribal Development Department).
2. Grant-in-aid to Non-government education institutions till Higher Secondary level.
3. Training and capacity building of teachers.
4. Achievement of quality in education.
5. Development of curriculum, and text books.



6. Sports and physical education in schools.
7. Examinations in schools till Higher Secondary level.
8. Adult literacy.

The Department has the following organizations under it to fulfill its responsibilities: -

1. Directorate of Public Instructions
2. Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Education.
3. State Council of Education Research and Training.
4. Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education.
5. Text Book Corporation.
6. Sanskrit Board.
7. Madarsa Board.
8. State Literacy Mission Authority.

### **Basic Indicators of Elementary Education**

Some basic indicators of Education in Chhattisgarh are given in the table below: -

Table - A

#### **Basic Indicators of Elementary Education**

S.No.	Item	6 to 11 years	11 to 14 years
1	Gross Enrolment Ratio	103.59	91.85
2	Net Enrolment Ratio	97.78	92.45
3	Gross Access Ration	91.92	92.15
4	Teacher Pupil Ratio	38	31
5	Cohort Drop Out	13.62	14.01
6	Out of School Children	2.93	5.73

Table - B

#### **Basic Indicators of Elementary Education/Secondary Education**

S.No.	Item	6 to 11 years
1	Completion Rate for Primary Schools	77.31
2	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Schools	90.77
3	Literacy Rate – Male	77.86
4	Literacy Rate – Female	52.40
5	Literacy Rate – Total	65.18
6	Habitations without Primary Schools	3364
7	Habitations without Upper Primary Schools (As per distance and Population norms)	2468

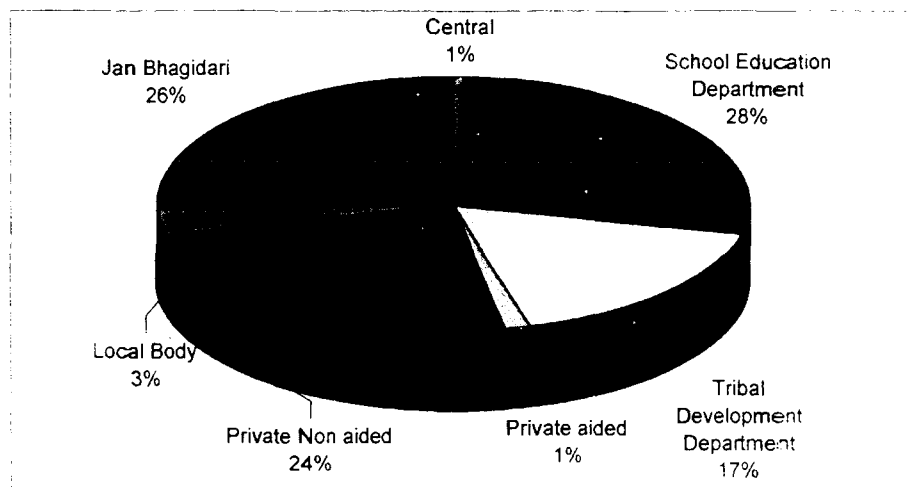
8	Single Teacher Primary Schools	1209
9	Single Teacher Upper Primary Schools	237
10	Untrained Teachers in Primary Schools	35737
11	Untrained Teachers in Upper Primary Schools	12835
12	No. of secondary and higher secondary schools per 100 sq. kms	1.97
13	No. of secondary & higher secondary schools per 1 lakh population	5.91 & 6.91
14	Gross enrollment ratio	33.64
15	Gender parity index	1.45:1
16	Drop out rates in High School	27.16
17	Dropout rate in Higher Sec. School	52.29
18	Pupil Teacher ratio in High School	38:1
19	Pupil Teacher ratio in Higher Secondary School	25:1

### **Infrastructure**

The national Education Policy, 1986 and its revised Action Plan 1992 gives priority to Universalisation of Elementary Education by making educational facilities more accessible and higher enrollment of girls in the schools. The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is yet another measure to link education with earning livelihood and qualitative improvement in education. Other policy decision included is opening of primary schools in villages with population 300 and above. The villages having population between 200 to 300 are being covered by Primary School under S.S.A.. According to information as on 30th September 2005 the pre-primary Schools, primary schools, middle schools and high/higher secondary schools were 761 Nos. 33595 Nos., 10799 Nos., 1650 Nos., and 1664 Nos., having total number of students 535.56, 340.55 thousand, 1210 thousand 421 thousand, 279 thousand student with percentage of girls student as 44.89, 47.82, 43.16, 39.35 and 37.91 respectively. To ascertain public participation in spread of primary education and decentralization of education related administration, the management responsibility have been deployed to Zila/Janpad/Gram Panchyats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations/Municipalities in urban areas with powers to employ "Shiksha Karmi" at present the process of employment of approximately 13915 Shiksha Karmi Teachers is in progress, undertake repair work of school buildings etc. Besides Rural/Urban Education Committees have also been formed to look after specific problem of educational institutions.

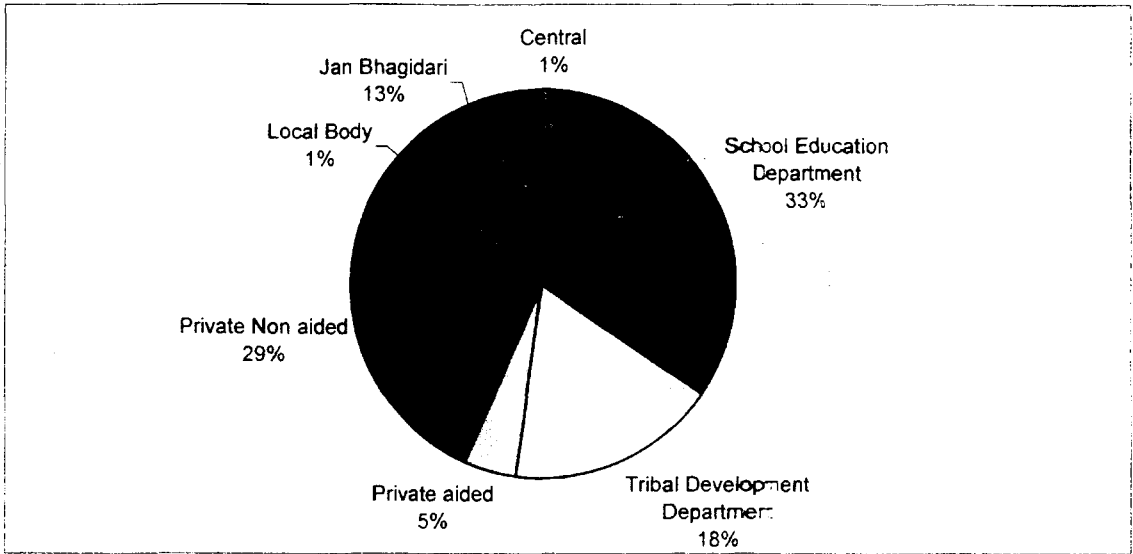
There is total of 1777 High schools and 1712 Higher Secondary School in the State at present. It is less than half of these schools are Government Schools. In recent years a new trend has emerged of opening Jan Bhagidari Schools, where the space of a Government Upper Primary School is used by a panchayat or and Urban Local Body to start a High School or a Higher Secondary Schools From Public Contributions. 348 High Schools and 175 Higher Secondary Schools have been opened in this Manner. It can be seen that 48.3% High Schools and 47% Higher Secondary Schools in the State are either of the Private Sector entirely, or are Jan Bhagidary Schools. Only 1% Private Sector High Schools and Private Sector Higher Secondary Schools get financial aid from the State Government.

**Chart - 2**  
**High Schools by Management**



**Chart -3**

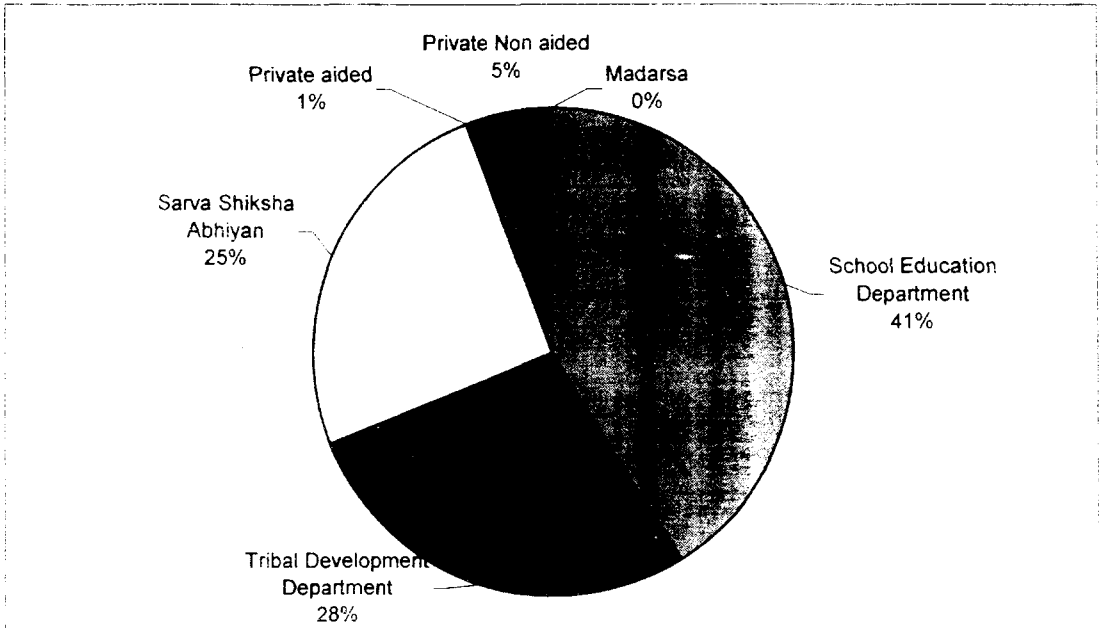
**Higher Secondary Schools by Management**



Both at the Primary and Upper Primary level State Government runs most of the schools, though a significant number of Private Schools also exist. There has been a recent trend of opening of a large number of Jan Bhagidari Schools at the Upper Primary level. Opening new schools under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan have filled up most of the access gap both at the Primary and Upper Primary level.

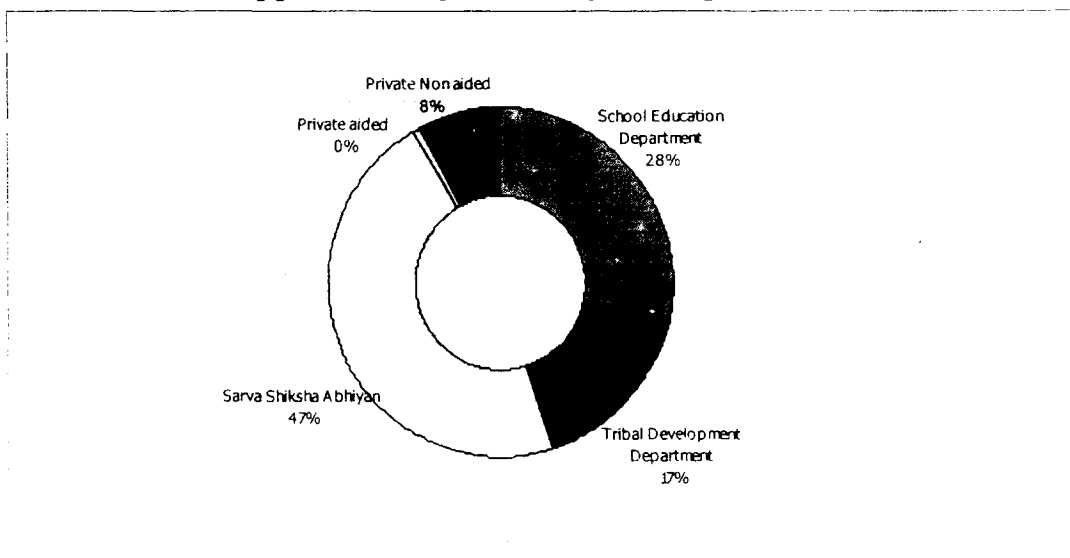
**Chart - 4**

**Primary School by Management**



1949 Primary Schools and 1400 Upper Primary Schools are still without a building. 2612 Primary School buildings and 579 Upper Primary School building are in such a dilapidated condition that it is not possible to repair them and need to be replaced. 12594 Class Rooms in Primary Schools and 3668 Classrooms in Upper Primary Schools are in need of repair. 8033 Primary Schools and 3522 Upper Primary Schools do not have drinking water facilities. 20522 Primary Schools and 4993 Upper Primary Schools do not have toilets. 14405 Primary Schools do not have kitchen shed for Mid Day Meal. 15385 Primary Schools and 5117 Upper Primary Schools do not have a playground. 19127 Primary Schools and 5618 Upper Primary Schools have a boundary wall.

Chart – 5  
Upper Primary School by Management



Government attaches great importance to infrastructure building in education. In the budget for the financial year 2006-07 Rs 680 lakh have been provided for construction of new Schools buildings and Rs. 700 lakh have been provided for repairs of old and dilapidated school buildings. Rs 700 lakh have been provided for construction of toilets in schools, and Rs 300 lakh have been provided for drinking water facilities in schools. This is in addition of 3557 primary school building, 1907 Upper Primary schools buildings, 1727 additional rooms and 15 night shelter and 43 dormitory sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The State Government has also provided Rs. 786.21 lakh for providing furniture and Rs. 364.20 lakh for providing TatPattis in schools..

## Manpower

The single most important input in school education is the teacher. The data on Teachers in Government schools of the state is given in the table below:-

S.No.	Level									
	Primary		Upper Primary				High School		Higher Secondary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	LDT	SKG -3	LDT	UDT	SKG -3	SKG -2	UDT	SKG -2	LECT.	SKG-1
	32299	13143	6982	3389	4357	1323	3243	2310	2085	887

The State Government has sanctioned 570 new posts of Shiksha Karmi Grade-1. and 4277 new posts of Shiksha Karmi Grade-3 and 9068 new posts of Shiksha Karmi Grade-2. The process to recruit teachers on these posts is on at present. The Teacher pupil Ratio is close to the National norm. With the recruitment of new teachers we shall be able to attain the National norm of 40:1

These efforts have borne fruit in Chhattisgarh State which is evident from the fact that the effective literacy rate which was 42.91 percent in 1991 census has moved up to 65.18 percent in 2001 census which is very close to national average of 65.38 percent. The male and female literacy rate has now gone up to 75.79 percent and 50.35 percent respectively.

In spite of the massive recruitment of teachers there are still quite a few single teacher schools. The State shall endeavor to provide at least two teachers in each school. Most schools in rural areas have a multi-grade situation i.e. each teachers is obliged to teach in more than one class at the same time. This happens because we are not able to provide one teacher per class. This situation will continue till the National norms for providing teachers are rationalized. The state has therefore decided to train all Primary and Upper Primary School teachers in Multi-grade teaching technologies.

A very large number of our teachers do not fulfill the NCTE requirement of having a D.Ed. qualification. The State has therefore undertaken the task of helping all of these teachers get the D.Ed. qualification through a correspondence course. 16000 teachers have been enrolled in the correspondence course of Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education, and 11000 teachers have been enrolled with Indira Gandhi National Open University. The State Government is paying the fees of the course for all of these teachers 23820 will get the teachers training for 60 days and 81805 teachers will be trained for 20 days as in services training.

The state Government has taken another important policy decision with regards to recruitment of teachers, which will have a far-reaching effect. In the last few years we had recruited a variety of teachers under various schemes. Some of these are mentioned below: -

1. Regular teachers in Government service.
2. Shiksha Karmi appointed by PRIs and ULBs in regular pay scales.
3. Contract teachers appointed by the State Government.
4. Contract teachers appointed by PRIs and ULBs.
5. Gurujis appointed by PRIs under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS).

Many of these teachers were not career teachers, but were para-teachers appointed on very low salaries. One or the other groups of such teachers were always on strike and teaching learning in schools suffered as a consequence. The State Government has now converted all of the teachers except regular government teachers to Shiksha Karmis. Thus all the teachers working in the State are now either regular government teachers working in a regular pay scale, or shiksha karmis, who are employees of PRIs and ULBs, and are also regular teachers working on regular pay scales. A decision has also been taken that henceforth all recruitment of teachers will only be done by PRIs and ULBs on the post of Shiksha Karmis. Thus in a few years we will have only one kind of teachers left in the State, and all of them will be the employees of PRIs and ULBs.

### **Role of Local Bodies**

Chhattisgarh is one of the few states, which have taken a lead in delegation of powers to local bodies. School education is the most important sector where powers have been delegated to local bodies in school education. Soon after the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments were passed, Madhya Pradesh passed its new Panchayat Act, incorporating all the salient features of the Constitutional amendments. Chhattisgarh has adopted the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act. This is a very progressive piece of legislation, which gives lots of powers and authority to the panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs). Similar amendments were done in the Municipal Corporation Act and the Municipalities Act to empower Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The State Government has taken the following policy decisions in this regard: -

1. All schools in rural areas have been handed over to PRIs and all schools in urban areas have been handed over to ULBs.
2. Chief Executive Officers of Zila Panchayats, and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations have been declared ex-officio Additional Directors of School Education department.
3. All teachers of the Schools Education Department have been placed under the control of PRIs and ULBs.

4. It has been decided that there shall be no direct recruitment of teachers by the State Government. All fresh direct recruitment of teachers shall be done by the respective PRI and ULB on the post of Shiksha Karmis. Detailed rules have been framed for this purpose under the respective Acts. Shiksha Karmis are career teachers with a regular pay scale and are employees of the concerned PRI or ULB. PRIs and ULBs are given grant-in-aid by the State Government to pay the salaries of Shiksha Karmis. In this manner gradually all teachers in schools will become employees of PRIs and ULBs.
5. All construction work, and other development work in schools is done through PRTs and ULBs.
6. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is implemented in the State through PRIs and ULBs.

### **Role of Communities**

The State Government firmly believes that goals in the field of education can only be met with active participation of the communities. The Government has therefore institutionalized the community support mechanism through a Jan Bhagidari Samiti in every school. The Jan Bhagidari Samiti has members from the community, including the parents and guardians of students, members of local bodies, and persons nominated by the minister in-charge of the district. The Jan Bhagidari Samiti has been given a role in the overall functioning of the school. This committee supervises all development works in the school. The committee also checks the way teaching learning happens in the school and can give constructive suggestion to the Principal of the school. The Government has planned a massive orientation programme for members of Jan Bhagidari Samitis to help them in performing their task better.

### **Teacher Education**

The State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT) are responsible for teacher education in the State. SCERT has two Colleges of Education, 16 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and 2 Basic Training Institutes (BTIs) under it. Out of these and 2 BTIs belong to the Tribal Development.

A State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT) have also been sanctioned in the State to improve quality of education management. The new building of SIEMAT costing Rs 300 lakh is being constructed in the SCERT campus.

Government lays great emphasis on training of teachers. It has been decided to impart 20 days teachers training to all elementary school teachers under SSA. SCERT has already training District and Block Academic Groups, who will in turn give training to teachers.



The State has a policy of encouraging private participation in teacher education. 11 private sector teacher education colleges have been given permission for running B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses. One private sector college Kalyan Mahavidyalaya Durg get a grant-in-aid from the State Government for running teacher education courses.

### **Yoga and Value Education**

State Government has taken a decision to include Yoga and Value Education in the curriculum at all levels from this year. SCERT has prepared a handbook for the use of teachers for this purpose. SCERT is also giving training to teachers to Yoga and Value Education.

### **Teaching of Languages**

- 1. English Teaching:** English teaching has been introduced right from standard one in Chhattisgarh 5 years back. This has been done on popular demand, as parents of most children feel that knowledge of English will make their children more competitive in today's world. SCERT has started special programmes for training of teachers in English teaching. One State level English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI) and two District Centers of English (DCE) have been, started for this purpose. In addition to this a programme of English teaching in distance mode through audio is being run with the help of an United States based NGO 300 Schools in 3 blocks.
- 2. Teaching of Urdu and Minorities Education:** The Chhattisgarh Madarsa Board is responsible for madarasas and minorities education in the State. The Madarasa board registers madarsa, and helped them in modernization of education. Grant-in-aid proposals for 33 madarasas have been sent to Government of India under madarsa modernization scheme. 473 posts of Urdu shikshak karmis have been sanctioned for teaching of Urdu in schools.
- 3. Sanskrit Education:** State government is committed to the advancement of Sanskrit. Sanskrit Board has been constituted for this purpose. Sanskrit is taught as a compulsory subject form class 6 to 10, and as an optional subject in class 11 and 12. There are 12 functioning traditional Sanskrit pathshalas in the State 1046 students are enrolled in Sanskrit Shalas
- 4. Promotion of Chhattisgarhi Language:** State Government has constituted Chhattisgarhi Bhasha Parishad for the promotion of Chhattisgarhi language.

5. **Teaching of other Indian Languages:** Orria, Telugu and Marathi are taught in some schools in the State, which border other states. These are a provision in sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for support to teaching of these other languages.

**Teaching in Tribal Languages:** many tribal languages are spoken in the State. Tribal Research Institute of Madhya Pradesh had prepared textbooks for use in classes 1 to 5 in Kuduk, Gondi, and halbi languages. Government however feels that an open debate and consensus building is necessary before teaching in these languages is stated in the schools of the state.

### **Academic Monitoring**

Only a process of continuous academic monitoring and solution of academic problems of teachers can bring about quality in education. This is done in the State through a system - of Block and cluster Academic Coordinators. SCERT has recently undertaken to revamp the entire system of academic monitoring, and is organizing special training of block and cluster academic coordinators for this purpose.

### **Text Books and other Reading and Teaching Learning Material**

After teachers the second most important input in education is the textbook. Government of Chhattisgarh has taken many bold decisions in this' respect which will benefit students and will help in improvement of teaching learning in the state. Some of these are: -

1. All textbooks from class 1 to 8 are now being printed on 80 gsm paper in four colors.
2. Textbooks from class 1 to 8 are now being distributed free of cost to all children irrespective of caste of sex. Free textbooks are being given even to students of private schools.
3. Free textbooks are being distributed to all girl students in class 9 and 10 in all Government schools.
4. Government has established the Chhattisgarh Text Book Corporation for printing and distribution of textbooks.
5. Poor children in government schools do not get to read any thing other than the textbook. The State Government has stated publication and free distribution of two children's magazines, "Bachpan" for class 1 to 5 and "Balmitra" for class 6 to 8. These magazines provide information and education and help young children to develop reading habits.

6. Free workbooks have also been given to all children of class 1 to 8 this year in order to give them some practice in writing. Approximately 46 Lakh student will get the benefit.
7. SCERT has prepared a do-it-yourself handbook for the use of primary school teachers for preparation of Teaching-Learning-Material (TLM) with the Rs 500 per year per teacher grant under SSA.
8. SCERT has also started the process of revision of textbooks with the help of teachers in Chhattisgarh, and representatives of NGOs from across the country.

### **Challenges in Elementary Education**

1. **Diversity and uneven progress** -Among the daunting challenges faced in Chhattisgarh is its diversity - this essentially implies that the range and intensity of problems faced vary across districts and within districts, blocks and clusters. Infrastructure (especially roads, transportation), economic situation, social profile and level of penetration of the market exert a significant influence on educational access, availability of teachers (their regularity, absenteeism), efficacy of monitoring systems and so on. It is not only that there is a big difference between tribal and non-tribal areas, rural and urban areas, remote and accessible areas, but there are also significant differences among different social groups - some tribal groups being far more disadvantaged than others (for example Pahadi Korba, Abujh Maria living in the deep 'forests' of Narayanpur area of Bastar, Bison Horn Maria living in Jagdalpur area, Bhatra of Bastar and south Raipur). This poses a big challenge to planners and affects the following areas in education:
  - Location and the distribution of schools across differently endowed areas;
  - Engagement and participation in existing committees and other mechanisms established to promote community participation;
  - Availability of teachers, problems with respect to teacher regularity, absenteeism;
  - Access to academic support and availability of teacher education opportunities; higher proportion of untrained teachers;
  - Regular monitoring due to relatively poor infrastructure; and
  - Availability of trained human resources in related institutions (administrative and academic)

2. **Availability of schools and prevalent multi grade situation:** While there is ample evidence to show that there is a tremendous demand for education and that enrolment has gone up significantly - the existence of multi grade schools is a big challenge. Recent information show that there has been a tremendous expansion of primary schools in the state and there has been a 74.87 percentage increase in the number of primary school teachers from the Sixth Educational Survey (1993) to the Seventh (2002). The percentage of female teachers is 35.89 per cent. Notwithstanding this positive trend the 7th Educational Survey (NCERT, 2002) also reports that 205 (186 of them rural) out of 23,951 schools visited had no teachers, and 3503 schools had only one teacher. This implies that a very large number of them are multi-grade schools where one teacher has to manage different grades in the same classroom, thereby putting a tremendous amount of pressure on teachers who are not trained to handle multi grade situations. While the number of Upper Primary Schools has increased from 3743 (3338 rural) in 1993 to 6293 (5406 rural) in 2002, only 6108 habitations, have an upper primary school within them (as compared to 37,933 having primary schools), 20,320 habitations have an upper primary school within three kilometers and 11,505 have it beyond three kilometers. (Source NCERT, 7th Educational Survey, 2002). The government proposes to fill this gap within the next 3 to 4 years, as evident from the SSA plans prepared by the state government.
  
3. **Teacher motivation and teacher absenteeism:** A recent study conducted in 2003 (Kremer et al, June 2004, Harvard University, funded by World Bank) indicates that teacher absenteeism in the state is a very serious problem with 30.6% of teachers being absent in schools visited in 2003 and no teaching activity observed in almost 80% of schools visited. This information highlights the grave situation with respect to teacher availability in the school and its impact on the real TPR as it obtains on the ground. Evidence from several areas of the country and also other countries show that alcoholism and other forms of addiction is also a big problem - especially in tribal areas (Source: Ongoing research of ERU in Andhra Pradesh, 2004-05). While similar studies are not available in Chhattisgarh, this could be an area of concern. This further vitiates the school environment, reducing teaching time. The teacher is the fulcrum around which the entire education system revolves. The social status of the teacher in the community, the value placed on teaching as a profession by potential aspirants, the way they are managed by the administration - all these exert a strong influence on teacher motivation. A qualitative research study done in 1999-2000 (prior to the formation of Chhattisgarh) revealed that there were problems of regular payment of salaries, reimbursement of training / official work related travel claims and over loading of teachers with a range of non-teaching duties (Vimala Ramachandran (ed): Hierarchies of Access, European Commission, 2002). Complicating this situation is the decision of the

state government to declare the "formal school teacher" as a dying cadre and replace them with contract teachers at all levels. This trend of de-professionalization of teaching as a profession could have long-term effect on the quality of education. Experience of addressing teacher motivation issues in several states of India and indeed in several countries of the world point to the need for a multi-pronged strategy simultaneously addressing:

- a. Teacher cadre management issues,
  - b. Community based support and monitoring programmes,
  - c. Administrative mechanisms to give more teeth to block and district level structures to plan for their own area,
  - d. Avenues for professional growth of teachers and restoring their professional status and
  - e. Regular awards and prizes to encourage teachers to do their best with the available resources.
4. **The language issue at the primary level:** Given that 32.5 percent of the population of the state is tribal, and given that there different tribal groups speaking different languages and dialects, the ability of small children (at the primary level) to comprehend Hindi language emerged as an important issue of concern. The situation is particularly worrisome in border districts - for example in Dantewada district, Gondi & some other dialects are spoken, in other areas Oriya & Telugu are spoken. It would therefore be important for the state government to develop a strategy to bridge the language gap at the primary state so that children can gradually master the official state language.
5. **Educational needs of urban deprived and child labour :** The government has also flagged the need for appropriate educational facilities for urban deprived children (children living in urban slums and resettlement colonies, street and working children and children who need special attention (migrant workers, sex workers, remand homes etc.). Discussions with government officials revealed that the government has' also invited MV Foundation of Andhra Pradesh to help them initiate programmes to get child labour out of work and into full time schooling. Discussions have also been initiated with other national NCIOs and corporate bodies. While a range of strategies are under active consideration, systematic planning to cover all the special focus group of children is an urgent requirement, especially in the light of the 83rd Constitutional Amendment making universal elementary education a Fundamental Right of every child.

6. **Diversity inside the classroom:** The positive trend visible in Chhattisgarh is the unprecedented increase in enrolment with hitherto excluded communities sending their children to school. While this is indeed a welcome trend that needs to be encouraged and strengthened, the reality is that children from diverse background in both rural and urban areas and from families and communities that do not have even a single literate person are now entering school. This has made the classroom far more complex with teachers having to manage far greater diversity in the classroom. While this problem has been acknowledged across the country, supporting the teachers and the community to manage this diversity is a big challenge. A host of teacher related issues discussed above acquires a greater sense of urgency in the light of this diversity - especially teacher training.
7. **Community mobilization:** Mobilization of the community has been identified as a critical input into universal enrolment and retention. Given the population distribution in Chhattisgarh, especially in the tribal areas and given the relatively low levels of exposure to education and the media - especially in rural remote areas and in small habitations dotting the forest areas; community mobilization efforts would require a considerable amount of investment in both human and financial resources. Again, these kinds of intensive community level activities cannot be done effectively within the financial norms of the SSA programme. Special time-bound programmes need to be planned for those areas identified as being the most vulnerable - especially with respect to regular attendance and to prevent children from dropping out.
8. **Child care and pre-school education:** Livelihood patterns of tribal communities often involve long hours in the forests to collect Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and absence of parents from the habitation during peak agricultural activities - especially where "podu" or shifting cultivation is practiced. The provision for childcare centres and pre-school education is limited to Rs 212.16 lakhs available under the innovation fund. Regular attendance and effective participation of young girls in school is often inhibited by sibling care responsibilities. It is now widely acknowledged that the ICDS programme has not been able to meet the requirement of childcare during school hours. Furthermore, not all habitations are covered under the TCDS programme. Planning and designing community based childcare facilities and pre-school education programmes has been inhibited by lack of resources. This remains a big challenge in the state.

## **Model Higher Secondary Schools**

Government has decided to upgrade one Higher Secondary School in each district except Dantewada as a Model School. Rs 15 Crore has been provided. In this scheme all facilities will be provided to improve teaching standards in these schools.

## **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

State Government feels that ICT education is very important for our children to be competitive in the modern world. In addition, ICT can be used as a very good teaching-learning tool. State Government has started various schemes for this purpose: -

1. **Chhattisgarh Sookhana Shakti Scheme:** Under this scheme free ICT education will be given to more than 130000 girl students in High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of the State. This is being done on BOOT model with NIIT, a reputed company in the field of ICT. Boys can also make use of the facility on payment of a small fee of Rs 69.40 and Rs. 74 per month division wise.
2. **State govt. has established District Computer Center in each district:** Government has established District Computer Training Center in each district of worth Rs.688 Lacks (These centers will be used as model centers to provide computer education and. computer training in the district. Each Center will have 60 computers, projection equipment, and training facilities.
3. **Head start:** Under this scheme computers have been provided as a teaching-learning tool in Upper Primary Schools for teaching of regular subjects like language and mathematics. In this scheme 5-10 touch screen computers with self-learning software for education hard-spots has being given to Upper Primary Schools. The scheme is launched in 68 schools.

**EDUSAT and other Distance Education Initiatives:** The State will take full advantage of EDUSAT, and use all distance-learning technologies available to it.

## **Personal Accident Insurance for Students**

All students of the State are covered under an personal accident insurance scheme. Before last year the scheme was implemented through public sector insurance companies. Last year however it has been decided to have a corpus fund in each district from which the collector can sanction claims. 59 Lakhs student of the state right from primary to college level will be the beneficiaries.

## **Scheme of Giving Bicycles to Girls Students (Saraswati Yoina)**

Government has started this new and innovative scheme from last year. In this scheme all scheduled caste and scheduled tribe girl students studying in High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools will be given a bicycle. Year 2006-07 a sum of Rs. 553 Lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the state budget. The Beneficiaries will be approximately 30 Thousand Gils for next year.

## **Scheme of giving School Uniforms**

In this scheme free school uniforms are given to approximately 6 lakh girls students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, studying in primary schools. Rs 8.00 crores have been provisioned in the budget for 2006-07 for this scheme.

## **Mid day Meal**

Chhattisgarh is one of the first States to start giving cooked food to students in Primary schools. Mid-day-meal scheme is operation in all government primary schools in the state. This scheme is implemented with the help of PRIs and UI.Bs. Under this scheme rice is given free of cost by Government of India. In addition 2 rupees per beneficiary per day is given as conversion cost of this on rupee comes from Government of India and one rupee comes form the State Government. Every school has a weekly menu, prepared for each school. Sweets are given at least once a week. There are instructions to give fresh fruit whenever possible. Eggs are given where parents and children consent to it. Instructions have also been given to give iron-folic acid tablets, and de-worming medicines to take care of the nutrition of children. In many places food is cooked by women self help groups. Monitoring of the scheme is done at the highest level. Kitchen sheds re being constructed in many schools. Gas connections and gas stoves have been provided in all the 12500 primary schools of the school education department for the cooking of the food. Rs. 68.00 Crore have been provisioned for at list for approximately 18 Lakhs student.



## **Sports in School**

Sports activities are given due importance as co-curricular activity in all schools. Last year teams from Chhattisgarh were runners up in National school women's football, and was the winner in Kabaddi. Chhattisgarh was also the winner of 5 Kilometer walking competition. A budget provision of 12.97 lakhs for the salary of NDSI has been made in the budget.

## **National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

NCC is available in 144 schools in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is covered under the Directorate of Madhya Pradesh Bhopal. There is group Headquarter in Raipur.

## **Adult Literacy**

Adult literacy programmes are implemented by the State Literacy Mission Authority, which is chaired by the Honourable Chief Minister of the State. Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) is running in South Bastar (Dantewada) district. TLC has been run in all the remaining districts of the State. Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) has been sanctioned for Korea, Jashpur, Mahasamund, Dhamtari and Kanker districts. Continuing Education Projects (CEP) are running in Durg districts, and have been recently sanctioned for Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh and Surguja districts. Rs. 10.00 Crore budgeted provisioned in this scheme.

## Annual Plan 2007-08

### (1-2) Primary Education -

The State government has always accorded a high priority for the development of the education. Primary education forms the base of educational pyramid. Every child in the Primary education the weightage has been given for various enrolments and retention-concerned programme to obtained 100% retention by the end of 2010 AD programme like "School Aa Padhe Bar, Jinge La Gadhe Bar" is being run per year. (come to school for education and improve your career)

According to the provision of constitution, the expenditure is proposed in quantitative improvement of education, infrastructures and payment of salaries and allowances in the annual plan for Universalisation of primary education as shown below.

In the state the beneficiaries for the year 2005-06 is 14249 Schools having 1900000 student

Proposed expenditure in Primary & JPS	2006-07 - 1905.01 (Lakh)
	2007-08 - 650.00 (Lakh)
Proposed expenditure in Child Edu. Center	2006-07 - 57.00 (Lakh)
	2007-08 - 60.00 (Lakh)

(3) Color T.V. - Nil

(4) Navachar in Education - Nil

(5) Grant to PS

The State has attracted the public participations in the primary education 178 primary schools and 57 middle schools are being run by Education Committee. These institutions are being funded 100% by state government so as to meet out their administrative expenses. The provision is made in the plan, for year 2006-07 was Rs. 49.90 Lakhs and for the year 2007-08 Rs. 50 Lakhs.

(6) Book Bank for Middle Schools

The students studying in the govt. Middle schools of the St. 6 to 8 are provided free textbook. The financial requirement for the 2007-08 will be Rs. 160 Lakhs for 104580 sets. During 2006-07 and outlay of Rs. 100 Lakhs was provided for 12631 students.

**(7) Supply for free Text -Book in Primary Schools**

This scheme has been continued from the Tenth Plan to help in the student's enrollment and retention. The students studying in the govt. primary schools of the St. 1 to 8 are provided free textbook. The financial requirement for the 2007-08 will be Rs. 250 Lakhs for 74390 sets. The amount provided for year 2006-07 was Rs. 2 Lakhs Token Money provisioned.

**(8) Uniform to Girls student**

In order to combat the less enrollment of girl the uniforms are being provided since previous plan. The ST, SC and OBC girls student study in Govt. Primary Schools of the standard 1 to 5 are provided free uniform for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 800 Lakh has been provided for 526527 students.

**(9) Govt. Middle School**

There are 10799 middle schools in the state out of which 3603 is under the Management of School Education Department. In the State ratio of Primary to Upper Primary is 1:3.6 which is for below the SSA norms of 1:2. The state has proposed to open 2568 middle schools to meet the SSA norms. There are 2072 habitation eligible for UPS according to three K.M. distance and population norms till date. So as to obtained 100% UEE. The Govt. has provision 1794.79 Lakhs for the 2007-08 benefiting 7.50 Lakhs Students.

In the state the beneficiaries for the year 2007-08 is 3603 Schools having 7.5 students.

Proposed expenditure in Middle school	2006-07	-	1744.79 (Lakh)
	2007-08	-	750.00 (Lakh)

**(10) Training of teacher for English of PS -**

To improve the quality of English education, there is a provision for in-service – training of teachers, to equip the teachers with method of teaching, the annual provision are as under, in the state the beneficiaries for the year 2007-08 are 7000 teachers

Proposed expenditure of	2006-07	-	90.00	(Lakh)
Allotment for	2007-08	-	90.00	(Lakh)

### **(11) Student Accident Insurance Policy**

Rs. 342 lakhs has been provided for premium of policy to the student from Primary to college level for the year 2007-12. The scheme is introduced in the state for the welfare of the student since year 2004-05. In the year 2007-08 and outlay of Rs. 56.25 lakhs has been provided for year 2006-07 for 56.25 lakhs provided for 60 lakh students.

### **(12) Grant to Sainik School Rewa**

The Govt. has established Sainik School for the students of the state. The proposal has been sent to GOI for its approvals. The institution will have a premises for which 20.00 Crore will have to be provided and its recurring expenditure will be 1.321 Cr. for which Rs. 45 Lakhs has been provided for the plan year 2007-08 and annual outlay of Rs. 45.00 Lakhs has been provisioned for the period 2006-07.

### **(13) Grant to Text Book Corporation - Nil**

### **(14) Training of Yoga**

To improve culture, moral, physical & mental fitness of school students, the govt. has incorporated yoga education in curriculum in its preliminary exercise; state resource group has trained the teachers of the state. The book for the purpose is ready for printing.

The financial requirement for the plan will be Rs. 45.70 lakh in the year 2007-08 and Rs. 45.70 lakhs has been provided for year 2006-07.

### **(15) Grant to Local Body**

The Government Grants to Local Body is for the payment of the salary of Shiksha Karmi working in Urban Area. Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for year 2006-07.

### **(16) Construction of MS Building**

740 Primary Schools and 765 Upper Primary Schools are still without a building. 1692 Primary School buildings and 306 Upper Primary School building are in such a dilapidated condition that it is not possible to repair them and need to be replaced. 12313 Class Rooms in Primary Schools and 4000 Classrooms in Upper Primary Schools are in need of repair. 8555 Primary Schools and 2150 Upper Primary Schools do not have a playground. 6515 Primary Schools and 2071 Upper Primary Schools have a boundary wall. Additional Enrollment and Up-gradation will require more 15000 Class Room Due to limitation of the fund it is planned to construct 5300 class rooms during the plan with approximate unit cost

of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per class room. With an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs and for the year 2006-07 and Rs. 230 Lakh has been provided for the year 2006-07 construction of 53 Class rooms.

**(17) Construction of PS Building and Kitchen Shed**

In the state 7000 primary school buildings are with out kitchen sheds, toilet for which provisions are made first time, it is accordingly. The financial requirement for the 2007-08 Rs. 500.00 lakh in the year 2006-07 the outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided.

**(18) Establishment of Sainik School**

The Sainik School is sanctioned for the state for the establishment the provision is made first time The financial requirement for the plan will be Rs. 50.00 lakh in the year 2007-08 the Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for year 2006-07.

**(19) Additional Room for PS**

The State Government has provided the amount for the additional room so as to meet out the burden of population growth needs construction of additional room in primary school. The financial requirement provided for 2006-07 was of Rs. 600.00 lakh

**(20) Additional Room for MS**

The State Government has provided the amount for the additional room so as to meet out the burden of population growth needs construction of additional room in Middle school.

**(21) Mid Day Meal Scheme**

The Mid Day Meal Scheme for providing hot cooked meal to the school children of standard 1 to 5 in primary schools run by state government. The program is run at least 200 days per year with a minimum input of 300 calories food and 15 to 20 gms. Proteins. Rs. 2 per day per child for student of std. 1 to 5 would be required.

The beneficiaries of the state for 14249 schools are approximately 17 Lakhs students per year. The financial requirement for the Eleventh plan will be Rs. 6800 Lakhs in the year 2007-08 the outlay of Rs. 40580 Lakhs has been provided for year 2007-12.

## **(22) Strengthening DIETS**

DIETs play an important role for Human Resource Development (HRD). It is very necessary to provided for the Institutional capacity building both for infrastructure as well as Human resources. In the state there are 16 DIETS out of which 5 are upgraded and 4 are newly opened. Hence there strengthening essential for which in the 2007-08 will be of Rs. 766.75 Lakhs for 16 Units, has been provided for year 2006-07 and outlay of Rs. 766.75 Lakhs has provisioned for 16 Units.

## **(23-25) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan/ NPE GEL / KGAVY**

The Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was started in the year 2001-02 with the objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education. The Objectives of this scheme are to provide useful and relevant elementary education to all eligible children in the age group from 6 to 14 years by the year 2010. Financial assistance for the programme is a long term perspective on financial participation between the Central and State Government, which would be 75:25 during 10th plan. and 50:50 thereafter.

The plan will be Rs. 18630 Lakhs for 48 lakhs student has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 10000 Lakhs has provisioned for 47 lakhs student.

The national Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) as a component of the scheme of SSA was started in the year 2003-04. The main objectives of NPEGEL are to provide access and to facilitate retention of girls and ensure greater participation of women and girls in the field of education and to improve the quality of education through various interventions and stress upon the relevance and quality of girls education for their empowerment.

The Annual plan will be Rs. 200 Lakhs for 50000 students has been provided for year 2007-08 and outlay for Rs. 623.18 Lakhs has provisioned for the 40000 student.

The Government of India has approved Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme with the objective of reducing the gender disparities in rural area and among disadvantaged communities.

The Annual plan will be of Rs. 200 Lakhs for 46000 student, has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 260.04 Lakhs has provisioned.

**(26) DIETs - Nil**

**(27) NFE Center**

Provision of Salary and allowances for the staff of N.F.E. is made staffs are working at District and Project level. The provision is as such. It is salary expenditure of the staff.

The Annual plan will be of Rs. 65 Lakhs for establishment. has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 110.31 Lakhs has provisioned for establishment.

**(28-29) Govt. High School & 10+2 Education**

Due to success in UEE, there is a need of high schools and higher secondary in the state to accommodate those students continuing elementary education in the state there is total of 1650 High schools and 1664 Higher Secondary School in the State out of which 575 Higher Secondary and 531 High School manage by School Education Department.

According to the provision in EFA goal, the expenditure is proposed in quantitative improvement of education, infrastructures and payment of salaries and allowances in annual plan for spreading of secondary education, as shown below.

In the state the beneficiaries for the year 2006-07 is 1106 Schools having 400000 students.

Proposed expenditure in HS & New School.2006-07 - 4112.86 (Lakh)

2007-08 - 3997.86 (Lakh)

Proposed expenditure in 10+2 Education. 2006-07 - 1740.97 (Lakh)

2007-08 - 1696.90 (Lakh)

**(30) Strengthening SCERT**

SCERT is a prime body for educational training and curriculum development for school education in the state. It plays an important role for Human Resource Development (HRD). It is very necessary to provide for the Institutional capacity building both for infrastructure as well as Human resources. In the state there are 2 College of Education, 16 DIETS and 2 BTIs under its control. Hence there strengthening is essential for which, in the plan of Rs. 32.64 Lakhs has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 32.64 Lakhs has been provisioned.

**(31) Grant to HS & HSS**

The State has attracted the public participations in the Secondary Education 78 Higher Secondary schools are being run by Education Committee. These institutions are being funded 100% by state government so as to meet out their administrative demand the provision is made in plan, will be of Rs. 66.01 Lakhs for the year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 66.01 Lakhs was made.

**(32) Book Bank for High/Higher Secondary Schools**

The students studying in the govt. High School & Higher Secondary schools of the St. 9 to 12 are provided text books. The beneficiaries are ST and SC Girls Student of the state. The financial requirement for the plan will be Rs. 300 Lakhs for 4412 SC and 13970 ST students, in the year 2007-08 and Rs. 210 Lakhs was provided for year 2006-07 for the 4333 SC and 13719 ST students.

**(33) Grant to Local Body**

The State has provisions for the salary of Shiksha Karmi working under Urban Local Bodies. An amount of Rs. 15 Lakhs has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 15 Lakhs was made.

**(34) Chhattisgarh Suchna Shakti yojna –**

Under information Technology, the provision has been made to provide free computer education to all girls student studying in rural High and Higher secondary schools. Annual plan, will be of Rs. 2250.00 Lakhs has been provided for 3.2 Lakhs students for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 725 Lakhs was made for 1.30 Lakhs Students.

**(35) Distribution to Bicycle to Girls**

To strengthen the girls education in secondary level. the Govt. has decided to provide free bicycle to ST, SC Girls of 9th and 10 Classes of High school Rs. 553 Lakhs has been provided for 29000 students for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 553 Lakhs was made for 27650 Students.

**(36) Formation of Siemat**

The management and administrative training of teachers will be done with the help of siemat for which the provision of Rs. 32.05 Lakhs has been made for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 32.05 Lakhs was made.



**(37) ELTI**

To improve the quality of English education, there is a provision for in service – training of teachers, to equip the teachers with method of teaching. The ELTI is serving the purpose for which the provision has made for Rs. 32.55 Lakhs in 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 32.55 Lakhs was made.

**(38) DCE**

The State has at present 3 DCE to improve English language of students from class 9 to 12. The DCE is serving the purpose.

**(39) Supply of free Text -Book in High Schools –**

This scheme has been continued from the Tenth Plan to help the student's enrolment and retention. The students studying in the govt. High schools of the St. 9 to 10 are provided free textbook to SC and ST Girls. The financial requirement for the plan will be Rs. 150 Lakhs for 87961 students was made for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 107.45 Lakhs was made for 87961 students.

**(40) Merit Scholarship -**

For the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs has provision for meritorious students studying in class 10 &12th.

**(41) Provision for HS/HSS Repair work -**

To keep the infrastructure update, the provision for maintaining building particularly HS/HSS has been made in budget. An outlay for the year 2007-08 is of Rs. 100 Lakhs for repair of 64 buildings.

**(42) EduSat**

Under new innovation the satellite is being used for learning purposes through which education is being imparted under e-Governance road map a list of 250 Higher Secondary Schools will be selected for learning through computer with the help of Edu-Sat Program.

The plan will be of Rs. 800 Lakhs for 250 schools, and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 134.30 Lakhs.

**(43) Construction to Model School and Present School building**

To provide all educational facility within the umbrella the 16 institutions has been up graded into the model school so as to upgrade their infrastructure. The scheme was started in the previous year. The plan will be of Rs. 1500 Lakhs for 8 schools, and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 is of Rs. 100 Lakhs has provisioned.

**(44) Improvement in Science Education -**

To make the science Teaching effective 1052 secondary school will be equipped with science kits and teachers training program will be organized. The expenditure will be incurred in apparatus and trainings are brought under the plan, the proposed outlay is as under. The plan will be of Rs. 2810 Lakhs, for the year 2007-12.

**(45) Modified Class Project -**

Under Modified Class project the provisions are made in the plan. The state has submitted proposal to central Government for approval to create infrastructure in information Technology. The plan will be of Rs. 890 Lakhs for 0.50 Lakhs students and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was of Rs. 1.0 Lakhs.

**(46) SCERT (Building)**

The Central Govt. is contributing for the construction of SCERT Building for which provision has made The plan will be of Rs. 70 Lakhs, and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 is of Rs. 70 Lakhs has provisioned.

**(47) IED**

State has inclusive education for the children they are to be provided with special incentives so that they can continue their education without any burden so provisions are. The plan will be of Rs. 50 Lakhs for 0.37 Lakhs students, and it has been provided for year 2007-08. An outlay for the year 2006-07 was of Rs. 30 Lakhs for 0.28 Lakhs students.

**(48) Scholarship in Secondary Education -**

Scholar students for their continuance in education the state/central Govt. is providing scholarships to the secondary schools for which provisions in the plan will be of Rs. 22 Lakhs for 2666 students and it has been provided in the year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was of Rs. 40 Lakhs for 3500 students.

**(49) ELTI**

It is a prime body for English Language training for teachers. The establishment expenditure has proposed is Rs 1330 Lakhs for year 2007-08.

**(50) Improvement in Science Education -**

To make the science Teaching effective 1052 secondary school will be equipped with science kits and teachers training program will be organized. The expenditure will be incurred in apparatus and trainings are brought under the plan. the proposed outlay is as under. The plan will be of Rs. 1875 Lakhs for 2007-12

**(51) Govt. Collage PGBT - Nil**

**(52) Sport Activity (NDSI)**

Physical Activity improves body fitness, for teachers & students. This scheme provides the sport instructor salary. The plan will be of Rs. 13 Lakhs, and it has been provided in the year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 12.97 Lakhs.

**(53) Adult Education literacy**

State is providing education for all with special emphasis to illiterate or New Literate the provisions are as follows. The plan will be of Rs. 697.12 Lakhs for 9 lakhs illiterate, has been provided for year 2007-08 and for the year 2006-07 an outlay was Rs.897.18 Lakhs for 11.98 lakhs illiterate.

**(54) Best – Literary – Award -**

Education department has made provision, to provide ‘Best – Literary – Award’ to a person serving excellently in the field of literature in the country. The proposed allocation is as under. The plan will be of Rs. 3.5 Lakhs, and it has been provided in the year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 3.5 Lakhs.

**(55) Establishment of Madarsa Board –**

To make the urdu learning effective and to make it popular, the Board was established. The institution along with their religious development, engaged in school teaching are being recognized and provided one time grant, the plan proposal is as under, The plan will be of Rs. 50 Lakhs, and it has been provided in the year 2007-08 and an outlay of Rs. 20 Lakhs was made for 2006-07.

**(56) Establishment of Sanskrit Academy**

To make the Sanskrit learning effective and to make it popular, the Board was established. The Board is engaged in development of sanskrit language for which the infrastructure is to be developed. The board has proposed its plan for which provision has made, The plan will be of Rs. 50 Lakhs, and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

**(57) Chhattisgarh Bhasha Parishad -**

Chhattisgarh Academy has been established for the development of Chhattisgarh dialect and other program provisions mode are The plan will be of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs, and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.]

**(58) Award for Teachers -**

The best teacher with extraordinary caliber in the field of education will be awarded in the memory of Learned Littérateurs. The plan will be of Rs. 4.09 Lakhs. and it has been provided for year 2007-08 and an outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 4.09 Lakhs.

**(59) School Building fund management -Nil**

**(60) European Commission-**

The Government of Chhattisgarh under partner-ship program with European Commission as SPP program. the partner will provide the support on ongoing scheme and in few new scheme from primary to Higher Secondary level, and infrastructure will be strengthen to monitor the progress, it is 100% granted.

The plan will be of Rs 2408 Lakhs and it has been provided for the year 2007-08.

**CHAPTER - XII**  
**HIGHER EDUCATION**  
**SCHEME OF 2007-08**

**1. National Service Scheme.**

NSS is a centrally sponsored scheme in order to inculcate self disciplined life style, equality of all religions, environment protection and much more. For achieving these objectives, regular activities and special camps are organized. The number of students enrolled in the state has been increasing in the past two years. In 2004-05, 33 thousand were enrolled which increased to about 50000 in the year 2005-06. The target for the year 2006-07 is 75000. It is projected that this strength shall increase to 1,00,000 in 2007-08. The Centre Government has given its concurrence for the increase. Thus the expenditure for 2005-06 Rs 186.80; for 2006-07 Rs 256.80 lakh. The expenditure for 2007-08 is estimated at Rs 321lakh and 12.94 lakh.

**2. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University -**

There are five state universities functioning in the state of which three are old and two new universities were established in 2005-06. Of the three old universities one university- Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh is only one of its type in the whole of Asia and is solely dedicated to the cause of music. With the opening of Universities in private sector it is necessary that these old Universities be strengthened so as to enable them to have a competitive edge over the private universities. In the light of the above, Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University intends to start nursing courses, establish an Academic Staff College after getting due permission from U.G.C. and also in it's 40 years of existence its old building urgently needs renovation to be taken up on a war footing. For this work there is a need of Rs. 125 lakh in 2007-08. The budget provided was Rs.300 lakh in the year 2006-07.

**3. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur -**

Similarly for Guru Ghasidas University the budgetary provision for 2006-07 has been kept at Rs.150 lakh and it is projected at Rs.125 lakh for 2007-08. In both these Universities, University campuses were established in 2005-06 with a view to provide not only administrative facilities to the tribal students at their door step but at the same time also to ensure that enough job opportunities be made available to the students of that area. Keeping this in view job oriented courses were opened at these campuses. To achieve the objectives for which

these campuses were opened, it is necessary that infrastructure facilities are made available and for this Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 lakh were provided in the plan for 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. For 2007-08 it is projected at Rs.430 lakh for each of them under TSP.

#### **4. Indira Kala Sangeet University -**

For Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh the plan proposal for 2005-06 was Rs. 140 and 2006-07 Rs. 90 lakh respectively but the budgetary provision for 2005-06, 2006-07 has been Rs. 204.87 and 140 lakh respectively. The proposal for 2007-08 has been kept at Rs.175 lakh

#### **5. Arts Science & Commerce Colleges -**

Development and upgradation is a continuous process which require financial provision. For the infrastructural and intellectual development Rs. 2117.48 lakh had been granted in the year 2006-07. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 2471.85 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

#### **6. Ad-hoc Grant to Aided Colleges -**

Private sector plays an equally important role in providing the opportunity for higher education to the students in the State. In this respect at present there are 169 private colleges of which 16 receive regular grant, as they are Aided Colleges. The remaining colleges require need based grant, which is provided by the State Government. The ad-hoc grant for 2006-07 was Rs.100 lakh and it is estimated to be Rs.143.75 lakh for 2007-08. These colleges for purchase of books, providing clean drinking water etc, utilize such ad-hoc grants.

#### **7. SC/ST Scholarship -**

For students belonging to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe, there is a provision for providing free stationary @ Rs 50 per student and books worth Rs 600 for UG and Rs 800 for PG students. The number of students being benefited under the scheme is around 26000 for which an outlay of Rs 75 lakh was earmarked for 2005-06, Rs 100 lakh for 2006-07 and the estimated projection for 2007-08 is Rs 0.31 lakh.

#### **8. Development Grant to Universities -**

For development of universities in the year 2006-07 Rs. 13 lakh had been given. Under this scheme Rs. 16.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **9. Pt. Sunderlal Sharma Open University -**

In case of Pt. Sundar lal Sharma Open University the plan allocation for 2006-07 was Rs. 300 lakh but the budgetary allotment for the same period has been kept as Rs. 260 lakh. For 2007-08 Rs. 1000 lakh has been proposed.

### **10. Kushabhau Thakre University, Raipur -**

In case of the two new Universities, for Kushabhau Thakre University although the plan proposal was kept at Rs.150 lakh for 2006-07 but the budgetary provision has been Rs.550 lakh to carry out the infrastructure requirements. For 2007-08 this has been kept at Rs. 687.50 lakh.

### **11. CIMS, Bilaspur -**

CIMS an establishment which comes under Guru Ghasidas University Rs. 4200 in 2005-06 and 2000 lakh for 2006-07 budget provision has been made to complete the infrastructure obligations of the Government towards the institution. The plan proposal for the same period was kept at Rs.2200 and 2000 lakh. The proposed outlay for 2007-08 has been kept at Rs.4000 lakh.

### **12. Autonomous Colleges-**

Under this scheme for the betterment of various autonomous colleges Rs. 2.00 lakh had been granted in the year 2006-07. For the year 2007-08 Rs 2.5 lakh has been proposed.

### **13. Matching Grant for Development of College with and to UGC -**

Under this scheme budget kept at Rs. 1 lakh in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07. Rs 1.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **14. BPL Book Band Scheme -**

This novel scheme was introduced in 2005-06 to encourage students of general category whose parents are below the poverty line and aspiring to seek higher education. Such students are provided with books worth Rs 600 for undergraduate and Rs 800 for postgraduate students. Around 1200 students have benefited under this scheme in 2005-06 for which Rs 30 lakh was provided. The estimated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs 10 lakh and for 2007-08 it has been projected at Rs 12.5 lakh.

## **15. Promotion of Games -**

For the overall development of any student sports activities play an important role and for this proper infrastructure facilities need to be provided in government colleges. The scenario in most of the colleges is pathetic. There is no proper gym even in most developed college in the state. The playgrounds for the most popular sports are also lacking. Apart from the above, the host institution organizes intercollegiate and state level sports tournaments and the state government provides supportive grants. In the light of the above the plan outlay for 2006-07 has been Rs 23.10 lakh and for 2007-08 it is estimated to be Rs 25 lakh.

## **16. BPL Scholarship-**

These students are also paid scholarships viz. Rs 300 for UG and Rs 500 for PG students per month respectively.

A provision of Rs 63.8 lakhs in 2005-06 . for 2006-07 Rs 50.00 have been provided to benefit 1200 students at UG and 600 at PG level. The projection for 2007-08 is slated to be Rs 62.5 lakh.

## **17. Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalya Regulatory Commission -**

With globalization coming to stay, to cater to the more and more specific needs of the society, there is an urgent for highly specialized human resource in a variety of fields, which the existing state universities cannot cater to the demands. In this respect many foreign Universities and Industrial Houses, Philanthropists and business houses have shown keen interest to open Universities in the Private sector. But establishment of such private Universities need to be regulated so that they provide quality education and gullible public is not taken for a ride. It is against this backdrop a Regulatory Commission was established in 2005-06. Two private Institutions MATS and Dr. C.V.Raman have been accorded permission to set up Universities in the State. For 2006-07 a lump sum grant of Rs.30 lakh was given and for 2007-08 the expenditure is estimated at Rs.31.25 lakh.

## **18. Hindi Granth Academy -**

With a view to print original manuscript, texts of National Heritage and educational texts of College curriculum, Hindi Granth Academy was established in 2005-06. Rs.25 lakh was provided to meet out establishment expenditure. For the plan period 2006-07 again a sum of Rs.100 lakh was proposed . For construction of building/infrastructure an out lay for 2007-08 has been kept at Rs.31.25 lakh. In this respect efforts are on to seek central assistance as well.



## **19. Competitive Examination**

To ensure the participation of the students of the State in civil services of the country, a coaching institute with a capacity of 100 seats was started by the Government, which is run by a private organization for which an ad-hoc grant of Rs.49.80 lakh was provided during 2005-06 and for 2006-07 a demand of Rs.100 lakh was made of which 49.80 lakh was provided. The estimated expenditure for 2007-08 is at Rs.62.25 lakh.

## **20. Bastar Campus, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University -**

It was a dire need of the time to start universities campuses for the development Bastar region. Rs. 125 lakh and 180 lakh granted in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 225 lakh is proposed.

## **21. Surguja Campus-**

For the development of Surguja Campus budget kept at Rs. 125 lakh and 180 lakh for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Rs. 225 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08

## **22. Promotion of Games and Sports -**

To promote games and sports Rs. 3.88 lakh is proposed for 2007-08. It was Rs. 2.81 and Rs. 3.10 lakh in 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

## **23. Matching Grant for Development of College with & to UGC -**

Under this scheme Rs. 1.56 lakh is proposed for 2007-08. which was Rs. 1.25 lakh in 2006-07

## **24. Government Colleges -**

For the development of Government colleges budget provision was Rs. 834.91 for 2006-07. Rs. 1,043 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

## **25. Autonomous Colleges -**

Under this scheme for autonomous colleges Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed in 2007-08 which was Rs. 2 lakh in preceding year.

**26. Book Bank Scheme for ST Students -**

Rs. 55 lakh has been proposed in this scheme for the annual plan of 2007-08. It was Rs. 44 lakh in 2006-07.

**27. Construction of College Building -**

For increasing infrastructure under this scheme Rs. 187 lakh is proposed in 2007-08. It was Rs. 150 lakh in preceding year.

**28. Book Bank Scheme for SC Students-**

For the development of SC students under this scheme Rs. 60 lakh had been kept in 2006-07. In the annual plan of 2007-08 Rs. 130 lakh is proposed for this cause.

## **CHAPTER - XIII**

### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Directorate of Technical Education, Chhattisgarh, with the following objectives is committed to keep the State ahead in the field of development:

- Development of technically skilled human resources as per the requirements of the State and the Country.
- Proper development and coordination of technical and professional education.
- Proper exploitation and management of the available ground water, forests and mineral resources in the State.
- Use of technical knowledge in the development of Information Technology.

#### **PRESENT SCENARIO**

##### **1. POLYTECHNICS**

In the state of Chhattisgarh, presently, there are 10 Govt. Polytechnics offering Diploma in 15 disciplines, with a total intake capacity of 1765 students. Of these, 3 Girls' Polytechnics at Raipur, Jagdalpur & Rajnandgaon offer admission to 435 girls. Remaining 7 co-education Polytechnics are situated at Durg, Dhamtari, Khairagarh, Korba, Takhatpur, Raigarh and Ambikapur.

Apart from this there are 08 Private Institutions offering Diploma in Pharmacy with a total intake capacity of 465.

##### **2. ENGINEERING COLLEGES**

In the State, there are 15 Engineering Colleges with a total intake capacity of 4710 in 14 disciplines of Engineering & Technology. Of these, 03 Government Engineering Colleges at Raipur, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur have total intake capacity of 640. Of the remaining, 02 Autonomous self-financing Colleges offer 600 seats & 10 Private Engineering Colleges offer 3470 seats for admission in the first year.

### **3. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RAIPUR**

On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2005 the Government Engineering College, Raipur was elevated to the status of National Institute of Technology. NIT has started functioning from the session 2006-07.

### **4. CHHATTISGARH SWAMI VIVEKANAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BHILAI**

To ensure quality technical education, Chhattisgarh, Swami Vivekanand Technical University has been established at Bhilai. All the Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics are affiliated to this University, which has started functioning from the session 2005-06.

## **ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08**

### **1. Special Coaching Scheme for SC/ST Students**

To help the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes improve their academic performance, the scheme provides special coaching during evening classes. In the session 2005-06, 2995 students have been benefited by the scheme at the cost of Rs. 3.09 lakh. For the year 2007-08, it is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakh for this scheme.

### **2. Scholarships**

88 Merit Scholarships and 133 Merit-cum-means scholarships are provided to the students of Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics. Apart from this, 8 Merit scholarships are provided for the students of the State who are admitted to Engineering Colleges out side the State on the basis of their merit in PET. For this purpose, Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08.

### **3. Improvement of Library Services**

To keep the students aware of latest changes taking place in field of Engineering & Technology and to create an atmosphere conducive to research, it is proposed to establish a state-of-the-art library to cater the needs of the students and staff. The library will be connected to the other well established libraries through Internet and at the same time to all the Technical Institutions of the State. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

#### **4. Matching provision for scheme of Financial Assistance from AICTE/other Organizations**

Under various schemes of AICTE, Direct Central Assistance is provided to Government Engineering Colleges. Under the present scheme financial assistance is provided to cover the shortfall in a particular scheme. In year 2005-06, Rs. 5.57 lakh were spent under this scheme. In year 2006-07, Rs. 10.00 lakh have been provided for the scheme. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh for the year 2007-08.

#### **5. Upgradation & Strengthening of C.G.S.V. Technical University**

Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University Bilai has started functioning since the year 2005-06. For infrastructure development of the University, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh was provided in the year 2005-06 & Rs. 400.00 lakh have been provided in the year 2006-07. For the year 2007-08 it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 175.00 lakh for upgrading and strengthening of the Technical University.

#### **6. Drawing material & Stationery for SC/ST students**

Under this scheme, drawing material & stationery is distributed to SC/ST students of Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics. In 2005-06 a total of Rs. 18.44 lakh was spent under the scheme. In 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 22.20 lakh have been provided for this purpose. For the year 2007-08, it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh for this scheme which reduces financial burden of the students.

#### **7. Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education**

For a well planned growth of Technical Education, the importance of strengthening the Directorate of Technical Education can hardly be over emphasized. It is proposed to install MIS (Management Information System) connecting the Directorate to all the Engineering College & Polytechnics as well as to the Mantralaya also. For this purpose it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh in Annual Plan for the year 2007-08.

## CHAPTER – XIV

### SPORTS

#### Annual Plan (2007-08)

##### 1. Coaching to Player- continued scheme

To implement sports policy of Chhattisgarh successfully, during summer vacation a scheme has been introduced to ensure the active participation of school going mini minor, sub junior and senior level boys and girls in sports activity for accomplishing the target. The State Govt. is organizing district level and state level summer sports coaching camps of 21 days. In the year 2005-06, 4960 players were trained. In the year 2007-08 this number has increased to 6 thousand players. This is continued scheme and in 2007-08 State Govt. proposes to train minimum six thousand children to be taken as physical training target. For this Sport department has proposed the budget of **Rs. 60 thousand** for year 2007-08.

During 21 days state level summer sports coaching camp, elite sports person are trained. In this camp lodging, boarding and sports facilities are provided by Government. In the year 2006-07 rural area Jairam Nagar hostel the camp in which Wrestling, Football, Athletics, Volleyball, Archery and Softball games were included and 300 players were trained.

In the year 2007-08 we propose to organize the training camps from block level and to supply sports equipments to the players of districts for the whole year.

According to the sports policy the State Govt. wishes to take special initiative for starting the NIS (National Institute of Sports) certificate course in the state for making the back ground of the players, technical coaching for newly started games are to be taken into consideration under this scheme. Special emphasis is to be given to arrange training program up to block level and particularly in tribal project areas also.

##### 2. Rural Sports Meet- Continued Scheme

In order to encourage sporting talents from rural areas of the state, every year the Department of sports organizes rural sports tournament in nine different disciplines for children below 16 years of age. Initially tournaments are organized at district places. In the year 2005-06 from the 16 dist. 3 thousand players had participated. The winners of each district participate in the state tournament. In the year 2005-06 state rural sports was organized at Janjgir-Champa in which 700 players had participated.

For the year 2006-07 the rural sports meet will be organized after declaration of date of national rural meet by SAI.

For next session 2007-08 state sports department proposes to arrange this tournament up to block level in normal and tribal areas. Hence in next session for covering rural young 6,400 children and for this rural sports meet a budget of **Rs. 70 lakh** is required.

### **3. Women Sports Festival -Continued Scheme**

Every year sports festival is organized on all India level by Sports Authority of India to create awareness among the women for Sports. Holding such festival at state level is the responsibility of State Govt.

In Chhattisgarh State attention is given to identify the women's sports talents at block level. After the district/state meet the Chhattisgarh women sports team are sent to represent four National tournaments for 12 disciplines of sports. In the year 2005-06 from all the dist. 1993 women participated. In the year 2005-06 state level women festival had been organized at Bilaspur in which 700 women had participated.

For the year 2005-06 state organized "National Women Sports meet" in September 2005. SAI had given the chance to organize festival 2005-06. Hockey, Handball and Tennis were played. The festival was held on dated 23 to 26 November 2005. 22 State participated in the tournament.

In the year 2007-08 women sports festival will be organized from block level then district and then state level. For the National level participation 21 day coaching will be held. Then the troop will be sent to national tournament. 4 thousand women sports person are likely to participate.

For that proposed budget is of **Rs. 90 lakh** in year 2007-08.

### **4. Grant to various Private Sports Associations and Institutions-Continued Scheme**

In order to promote the various non-government sports associations and Institutions for organizing various sporting events and sending state teams to various national level competitions the department provides traveling fare and daily allowances to them. For the purpose in the year 2005-06 Rs. 25.00 lakh was provided by the Govt. Which was fully utilized. Every year the sports associations and their affiliation from sports departments are increasing. For the year 2006-07 the budget of Rs.60 lakh was provided. From that Rs. 15.00 lakh had been spent and many associations are yet to receive grants.

In the year 2007-08 dist. and clubs are increasing hence a budget of **Rs. 60 lakh** has been proposed.

#### **5. Talent search - Continued Scheme**

The aim of this scheme is to discover hidden sporting talents from the villages of Chhattisgarh and then provide them a platform through the rural sports meet to nurture these talents. In the year 2005-06 at gram panchayat level in school height hunt and speed hunt test has been conducted and 150 sports person had been marked and their interest has been developed by the department.

In the year 2006-07 in month of November and December this process will be repeated. In the year 2007-08 all the 146 block will be given money to identify the talents. A workshop will be conducted for selected players. In that workshop medical checkup, boarding, lodging and sports experts fee will be charged in budget of **Rs. 15 lakh**. Nearly 5 thousand players have been aimed to bring under this scheme.

#### **6. Incentives to Players - Continued Scheme**

To encourage the players in 2006-07 "Khel Calendar" had been prepared. According to that the players who cannot represent national level tournament can participate in wrestling, Judo, Taikwondo, Rubber boat show, weightlifting, netball, throwball etc.

So far 3000 players at district level and 2000 players at state level had benefited. State level marathon race is being organized. In the year 2005-06 Marathon race was organized at Janjgir-Champa in December 2005.

Khel Calendar 2007-08 will be implemented soon. In that 15 games and sports tournament will be conducted. From the Govt. level to encourage player's scholarship, track show, Life insurance, research work etc. the **Rs.100 lakh** has proposed and 4 thousand players are aimed to be benefited.

#### **7. State Sports Award -Continued Scheme**

Every year on the eve of National Sports Day the Birth Day of Major Dhyan Chand Department observes and arranges a grand gala celebration of State Sports Award ceremony. In this high profile award ceremony Honorable C.M. and other VIP/Ministers remained present to make this occasion historical and memorable on 29 August 2006. The 11 high level sports achievers were decorated with these Awards, Shahid Kaushal Yadav, Shahid Rajeev Pandey and Late Hanuman Singh Cash prizes of Rupees 18 lakhs were distributed. In the year 2006-07, 11 players have been awarded **Rs.18 lakh**.



In the year 2007-08 for the appreciation of the player at state level performance awards will be given to them also. Due to state, national and international award distribution **Rs.46 lakh** has been proposed in that 250 player will be given award.

#### **8. Youth Welfare Activities -Continued Scheme**

State Govt. arranges several activities for all round development of Youth of state under this head-

1. Adventure sports
2. Youth activities
3. Youth integration camp
4. Youth seminar/workshop
5. Youth training program
6. State level Sports Competition
7. Youth exchange programme are covered.

During last years adventure activities- Chhattisgarh rubber boat competitions were held. Distt. Level, State level youth festivals were organized every year and for state teams were sent to National Youth festival participation. During last years many times sports seminar, sports policy formation seminar sports policy review seminar and youth policy formation workshop were organized. From the month of September 2006 state level sports competition scheme was introduced and time to time state level different sports competition are being arranged. In future State level sports competition requiring much more budget for running Khel calendar smoothly Minimum 100 lakh Rs. only for Khel Calendar arrangement will be needed. In total **Rs.100 lakh** of Rs. needed for youth welfare activities 2007-08 session.

#### **9. Grant for Youth Commission -Continued Scheme**

The state is thinking towards effectively empowering the economic, social and cultural challenges for today's youth. And in order to perform a qualitative analysis of all the policies designed for the same, a youth commission is formed. In the year 2005-06 Yuva Ayog has benefited 3000 youths. In this year the budget of Rs. 20 lakh had been received and 4 thousand youth will be aimed to be benefited.

In the year 2007-08 Yuva Ayog state level and youth function and creative work of youth **Rs. 20 lakh** had been proposed.

## **10. Establishment of sports infrastructure -Continued Scheme**

The department of sports is making regular efforts to improve the infrastructure and facilities provided to the sportsmen of the state. Works of constructing an Astroturf at Jashpur, indoor stadium at Baikuntpur and Hockey stadium at Kondagaon are all in progress. Work on the project of constructing outdoor stadium at Kota and Pendra is underway. For the development of ground and their maintenance construction boundary wall exercise room construction of mini stadium etc. in the year 2005-06 Rs. 28 lakh had been spent.

For the year 2006-07 Rs. 30 lakh are available in the budget, which will be expended according to Chief Ministers announcement for development of play fields.

For the year 2007-08 budget proposed is **Rs. 30 lakh**

## **11. Demand No. 43-2204. Planning No. 5883-Late Maharaja PraveerChand Bhanjdev Cash Money Award**

During state festival, State Govt. have decided to award cash money of Rs. 1 Lakh each to 2 outstanding and promising player in Archery **Rs. 2 Lakh** is required for the purpose for the year 2007-08

## **12. Construction of International Cricket Stadium -Continued Scheme**

The talented and budding cricketers of the state are being deprived of international level exposure in the absence of an international cricket stadium in the state. For the same the state government has already started the construction of an international cricket in the state capital Raipur. Total cost of international cricket stadium will be Rs. 71 crore. Stadium Committee already spent Rs. 39 crores. During 2006-07, 15 crore available in the budget. For completing the stadium Rs. 17 crores are required during 2007-08.

## **13. Demand No. 67-4202 Project No. 8707 Hostel Construction**

Rs. 2 crores has been allotted in the budget for the construction of players hostel in Bilaspur, Raipur and Bhilai for the year 2006-07 but due to escalation of construction cost budget provision proposal for the year 2007-08 has gone up to **Rs. 2.70 laacs.**

**14. Demand No. 67-4202. Project No. 5908 Sports trainee's hostel**

Construction work of Sports training hostel is in progress at Bilaspur where sports persons will be lodged and imported sports training. Rs. 50 lacs have been allotted for the year 2006-07. The provisions for Rs. **50 lacs** for the year 2007-08 have been proposed.

**15. Demand No. 67-4202. Planning No. 5226 mini and outdoor stadium construction**

Additional grant for the construction of mini stadium at dist. Kabirdham and outdoor stadium in Tikrakala at Bilaspur dist. has already been completed. For the maintenance of the Stadium provision of **Rs. 10 lakh** is required for the year 2007-08.

**16. Demand No.68-4202.Planning No. 5226 Indoor stadium construction of sports premises.**

Rs. 834 lakh have been allotted in the budget for year 2006-07 for the construction of Indoor stadium at Kanker and sports premises at Korea and Baikuntpur but due to increase in construction cost additional grant of **Rs. 200 Lacs** is required in the year 2007-08.

**17. New Planning - Construction of Sports Authority of India Hostel and Playing fields/courts.**

Under Sports policy by Govt. of India there is a provisions of opening SAI hostel in every state. Under the scheme permission has already been granted to Raipur. Under the agreement hostel facilities and playing fields are to be provided by the State Govt. and other Sports facilities will be provided by SAI. By opening SAI hostel state players would be benefited. A grant of **Rs. 200 lacs** are required for the purpose in the year 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - XV

### ART & CULTURE

The region abounds in rich archaeological sites and cultural heritage points, right from the Palaeolithic upto the Historical period, varied fauna and flora, rich forests, fertile black soil, tropical red and yellow soils and rich mineral wealth. Since ancient times people from all over India have been coming to this place and settling down here. In the ancient times this area was first known as Dandakaranya and later on Dakshin Kosal. The art heritage of Chhattisgarh is very ancient and goes back to prehistoric period. The cave paintings of Kabra Pahad and Singhanpur are about ten thousand years old. The art history of this region starts from early Gupta period and it may be even older than that. The inscribed Vishanu icon of Malhar is of one hundred B.C. which belongs to pre Gupta period. Chhattisgarh has many important sites of archaeological importance. Malhar, Sirpur, Barsur, Dipadiha, Ratanpur, Rajim, Boramdeo are rich sites. Chhattisgarh is lucky as Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and tribalism all have flourished together in the region. We witness a beautiful cultural amalgamation and symbiosis of different cultures.

#### **The Policy of the State of Chhattisgarh for Promotion and Encouragement of Cultural Activities**

1. The State of Chhattisgarh will not announce or impose any cultural policy, it will identify, recognize, document, revitalize present and disseminate the continuing cultural traditions of local communities.
2. The State will not set up artificial boundaries between classical, folk, tribal, visual and performing metropolitan and rural arts. It will recognize and respect the transitions and bridges among these.
3. The State will promote textual as well as non-textual traditions, collection and documentation of tangible objects as well as recollection of intangible traditions, their *ex-situ* display as well as in situ revitalization.
4. The State will try to work around existing cultural landscapes, festivals and institutions, rather than create new ones to replace them.
5. Cultural impact assessments will be embedded as a component in the formulation and implementation of mega developmental projects.

- 6 The State will be a catalytic agent, to support and advance the traditional connection among communities, between their life and their arts, and between forms and functions of these arts. It will respect and nourish culture as essential to Eco-specific development strategies of communities, geared to resource management and subsistence. It will recognize culture as an essential ingredient in development. Effort will be made to recognize, embed and develop the cultural component in the programs of all Govt. departments, as culture is a component of all departments of life. Culture will not be reduced to a mere song and dance act, or to an exclusive concern of the Department of Culture.
- 7 The State will further cross disciplinary dialogues, inter institutional networking and decentralized field activity to replenish community identities.
- 8 The unique identity and polyvalence of the culture of Chhattisgarh will be promoted alongside its relationships and exchanges with cultural provinces and neighborhoods of adjacent states of Chhattisgarh. The community cultural identity and landscape of Chhattisgarh will be presented in the national and global perspective.
- 9 Bridges will be developed among dialects, and scripts will be developed for unscripted dialects. Relations will be promoted with hill and forest based communities from the newly formed states, and from other states of the country, and with indigenous tribal and analogous communities from other parts of the world.
- 10 Application and accumulation of knowledge will be treated as simultaneous rather than as isolated processes in culture.
- 11 The cultural programmes will be implemented through co-directed initiatives with local communities.
- 12 There will be a multi dimensioned cultural council with an interdisciplinary committee of advisers of eminence and it will be manned by people of high calibre, drawn from different arts and disciplines. This center will promote community specific cultural programmes with cross-disciplinary content, in hills and forests, in urban, suburban and rural areas.
- 13 Protection will be offered not only to monuments but also to important cultural and physical landscapes and attempt will be made to promote recognition of relict and associated landscapes as World Heritage sites.
- 14 Work will be undertaken on the mapping of bio-cultural habitat and socio-economic and intellectual background of the communities, and their relationships with other organic and inorganic communities, peopling the

surrounding landscape. Efforts will be made to salvage and encourage unique and vanishing oral and textual traditions of life-enhancing and elements of knowledge, skills and technologies, in their own habitats. A Directory of resource persons, who are repositories of such traditions, will be made. The resource persons will be assisted to train their peers, pursue their avocations, and market their products and services.

- 15 Tourism will be developed as a non-invasive instrument of biological, ecological and cultural conservation, and not as a bread and circus affair.
- 16 Chhattisgarh itself being treated as a living museum space, the in-situ and ex-situ exhibition and dissemination initiatives, will be designed as exercises in problem assessment and resolution, and not as passive displays.
- 17 Role of women in cultural resource development will be explored; children will be provided with cultural space and elbowroom; and cultural access will be promoted for the physically and mentally challenged.
- 18 The cultural programme will treat past, present and future as a dynamic continuum and not in isolation. Attempt will be made to get the communities to write their own, community, specially tribal history, in the background of environmental history, to provide a backdrop to the state's efforts to promote community well being and bounty. The relevance and contemporaneity of tradition will be examined in the context of modernity and progress.
- 19 Culture will neither be treated as a commodity nor as a product, but as a living ongoing process. Encouragement will be given to cultural research and literacy, appreciation and research, therapy and training, publication, counseling and advocacy. The linkages, connecting cultural strategies with poverty alleviation, livelihood security, inter group harmony and coexistence; will form planks for policies and programs.

The Department of Culture has undertaken different activities that include:

1. Maintenance and conservation of the heritage, ancient monuments and historic site of Chhattisgarh;
2. Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts;
3. Administration of Mahant Sarveshwardas Library, Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur, Bilaspur & Jagdalpur Museum and Purkhauti Mukangan;
4. Maintenance, preservation and conservation of the archival records;
5. Protection, conservation and documentation of cultural property;
6. Observation of different national and state festivals;

7. Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the fields of art and culture.

Thus, the functional spectrum of the Department is rather wide, ranging from generating cultural awareness at the grassroots level to promoting cultural exchanges at an international level. Along with programmes for the preservation of ancient heritage of the state, the activities of the Department encourage and disseminate a variety of contemporary creative arts as well. The Department's aim is to develop ways and means through which the basic cultural and aesthetic sensibilities of the people remain active and dynamic.

### **CULTURAL ACTIVITIES & BUDGET PROVISIONS (2005-06 TO 2006-07 AND PROPOSAL 2007-08)**

1. **Photography Cell :-** Photographic documentation and Videography of state protected monuments, archaeological sites, collection of antiquities and museum objects, and preparation of photography albums are being prepared by the department under this scheme/ In the year 2005-06 photographs of surveyed rock shelters were prepared and photographs of coin were prepared which are under display in exhibitions. In the session of 2006-07 photographic album of all archaeological excavated monuments and remains of Sirpur, distt., Raipur and up to the mark Photographic documentation will be done of the monuments and of the antiquarian remains of Bhoramdeo region. Photography and videography of Megalithic remains and pillars from protection point of view is proposed for the session of 2007-08. There was provision of Rs. 2.25 lacs for 2005-06 and Rs. 2.25 lacs to 2006-07 and proposing of Rs 3.00 lacs for 2007-08 year.
2. **Fair/ Festival/ Exhibition :-** The department of culture provides informations with regards is the culture Literary and archaeological activities to the public by organizing Fairs and Festivals. Exhibitions are being organised in the state and even beyond the State, Publicity of old cultural heritage is emphasized by the department through this media. This is a regular scheme, expenditure incurred Rs. 13.79 lacs against the provision of Rs. 14.00 lacs is for 2005-06 and Rs. 40.00 lacs to 2006-07 and proposing of Rs 44.00 lacs for 2007-08 year for 7 distt. place and Raipur division also.
3. **Research Seminars :-** Under this scheme the seminars on literary topics up to state label and on Archaeological topics up to state and national label seminars/symposiums are being organised by the department Indira Kala Music University, Khairagarh and Collector, Sarguja district has organised seminars/symposiums on archaeological topics. In the session of 2005-06 various symposiums/lectures will be organised for example symposium in

remembrance of Gajananmuktibodha in Rajnandgaon and in the remembrance of Amar Shaheed Vir Narayan Singh and late Shri Hari Thakur. symposiums have been organised Following the traditions in session 2006-07 organization of seminars/symposiums are proposed on literary and archaeological topics. Rs 10.56 lacs expenditure was incurred against the financial provision of Rs. 13.00 lacs during 2005-06 Again 13.00 lacs has allotted for 2006-07. Govt. proposed the requirement of 15.00 lacs for the year 2007-08.

4. **Excavation and Survey :-** Tahsil and village wise survey of exploration are being organised in all districts of the State under this scheme collection of scattered antiquities or cultural wealth and conservation works are executed on those sites/monuments which came in light through exploration and excavations. in 2005-06 Excavation work started at Sirpur and is still going on in 2006-05. Excavations at mound in Pathri (Distt. Bastar) and at mounds of Maheshpur (Distt. Surguja) is being propose in 2005-06 Rs. 20.91 lacs expenditure recorded against the provision of Rs. 21.00 lacs Rs. 50.00 lacs provision has made for 2006-07 and required of Rs. 50.00 lacs for the session 2007-08.
5. **Public Library :-** A public Library is running by the department in Mahant Ghasidas Museum building at Raipur. New books, journals, magazines are purchased for readers and researchers in various branches. special attention is being paid for Archaeological, Cultural & Literary fields. Deesing 05-06 the financial provision Rs. 15.00 lacs and the same provision made of Rs. 36.00 lacs provision has made for 2006-07 and required Rs. 36.00 lacs for 2007-08.
6. **Grant to NGI :-** Financial assistance as grant-in-aid given to collectors for archaeological associations. Archaeological and culture based activities and constructive works like survey, publication, exhibition, seminars are being performed through District Archaeological Association. propose in 2005-06 Rs. 15.00 lacs expenditure recorded against the Budget provision 2005-06 Rs. 15.00 lacs. and the same provision made of Rs. 15.00 lacs for 2006-07 and proposed 2007-08 Rs. 25.00 lacs only.
7. **Grant for Samaroh :-** Various ceremonies and functions Rajyotsav samaroh. Chakra Dhara Samaroh, independence Day, Republic Day Functions, state level Drama (Range Samaroh) National classical music Samaroh are being organised in each year. Budget provision for 2005-06 was of Rs. 84.00 lacs and for the session of 2006-2007 the provision of made of Rs. 120.00 lacs only. Amount of Rs. 150.00 has been proposed for the year 2007-08.
8. **Artist's Welfare Fund :-** Artist's help fund provides an assistance to the Artists and literary persons in the condition of serious sickness and after their death financial help is given to their families.



In 2005-06 a budget provision was made of Rs. 2.50 lacs and for 2006-07 there is a provision of Rs. 2.50 lacs while for provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs. has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

9. **Gazetteer, Statistics and Survey** :- Pay and allowances of the officers and the staff and search and survey is performed of archival records. Provision of amount Rs 8.44 lacs was made for 2005-06 and for this running session there is a provision of Rs. 8.47 lacs only while for the session 2006-07 proposed provisions is of amount Rs. 9.00 has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

**5377 Mukangan Museum** :- A site 20 km south east of Raipur is planned as an open air precinct on an almost plain land. This piece of land will provide a constantly a constantly shifting canvas for exhibitions showing the continuity of geological and archaeological resources, primitive tribal art and knowledge systems, the contemporary cultures and life sustaining practices in divers temporal and spatial zones.

Panels, charts, models showing different geological features, heritage sites, indigenous knowledge systems, herbal medicine, agriculture, irrigation etc. will form various components of the display. Flood history, tectonic history, vegetation history, life of the rivers and mountains, will have a place in the exhibition. To achieve this end steps have been taken to build Guest house, storage buildings, compound wall with stories of tribal mythological trails depicted in art, landscaping of the area and its demarcation in various zones for housing components like Khel Gudi, Orissa Rath, Bastar Ghoutul, Rajasthan house etc. Allotment of fund is required for further development works as per the plan budget provision amount Rs 100.00 lacs was made for 2005-06 and for the provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs 2006-07 and require to Rs 250.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

**3077 Multicultural Complex** :- Multicultural Complex is an institution where various types of cultural activities including exhibitions collection, display, organization of workshop will take place. Its name is 'Chhattisgarh Bahu Ayami Sanskriti Sansthan, Raipur'. This is registered institution and its executive body is being organized. Central Govt. is in principally agreed with the scheme and has sanctioned Rs. 5.00 Crore for this purpose land is also selected for construction of this institution at Raipur. The State and Centre will bear fifty-fifty percent expenditure. As the total cost of the project is around Rs. 10.00 Cr. so rest of the amount will be needed in next two year to complete this projects budgetary provision of Rs. 100.00 lacs only while for the session 2005-06, Scheme requires worth Rs. 150.00 lacs including 50% State share during 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - XVI (A)

### HEALTH

#### HEALTH STATUS:

Chhattisgarh's health status has shown steady improvement over the last five years since its creation. Nevertheless it remains one of the EAG states of northern India whose health status as adjudged by a number of indicators is weak.( see table 1 below).:-

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>National Average</i>	<i>Chhattisgarh Average</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>1</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>25.2</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>IMR</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>MMR</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>408+</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Child Malnutrition (Under 5)</i>	<i>52+</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>990</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Decadal Growth Rate</i>	<i>21.04</i>	<i>18.6</i>

The major influences on these basic health status indicators are the social determinants of health – levels of poverty and inequity, malnutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, access to gainful employment and levels of education. After these social determinants the next important determinant is the access to primary health care services backed by an adequate referral arrangement. In the social determinants there have been positive developments in some areas especially in the decadal increase in girls education, but in other areas like the nutritional status the situation remain grim. As regards access to primary health care services the state had to develop strategies to overcome the problems of geography- remote scattered habitations in forested and hilly areas, the socio-economic barriers, as well as cultural barriers – a diverse ethnic groups steeped in traditional practices some of which are valuable, but some of which prevented access to modern health care.

The state has done relatively better in the area of sex ratio and fertility control largely because of a better gender equity situation and increasing women's education.

Of these indicators IMR is most useful and reliable data is available annually from the SRS surveys and it is possible to co-relate with health service provision and access.

**A. Infant Mortality Rate:** The IMR was 79 in the year 2000 – at the formation of the state. It dropped to 77 in the year 2001, 73 in the year 2002 and to 70 in the year 2003. End 60 in 2004 As Par SRS Bulletin Apr 06. The rural IMR dropped in this same period from 95 in the year 2000, to 88 in the year 2001 to 85 in 2002 and 77 in the year 2003, and 61 in the Year 2004 (as Par Bulletin Apr 2006)

At the same time the all India total IMR had also declined from 70 to 62 – a decline of 8 points as compared to Chhattisgarh's decline of 10 points. The catch up is all the more dramatic in rural IMR where Chhattisgarh's rural IMR declined by 34 points over 5 years whereas all India rural IMR has fallen only by 5 points in this period (from 74 to 69). Chhattisgarh has started its statehood far behind national rural IMR – by 21 points and in three years has narrowed it to only 10 points.

This is an outcome of our two key strategies strengthening of routine sub centers services and the 60,000 strong community health volunteer workforce of the Mitani programme and if we persist with this we hope to have caught up or crossed the all India rural IMR figure. In contrast urban IMR, where sub-centers are weak and there is no Mitani programme has seen a rise of IMR from 49 in 2000 to 58 in 2001 (which is an artifact as the year 2000 figure was culled out of the unified sample with MP and could not have been accurate, and has since fallen by only two points to reach 56 in 2003 (with an unexplained dip to 51 in 2002)

We also note that the ratio of male to female IMR (a sensitive gender equity index) puts CG at an achievement level of 1.09 which is the fifth highest amongst all major states.

We hope to touch an IMR of 40 by the end of the plan period provided we are able to persist in both these key areas- strengthening routine sub-center services and continuing at the same pace with the Mitani programme.

On maternal mortality there are no figures available but in parallel to IMR we hope there has been a decline as some components like the provision of antenatal care would have increased in parallel. However since institutional care especially for obstetric emergencies have been slow to develop.

## **B. Health Care Services in Chhattisgarh :-**

According to 2001 census the total population of Chhattisgarh is 2.08 crore. Given the relatively poor penetration of the private health sector and the economic condition of the people one has to depend largely on public health system to deliver the health care services.

The public health system to do this has developed the following public health facilities:

### Public Health Facilities

Sr No	Items	No.
1	District Hospitals	16
2	Community Health Centers	117+16 Newly
3	Primary Health Centers	516+200 Newly
4	Sub Health Centers	4692
5	Urban Family Welfare Center's	16
6	Rural Family Welfare Center's	10
7	Civil Hospital	12
8	Urban Civil Dispensary	21
9	Leprosy Hospital	2
10	Poly Clinic	1

Below is brief description of the key health facilities and their status as of date:

#### Sub Health Centers :-

Sub centers are the most important peripheral govt. service unit providing primary health care services to the rural population of the state. According to the prescribed norms one sub center is established over 5000 rural populations in plains and on every 3000 population in tribal, backward and difficult areas. Total no. of SHCs are 4692. Out of these 2378 SHC buildings are running in govt. buildings. 201 SHC buildings are under construction. So there is urgent need to construct buildings for remaining 2113 SHC. Efforts are being made to provide govt. buildings to all these institutions.

#### Primary Health Centers :-

It is a very important govt. health institution in the rural areas where community comes to direct contact with the Medical Officer for getting the medical care services. The population norms for the establishment of primary health centers is, one for every 30,000 rural population in plains and on every 20000 rural population in tribal, backward and difficult areas. So far, the required numbers of PHCs on the population norms basis have been established out of which only 326 PHCs are functioning in govt. building, 38 buildings are under construction. Thus there is still a shortage of 152 buildings. So there is urgent need to provide buildings to these institutions.

### **Community Health Centers :-**

In order to develop an effective referral system so as to provide specialist treatment facilities to the rural masses very close to their dwellings, the establishment of community health centers at least in block level . Existing PHCs in the first stage was taken up. There are 32 block level PHCs in the state and 117 community health centers are functional in the state. 38 CHC buildings are functioning in govt. buildings, 10 buildings are under construction and there is a shortfall of 68 buildings. Efforts are being made to provide govt. buildings to these institutions.

### **District Hospitals :**

There are 16 district hospitals sanctioned but only 14 functioning as per norms. Another Two Will be sanctioned this year –2006-07

### **Manpower gaps in Facilities:**

In order to cater to the public health and medical needs of such geographically difficult tribal state the public sector in health has only 1852 doctors, 11,052 male/ female Paramedical staff and 1241 Technical staff available. The State is still lacking 1725 Doctors, 2239 Paramedical staff and 1425 Technical staff according to prescribed norms. This is a matter of great concern and it impedes the achievements of key goals.

### **NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM):**

This Mission is conceived as an umbrella programme subsuming the existing programmes of health and family welfare. Its goals now define the whole health sector's goals.

The main goals enunciated are:

- a. a commitment to provide effective health care to the rural population with special focus on 18 states.
- b. A commitment to increase public spending on health from 0.9% of GDP to 2- 3% of GDP.
- c. To ensure integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition etc
- d. Decentralize the management of health.

**The Ten components of NRHM sets out are :**

1. ASHA- Accredited Social Health Activist- which is the Mitandin programme in Chhattisgarh.
2. Strengthening sub-centers
3. Strengthening Primary Health center
4. Strengthening CHCs for first referral care
5. Making for a district health plan
6. Converging sanitation and hygiene under the NRHM.
7. Strengthening disease control programmes
8. Public private partnerships for public health goals including regulation of private sector.
9. New Health financing mechanisms.
10. Reorienting health/medical education to support rural health issues.

The NRHM would be including the entire family welfare programme under RCH-II as well as all the National Disease Control Programmes (Malaria, TB, Blindness, HIV leprosy etc.). The existing Mitandin Programme is also included in this Mission.

The programmatic goals for the tenth five year plan period have been set down in the table below:

**Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Monitorable Targets**

S.No	Items	Units	Targets	Present status of C.G.
1	<b>Birth Rate (Proposed</b>	per 1000 population	22	25.2
3	<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	per 1000 population	50	60
4	<b>Mother Mortality rate</b>	per lakh population	200	408 <sup>+</sup>
5	<b>Total Fertility rate</b>	No of Children	2.6	2.7
6	<b>Couple Protection rate</b>	percent	65	60.94
7	<b>Antenatal care</b>	percent	100	N.A
8	<b>Delivery through trained personnel</b>	percent	100	N.A
9	<b>Institutional Birth (against delivery through trained personnel)</b>	No of Children percent	25	N.A

Proposed Annual Plan outlay for 2006-07 for NRHM is Rs 17400 Lakh-inclusive of RCH-II the NRHM special initiatives, accelerating immunizations and all the disease control programmes.

Most of the NRHM funds would flow through the state and district health mission and only a part of it , especially the salaries component which would be part of the state plan.

### **Constructions of Buildings for Health Facilities( Capital Costs).**

These seven schemes given below relate primarily to capital costs for construction of health facilities. As may be seen from the table below the gaps are huge and therefore the present budgets only are a first step in the direction as per below

### **National Rural Health Mission: Reproductive and Child Health Component:**

The Reproductive and child health programme has been implemented in the state since formation of the state. The present programme includes all the components of maternal and child health services like child survival and safe motherhood, safe MTP services, family planning services, RTI/STI and AIDS. The aim of the programme is to see that every pregnant woman receives care at delivery, that every delivery is assisted by a skilled person and is preferably institutional, that every child is immunized and well nourished and received prompt care for ARIs, diarrhea and fever, that there is a referral service available for every patient needing emergency obstetric care or emergency neonatal care. The aim of the Reproductive and child health programme is also to include the confidence in the couple so that they can maintain sexual relationship without fear of pregnancy and contracting disease and they have the ability to plan and have a child when so desired. The couple is also looked after and treated for RTI/STI and AIDS .All Districts of the state are being covered under the programme.

For year 2006-07 following goals have been projected as under:-

<b>(i)</b>	<b>Birth Rate</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>(iii)</b>	<b>Total fertility Rate</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>(iv)</b>	<b>Skilled Safe Delivery</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>(v)</b>	<b>Ands</b>	<b>85</b>

The key to these services is through strengthening routine services in the sub-center and PHC with good referral back up provided by the CHC and district hospital.

Also to ensure access to these services and provide community level care by better community participation mediated and increased community awareness that would be ensured by the Care voluntary supportive workforce of the Mitandin programme.

As regards the availability of contraception methods/materials, it has been ensured that the target couple receive them from the places nearest to their residences. The programme is being run totally on voluntary basis. The target couples are given full choice to select any method of their liking. Sterilization, Laparoscope's, Tubectomy are very popular in the state as Laparoscope's have been provided to almost all CHCs. We hope to achieve a couple protection rate of 65% which would lead to a total fertility rate well below the national average.

Given below are the RCH achievements on certain key activities in the past.

**Physical achievements for Family Planning**

S. No	Year	Target/Achievement/Percentage	No. of Sterilization	Copper. T Users	Contraceptive Users	Oral pills Users
1	2004-05	Target	105026	117116	314558	181140
		Achievement	84131	83231	201420	122911
2	2005-06	Target	122924	118853	314236	194550
		Achievement	124499	107198	286331	188189

**Physical achievements for RCH Programme(Immunizations)**

S. No	Year	Target/Achievement/Percentage	TT Pregnant Lady	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles
1	2004-05	Target	658722	591034	591034	591034	591034
		Achievement	503920	447876	448562	490156	453746
2	2005-06	Target	663356	600609	600609	600609	600609
		Achievement	660076	626905	626835	639191	617241



## **F. National Rural Health Mission : National Disease Control Programmes:**

### **National Blindness Control Programmes :-**

Under the National Blindness Control programmes, Eye treatment facilities are being provided in all District/Civil Hospital, all medical colleges & all CHCs. There are 7 mobile units in the State. All District Hospitals, Medical Colleges & 18 CHCs have been covered under Intra Ocular Lens surgery facilities. Medical College Raipur has Eye Bank facilities. In year 2004-05 the Department has achieved target of 80000 cataract surgeries against target of 80000 cataract surgeries. Thus achievement was 80 percent. 90 % cataract surgeries has been made through Intra Ocular Lens Implantation Method. In year 2005-06, 100 % target has been achieved against the target of 84000 cataract surgeries. Efforts have been made to achieve target of 450 cataract surgery per lakh population against current rate 300 / lakh population.

### **National Leprosy Control Programme :-**

Leprosy is more prevalent in Chhattisgarh than in other states of India. So the aim of this programme is to detect patient and treat them with 'Multi Drug Therapy' and to bring down the prevalence rate below 1 per 10000 population. With sincere efforts of Health Department, prevalence rate is brought down to current level of 1.99 per ten thousand in 2005-06 from 6.01 per ten thousand in 2003-04. The number of patients 'Released From Treatment' (RFT) As on 2005-06 are 12519 as against 18034 in 2004-05.

### **National AIDS Control programme:-**

AIDS is a dreaded disease that has no cure at present. AIDS is not much prevalent in this state. But the State has adopted various steps to check the disease. National AIDS Control programme is a cent percent centrally sponsored programme that has been continued from the formation of the state (November 2000) Under this programme various achievements are as follows:-

- (a) 2 major blood banks (Bilaspur and Raipur) and 9 district level blood banks are functional now. 4 more District Blood Banks planned
- (b) Two Zonal Blood Testing Centers are operational.
- (c) State Blood Transfusion Council has been formed.
- (d) 9 District STD Clinics has been started- to be expanded to all.
- (e) Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers (VCTC) has been started in 9 districts. Being expanded to all.
- (f) Targeted Intervention Programmes in all districts.
- (g) and one more STD Clinic to be started.
- (h) Secondary School AIDS- Education Programme to be launched soon.

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

Under this Centrally Sponsored Programme free drug course treatment are being provided by **DOTS Providers**. 16 TB Centers, 62 Treatment Units and 287 Microscopy Centers are providing TB cure facilities in the State. This centrally Sponsored Programme is funded 100% by the Central Govt. and non plan expenditure is borne by the State Govt. T.B. is one of the most serious disease and according to National Survey 216 per lakh population is suffering from T.B. in the State, of which 80 per lakh population are new smear positive T.B. patients. If these patients are not treated in time each patient will create at least 10 to 15 new T.B. patients per Year. The objective of the programme is to search 70 % of the patients and to cure 85% of them. The State has achieved 85% cure rate which is good as per National Target. Number of patients cured were 6678 in 2005-06.

### National Malaria Control Programme :-

Malaria is very prevalent in the State. To control Malaria, 'National Malaria Control Programme' is being implemented all parts of state. This Programme is 50% centrally sponsored scheme. Central Govt. provides assistance to the tune of 50% in the form of Malaria preventive medicine, equipment and provision of insecticide. Under Malaria Control Programme Chloroquine Tablets are being provided to all hamlets; 54000 'Mitanins' and 1928 'Link Volunteers are engaged to provide preventive and curative services.

Positive cases of malaria found in year 2003-04 were 194419 and 98.7 % patients (19'891) were treated. Similarly in 2004-05 out of 176929 positive cases and 98% patients (173726) patients were treated.

### Past Financial Performance –

#### Vital Financial Statistics about State Health Societies- Past Performance

(Figures in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name Of Society	Fund Received for 2005-06	Actual Expenditure for 2005-06
1	2	3	4
1	<b>Aids Society</b>	429.5	671.65
2	<b>Blindness Control Society</b>	209.50	220
3	<b>Leprosy Control Society</b>	48.42	130.94
4	<b>Malaria Control Society</b>	825	825
5	<b>RCH Society</b>	79.85	66.15
6	<b>TB Control Society</b>	360	312
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1952.27</b>	<b>2225.74</b>

## SUB-CENTERS

There are nine schemes which deal with establishment and supplies costs of sub-centers in the Plan. They are all mutually complementary to each other and to staff salaries for male multipurpose workers and their supervisors in the non-plan budget. Currently no scheme provides for sub-center building construction. This year the increased amount requested reflects increased costs of the sub-centers, the increase in number of sub-centers by 874, the filling up of vacancies that has happened and is happening and the expanded drug kit planned for the sub-centers.

- 1      19-2210    620      Sub Health Center**  
Establishment, Drugs and Equipment for urban sub-health centers  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 124 lakhs and expenditure was 29 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1052 lakhs. This has been increased to 928 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1215 lakhs.
- 2      19-2211    621      Additional Sub. Health Center :**  
Establishment, drugs and equipment in sub-centers fully paid by govt of India- under central sector..  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 270 lakhs and expenditure was 287 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 4142 lakhs. This has been increased to 4872 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 5939 lakhs.
- 3      41-2210    9812      Establishment of Sub Health Centres**  
Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses. The scheme is being funded by state and central govt. both. (50:50)  
Sub-centers in tribal Plan area: establishment  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 77 lakhs and expenditure was 35 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 81 lakhs. This has been increased to 4 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 94 lakhs
- 4      41-2210    9812      Establishment of Sub Health Centres**  
Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses. The scheme is being funded by central govt. Sub-centers in tribal Plan area: establishment

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 147 lakhs and expenditure was 107 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 171 lakhs. This has been increased to 14 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 198 lakhs

**5      41-2210    9812      Establishment of Sub Health**

Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses. The scheme is being funded by State govt. Sub-centers in tribal Plan area: establishment

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 191 lakhs and expenditure was 145 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 227 lakhs. This has been increased to 36 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 262 lakhs

**6      64-2210    9812      Establishment of Sub Health Centres**

Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses. The scheme is being funded by state and central govt. both. (50:50)

Sub-centers in tribal Plan area: establishment

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 27 lakhs and expenditure was 5 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 27 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 31 lakhs

**7      64-2210    1228      Rural Health Centre & Dispensaries**

Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 166 lakhs and expenditure was 158 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 154 lakhs. Due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 178 lakhs

**8      64-2210    9812      Establishment of Sub Health Centres**

Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 15 lakhs and expenditure was 14 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 24 lakhs. This has been increased to 9 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 28 lakhs

**9 64-2210 636 Sub Health Centres**

Provision for the salaries, office expenses, medicines, equipments, instruments, and other expenses. The scheme is being funded by central govt.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 8 lakhs and expenditure was 4 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 182 lakhs. This has been increased to 174 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 210 lakhs

**Primary Health Centers:**

There are six schemes under which funds flow to primary health centers. Other than this there are salaries under the non-plan budget and also under the establishment costs of Family Welfare schemes. Also some of the primary health centers have been upgraded in CHCs but salaries may still be drawn from this head. The main increase in this would be due to increased staff with sanctioning of new set up and increased cost of consumables to increased patient turnover. The increase is spread out over the following schemes.

**1 19-2210 2777 Primary Health Centres (BMS).**

Provision for the establishment, salaries, instrument and medicine for the patients in urban and rural govt primary health centres.(General and TSP)

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 475 lakhs and expenditure was 443 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 2000 lakhs. This has been increased to 1525 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 2310 lakhs

**2 41-2210 6951 Opening of 3 mini Primary Health Centres**

Provision for the salaries and equipments in the mini primary health centres in tribal areas.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 8 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 4 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 5 lakhs

**3 41-2210 1351 Primary Health Centres:**

Provision for the salaries, other contingencies, and drugs in primary health centre.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 6 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 7 lakhs. This has been increased to 1 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 8 lakhs

- 4      **41-2210    2777    Primary Health Centres.**  
For the establishment, salaries, instrument and medicine for the patients in urban and rural govt primary health centres.(SCP).  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1200 lakhs and expenditure was 1249 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 2007 lakhs. This has been increased to 807 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 2318 lakhs
- 5      **64-2210    2779    Primary Health Centres.**  
For the establishment, salaries, instrument and medicine for the patients in urban and rural govt primary health centres.(SCP).  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 333 lakhs and expenditure was 288 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1070 lakhs. This has been increased to 737 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1236 lakh
- 6      **64-2210    2779    Primary Health Centres.**  
For the establishment, salaries, instrument and medicine for the patients in urban and rural govt posit primary health centres.(SCP).  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 11lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

#### **Community Health Centers (CHCs):**

There are four schemes under this area. However some of the funds for primary health care centers and for family welfare establishment costs are also utilized here. The increase in staff at this level consequent to the new set-up would be the main source of increase other than capital costs.

- 1      **19-2210    5998    CHC (General and TSP)**  
Provision for the establishments, office expenditure ,equipments, instruments, and medicines in community health centres. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1200 lakhs. This has been increased to 1200 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1386 lakhs

- 2      19-4210    5998      CHC (General)**  
 Provision for the establishments Machinery Equipments for community health centres.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 200 lakhs and expenditure was 184 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 500 lakhs. This has been increased to 300 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 578 lakhs
- 3      41-2210    5988      Establishment of CHC (TCP)**  
 Provision for the salaries ,office expenses, medicines , equipments, diet and other expenses in community health centres of special component areas.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 245 lakhs and expenditure was 245 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1577 lakhs. This has been increased to 1332 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1821 lakhs
- 4      64-2210    6159      Establishment of CHC (SCSP)**  
 Provision for the salaries ,office expenses, medicines , equipments, diet and other expenses in community health centres of special component areas.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 130 lakhs and expenditure was 110 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 130 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 150 lakhs

**District Hospitals and Civil Hospitals:**

These Thirteen schemes are largely for the district hospitals, civil hospitals and 4 existing and one proposed regional diagnostic centers. There are some heads representing capital costs within this six.

- 1      19-2210    1473      Distt. Hospital:**  
 Provision for the salaries, medicines and diet for the patients and equipment of the district hospitals of the urban areas.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 771 lakhs and expenditure was 325 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1377 lakhs. This has been increased to 606 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1590 lakhs.

**2 19-2210 1491 Strengthening of Blood Banks & Health Services in District Hospital**

Provision for the salaries, equipment and medicines of the blood banks of urban district hospitals.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 195 lakhs and expenditure was 148 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 186 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 215 lakhs

**3 19-2210 1491 Strengthening of Blood Banks & Health Services in District Hospital for charged**

Provision for the charged

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 3 lakhs and expenditure was 1 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 3 lakhs This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 3 lakhs

**4 19-4210 1473 Distt. Hospital:**

Provision for the equipment of the district hospitals of the urban areas.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 500 lakhs and expenditure was 483 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 200 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 231 lakhs

**5 19-4210 1491 Strengthening of Blood Banks & Health Services in District Hospital**

Provision for the equipment of urban district hospitals.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 100 lakhs and expenditure was 100 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 100 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 116 lakhs

**6 41-2210 2950 Establishment of 100 bedded Hospitals.(TSP)**

Provision for the establishment (salaries) and grants for assistance and establishment for the 100 beds hospitals.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 110 lakhs and expenditure was 23 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 50 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 58 lakhs



- 7      **41-2210    5988      Strengthening of Blood Banks (TSP)**  
 Provision for the Instruments, machines, and Medical equipments for the blood banks.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 7 lakhs and expenditure was 4 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 7 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 8 lakhs
- 8      **41-2210    6950      Opening of 30 bedded Hospital**  
 Provision for only salaries of the staffs.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 13 lakhs and expenditure was 3 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 5 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 6 lakhs
- 9      **41-2210    7642      Upgradation of District Hospital.**  
 Provision for the salaries, office expenses, diet, medicines, instruments, equipments and purchase of vehicles under the TSP plan in district hospital.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 717 lakhs and expenditure was 429 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 938 lakhs. This has been increased to 221 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1083 lakhs
- 10     **41-2210    6949      Upgradation of 100 Bedded Hospital**  
 Provision for the salaries, office expenses, diet, medicines, instruments, equipments and purchase of vehicles under the TSP plan in district hospital.  
 This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 0 lakhs
- 11     **41-4210    1473      Distt. Hospital: (TSP)**  
 Provision for the equipment of the district hospitals of the urban areas.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 100 lakhs and expenditure was 100 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 100 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 116 lakhs
- 12     **64-2210    5988      Stengthening of blood bank (SCSP)**  
 Provision for the equipment of the district hospitals of the urban areas.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 3 lakhs and expenditure was 3 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 5 lakhs. This has been increased to 2 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 6 lakhs

**13 64-2210 7642 Upgradation of District Hospital (SCSP)**

Provision for the equipment of the district hospitals of the urban areas. Budget provision for 2005-06 was 2 lakhs and expenditure was 1 lakhs. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 2 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 2 lakhs

**Constructions of Buildings for Health Facilities( Capital Costs).**

These fifteen schemes given below relate primarily to capital costs for construction of health facilities. As may be seen from the table below the gaps are huge and therefore the present budgets only are a first step in the direction.

**Facilities, Infrastructure Position in State**

S.No.	Institution	No. of Institutions	Govt. buildings	Buildings under construction	Buildings to be constructed
1	Sub Health Center	4692	1558	201	2933
2	Primary Health Center	517	326	58	133
3	Community Health Center	117	38	20	61
4	Civil Hospital	15	15	1	10
5	District Hospital	16	12	4	2
6	CMO Office Building	16	16 (old bled.)	0	16

**1 64-4210 1209 Construction of Primary Health Centre under Rural**

Scheme:

Only for the construction work in primary health centre under rural scheme.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 60 lakhs and expenditure was 60 lakhs.

Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 132 lakhs. This has been increased to 72 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 152 lakhs

- 2      64-4210    5056      Construction of Buildings for CHC.  
 Provision for the construction for the community health centres  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 38 lakhs and expenditure was 38 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 182 lakhs. This has been increased to 144 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 210 lakhs
- 3      64-4210    5687      Safe Maternity Centre.  
 Provision for the construction for the Safe Maternity Centre  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 50 lakhs and expenditure was 50 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 40 lakhs. This has been increased to 0 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 46 lakhs
- 4      67-4210    4177      Maintenance of urban Dispensaries  
 Provision for the construction for the Maintenance of urban Dispensaries  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 20 lakhs. This has been increased to 20 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 23 lakhs
- 5      67-4210    1171      Development of Rural Family Welfare Centres  
 Provision for the construction for the Development of Rural Family Welfare Centres  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 12 lakhs. This has been increased to 12 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 14 lakhs
- 6      67-2211    926       Maintenance of Postmortem Buildings  
 Provision for the construction for the Maintenance of Postmortem Buildings  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 8 lakhs. This has been increased to 8 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 9 lakhs
- 7      67-4210    4144      Construction of Building for Hospitals & Buildings  
 Provision for the construction for the Construction of Building for Hospitals & Buildings  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 225 lakhs and expenditure was 225 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 615 lakhs. This has been increased to 390 lakhs due to increased cost of establishment of these centers and more sub-centers. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 710 lakhs

- 8      67-4210    4143      Construction of Primary Health Centres (BMS).  
Provision for the construction of the primary health centres for the  
infrastructure  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 606 lakhs and expenditure was 606  
lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 346 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 400 lakhs
- 9      67-4210    5056      Construction of Primary Health Centres (BMS).  
Provision for the construction of the Construction of Primary Health  
Centres (BMS). for the infrastructure  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 280 lakhs and expenditure was 280  
lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 265 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 306 lakhs
- 10     67-4210    5687      Safe Maternity Centre.  
Provision for the construction for the Safe Maternity Centre  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 200 lakhs and expenditure was 200  
lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 86 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 99 lakhs
- 11     68-4210    395        Construction of Hospital building under TSP.  
This is for the construction of the civil hospitals and 100 bed hospitals in  
the tribal districts. Construction is ongoing.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 409 lakhs and expenditure was 409  
lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 316 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 365 lakhs
- 12     68-4210    4143      Construction of Primary Health Centres (BMS).  
Provision for the construction of the primary health centres for the  
infrastructure  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 671 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 775 lakhs
- 13     68-4210    5056      Construction of Primary Health Centres (TSP).  
Provision for the construction of the Construction of Primary Health  
Centres (BMS). for the infrastructure  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 635 lakhs. This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 733 lakhs

- 14      68-4210    5687      Safe Maternity Centre.  
Provision for the construction for the Safe Maternity Centre  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 200 lakhs and expenditure was 200 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 42 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 49 lakhs
- 15      68-4210    5057      Addition of beds in hospitals  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 413 lakhs and expenditure was 413 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 510 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 589 lakhs

### **Material Supplied by Govt. of India For Family Welfare Programme**

- 1      19-2211    2498      Supply of conventional Contraceptives.  
Provision for the distribution related expenditure of contraceptives supplied by the central govt in the form of kinds.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 644 lakhs and Supply was 946 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 644 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 744 lakhs
- 2      19-2211    4510      Mass education  
Provision for the distribution related expenditure of contraceptives supplied by the central govt in the form of kinds.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 11 lakhs and Supply was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 11 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 13 lakhs
- 3      19-2211    6106      Universal Immunization  
Provision for the vaccine and immunization related articles in the form of kinds provided by the govt of India under family welfare scheme.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 6106 lakhs and Supply was 34 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 600 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 693 lakhs

## **Disease Control Programmes.**

These thirteen schemes represent central contributions and/or corresponding state shares that flow through the budget for National Disease Control Programmes. Some of the following are actually received from the central government in kind.

- 1      19-2210    77            Blindness  
For Establishment ( salaries, TA. stationary),and medicines : for the control of blindness. The programme component is from the Blindness control Programme.  
Annual Target was 80,000 cases of cataract to be operated and this was achieved.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 20 lakhs and expenditure was 6 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 10 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 12 lakhs
  
- 2      19-2210    2818        Filaria.  
Provision for the salaries and establishment and other expenses under Filaria control programme staffs.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 10 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 10 lakhs. This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 12 lakhs
  
- 3      19-2210    4244        Malaria.  
Provision for the equipment under the Malaria eradication programme (General).  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 10 lakhs and expenditure was 10 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 10 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 12 lakhs
  
- 4      19-2210    5572        Sikel Cell.  
Provision for the equipment under the Sikel Cell.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 124 lakhs and expenditure was 118 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 166 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 192 lakhs
  
- 5      19-2210    5573        Grant to Red Cross Sikel Cell.  
Provision for the equipment under the Grant to Red Cross Sikel Cell.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 13 lakhs and expenditure was 12 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 15 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 17 lakhs

- 6      19-2210    6729      Aids control Programme.  
Provision for the equipment under the Aids control Programme.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 23 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 27 lakhs
- 7      19-2210    6765      Aids control Programme.  
Provision for the equipment under the Aids control Programme.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 100 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 116 lakhs
- 8      19-2210    4244      Malaria Central Sponsored.  
Provision for the equipment under the Malaria eradication programme  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs
- 9      19-2210    858       Leprosy Control Programme :  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 52 lakhs and expenditure was 16 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 52 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 60 lakhs
- 10     41-2210    1104      Control of Goiter:  
Provision for the IEC activity, drugs, and equipments.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 3 lakhs and expenditure was 1 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 3 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 3 lakhs
- 11     41-2210    4245      Malaria.  
Centrally sponsored scheme , 50% shared by state govt, provision for the  
establishment equipment and office expenditure under the malaria  
eradication programme.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1006 lakhs and expenditure was 874  
lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 291 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 336 lakhs

- 12      41-2210    1104      Control of Goiter: (Central)  
 Provision for the IEC activity, drugs, and equipments.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 3 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 3 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 3 lakhs
- 13      64-2210    4245      Malaria.  
 Centrally sponsored scheme . 50% shared by state govt. provision for the  
 establishment equipment and office expenditure under the malaria  
 eradication programme.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 51 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 51 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 59 lakhs

### **Training and IEC:**

- 1      19-2211    336      Auxiliary Nursing Midwife & Health Visitors  
 Establishment and programme costs of the Auxiliary Nursing Midwife &  
 Health Visitor that is functional at  
 Rajnadgaon,Baster,Sarguja,Raigarh,Dhamtri.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 145 lakhs and expenditure was 108  
 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 171 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 198 lakhs
- 2      19-2211    1007      Regional Family Welfare Training Centre  
 Provision for staff payment and Other Miscellaneous.. for Regional  
 Family Welfare Training Centre  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 65 lakhs and expenditure was 28 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 50 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 58 lakhs
- 3      19-2211    2880      Multipurpose Worker Scheme Male .  
 Provision for the salaries, stipend , instruments and other expenses of the  
 MPWs training scheme.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 101 lakhs and expenditure was 62  
 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 88 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 102 lakhs.



- 4      41-2210    3463      Training of Female Health Worker  
Provision for the training related expenditure (salaries and office expenditure) for the female health workers.(TSP) At Jashpur Distt. Only. Budget provision for 2005-06 was 25 lakhs and expenditure was 1 lakhs. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 23 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 27 lakhs
  
- 5      64-2210    1929      . Training of Dais  
Provision for the Manday of the Training of Dais scheme. Budget provision for 2005-06 was 4 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 4 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 5 lakhs
  
- 6      64-2210    8440      . Health education and Sanitation education  
Provision for the Mandey of the Health education and Sanitation education  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

**Others Schemes :**

- 1      19-2211    1508      District level Staff (Pay & Allow.)  
Provision for the salaries, equipment, and other contingencies expenses of family welfare programme has been made under this scheme. Budget provision for 2005-06 was 563 lakhs and expenditure was 483 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 254 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 293 lakhs
  
- 2      19-2211    1508      District level Staff Charged  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 2 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 2 lakhs
  
- 3      19-2211    3704      State Level Family Welfare Organization.  
Provision for the salaries and equipment for the state level family welfare staffs supported by the central govt.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 108 lakhs and expenditure was 82 lakhs. Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 157 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 181 lakhs

- 4      19-2211      2703      Direct Expenses (POL ) Transportation.  
 For the establishment and equipment and proper functioning of the family welfare programme supported by central govt.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 6 lakhs and expenditure was 6 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 7 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 8 lakhs
- 5      19-2211      2703      Direct Expenses (POL ) Transportation.  
 For the establishment and equipment and proper functioning of the family welfare programme supported by central govt.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 226 lakhs and expenditure was 136 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 194 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 224 lakhs
- 6      19-2210      5534      Grant for Health Mitanin Health Scheme  
 Provisions for the training , materials, monitoring and supervision of the Mitanin Programme.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 40 lakhs and expenditure was 40 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 40 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 46 lakhs
- 7      41-2210      5534      Grant for Health Mitanin Health Scheme  
 Provisions for the training , materials, monitoring and supervision of the Mitanin Programme.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 60 lakhs and expenditure was 60 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 60 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 69 lakhs
- 8      64-2210      5534      Grant for Health Mitanin Health Scheme  
 Provisions for the training , materials, monitoring and supervision of the Mitanin Programme.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 15 lakhs and expenditure was 15 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 15 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 17 lakhs
- 9      19-2210      5688      C.M. Medicine Peti  
 Provision for the mukhiya mantri dawapeti bag , containers, and drugs and refilling of the drugs.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 250 lakhs and expenditure was 249 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 250 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 289 lakhs

- 10     41-2210     5688     C.M. Medicine Peti  
 Provision for the mukhiya mantri dawapeti bag , containers, and drugs and refilling of the drugs.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 190 lakhs and expenditure was 180 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 190 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 219 lakhs
- 11     64-2210     5688     C.M. Medicine Peti  
 Provision for the mukhiya mantri dawapeti bag , containers, and drugs and refilling of the drugs.  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 60 lakhs and expenditure was 58 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 60 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 69 lakhs
- 12     19-2210     6725     European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 482 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 557 lakhs
- 13     19-4210     6725     European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 699 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 807 lakhs
- 14     41-2210     6725     European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 45 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 52 lakhs
- 15     41-2210     6725     European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 366 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 423 lakhs
- 16     41-4210     6725     European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 532 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 614 lakhs

- 17     64-2210    6725            European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 116 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 134 lakhs
- 18     64-4210    6725            European Commission State Coordination  
 Provision for the European Commission State Coordination  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 168 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007 08 at least 194 lakhs
- 19     19-2210    5687    Safe Maternity Centre Scheme  
 Provision for the Medicine and equipments.(  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 50 lakhs and expenditure was 50 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 50 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 58 lakhs
- 20     41-2210    5687    Safe Maternity Centre Scheme  
 Provision for the Medicine and equipments  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 20 lakhs and expenditure was 19 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 40 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 46 lakhs
- 21     64-2210    5687    Safe Maternity Centre Scheme  
 Provision for the Medicine and equipments  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 10 lakhs and expenditure was 5 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 10 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 12 lakhs
- 22     19-2210    662     Integrated Child Development  
 Provision for the salary, Medicine and equipments  
 Budget provision for 2005-06 was 49 lakhs and expenditure was 49 lakhs.  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 90 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 104 lakhs
- 23     19-2210    6730    Healthy Panchayat Prog  
 Provision for the Prize  
  
 Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 82 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
 for 2007-08 at least 95 lakhs

- 24 19-2210 5026 Monetary Assistance/Grant in Aid for the formation of 'C.G.Rajya Bimari Sahayata Nidhi'. Provision for the financial assistance to the seriously ill or critically ill patients belong to the state.(75% funded by state and 25% by the GOI )  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 200 lakhs and expenditure was 150lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 200 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 231 lakhs
- 25 41-2210 5481 Extension of Health Services [Art. 275(1)]  
Provision for the Extension of Health Services [Art. 275(1)]  
  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 100 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 100 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 116 lakhs
- 26 41-2210 658 Integrated Child Development Services  
Provision for the salary, Medicine and equipments  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 103 lakhs and expenditure was 105 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 31 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 36 lakhs
- 27 41-2210 5208 State Level ' Rogi Sahayata Kosh  
Provision for the State level assistance for the patients of tribal and special components.  
  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs
- 28 41-2210 5867 Primary Health Services Fund (BMS)  
Provision for the Primary Health Services Fund (BMS)  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs
- 29 41-2210 9360 Establishment of Jeevan Jyoti Mobile Dispensary.  
Provision for the salaries, office expenses medicines, instruments and grant in aid for Jeevan Jyoti mobile dispensary.  
Budget provision for 2005-06 was 82 lakhs and expenditure was 59 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 93 lakhs. . This needs to be increased for 2007-08 at least 107 lakhs

30 64-2210 5207 Primary Health Services Fund  
Provision for the Primary Health Services Fund

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

31 64-2210 5208 State Level ' Rogi Sahayata Kosh '  
Provision for the State level assistance for the patients of tribal and  
special components.

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

32 15-2210 5178 Honorarium for doctors  
Provision for the Honorarium for doctors

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 1 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

33 82-2210 5178 Honorarium for doctors  
Provision for the Honorarium for doctors

Budget provision for 2005-06 was 2 lakhs and expenditure was 0 lakhs.  
Budget provision for 2006-2007 is 1 lakhs. . This needs to be increased  
for 2007-08 at least 1 lakhs

## **CHAPTER - XVI (B)**

### **INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHY**

Directorate of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Chhattishgarh through its subordinate institutions provides health and medical services, implements all national programmes of health and make sure the availability of quality teaching and training in Ayurveda/Homoeopathy/Unani medical systems. For the implementation of the above mention acts a government autonomous Ayurveda College with 110-bedded Hospital, Six 30-bedded District Ayurveda Hospitals, 634 Ayurveda Dispensaries, 06 Unani Dispensaries, 52 Homoeopathic Dispensaries, 01 Government Ayurveda Pharmacy, 01 Drug Testing Laboratory and Research Center for testing the quality of Ayurvedic medicines and research is available in the state.

In the state, teaching institutions under the private sector are being encouraged. There are two Ayurvedic Colleges, three Homeopathic colleges, One Unani and One Naturopathy, & Yoga College functioning in the Private Sector. There are 54 manufacturing units registered under the Drug controller, there is a Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy also. Out of 06 District Ayurvedic Hospitals three are in their own building whereas out of 692 Ayurvedic/Homeopathy/Unani dispensaries 267 are in its own building, the rest 425 are running either in Janpad /Gram Panchayat Bhawan or in rented building.

Government Ayurvedic College is being upgraded to the status of a model College. The Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy is being strengthened so that the state dispensaries may get more quality medicines. With a view to enhance the quality of medicines and research in the field of Ayurveda a Drug Testing Laboratory & Research Center is also being strengthened.

With a view to expand the Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy two Ayurvedic, one Homeopathy College as well as an Ayurvedic University is proposed. To improve and provide the facilities of these systems of treatment to the common mass it is proposed to establish 200 Ayurvedic, 100 Homeopathic & 50 Unani new dispensaries in the state. These dispensaries will require a Doctor, Compounder, Woman health worker, dispensary servant & a cleaner for each dispensary.

**SCHEMES OF 2007-2008****(1) 460****CREATION OF POST OF AYURVEDIC SPECIALISTS IN REST HOSPITAL**

An amount of Rs. 333.07 lack has been proposed for the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) for the creation of 407 posts, for, establishing 15 AYUSH Centers, 22 Pancha Karma Treatment facility centers and 24 Specialty Clinics in the District Allopathic Hospitals CHC/PHC under the Central Govt. scheme. However there was no allocation for this plan during 2006-2007.

During the financial year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 333.07 lack is proposed for the above mentioned plan of which an amount of Rs. 123.54 lakh has been proposed for tribal sub plan (TSP) and Rs. 64.64 lack for Scheduled casts sub-plan (SCSP).

**(2) 4286****STRENGTHENING OF DISM&H**

A total sum of Rs. 100.00 lack has been put forth in order to strengthen the Directorate in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012).

Computer, Furniture, Photocopy Machines and vehicles will be purchased under this scheme, to equip the Directorate. During the financial year 2006-07 an amount of Rs.3.96 Lakh was allocated for this purpose.

In 2007-08 it proposed to allocate an amount to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

**(3) 461****STRENGTHENING OF DIVISIONAL & DISTRICT AYURVEDA OFFICES**

A total sum of Rs. 480.00 lack has been proposed for the 11th five year plan (2007 & 2012) to strengthen the District Ayurveda Office. Out of Which Rs.30.00 Lakhs has been allocated for each District Office, of state for strengthening the infrastructure.

The amount can be utilized for the purchase of Computers, Furniture, and Equipment for Office Automation in every district officer under this scheme.

However there was no allocation for this plan during 2006-2007.



Of the 16 district offices 6 district offices will be allocated Rs.5.00 lakh each for strengthening its infrastructure base during the financial year 2007-08. Out of this 10.00 lakh of the (TSP) and 10.00 lakh for the (SCSP).

**(4) 4194**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACY**

There is a Govt. Ayurveda Pharmacy running in the state manufacturing ayurvedic medicine which are supplied to the 634 state Govt. Dispensaries and 07 Hospitals. To take advantage of the medicinal plants found in the state, development of pharmacy has been proposed.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the strengthening of the pharmacy.

During the financial year 2006-07 an amount Rs.8.00 Lakh was spend for this purpose.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2007-08.

**(5) 469**

### **IMPROVEMENT OF AYURVEDIC COLLEGE**

There is a Govt. Ayurvedic College running in the state. For the development of Ayurveda System and to provide medical facilities to the public welfare two new Ayurvedic colleges is being proposed to be started during the Eleventh plan. An amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose.

**(6) New Scheme**

### **STRENGTHENING OF HOMOEOPATHY COLLEGE**

Presently there are three Homoeopathy Colleges which are running in the private sector. It is proposed to open two new Homeopathy colleges in the state during the eleventh plan period. A sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose.

**(7) New Scheme**

**GRANT AND AID TO HOMOEOPATHY COLLEGE/AYURVEDA BOARD**

During the Eleventh Plan period a sum Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being provided as grant and aid for the homoeopathy colleges/ayurveda board.

However there was no allocation for this plan during 2006-2007. Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08 for this purpose.

**(8) 5684**

**SPECIAL PLAN FOR PANCHKARMA TREATMENT**

An amount of Rs. 924.00 has been proposed for creation of the facility of special treatment of panchkarma in 42 new centers. However an amount Rs. 5.00 Lakh each currently running centre has been allocated, thus a total Rs. 110.00 lakh is allocated in total for the purpose. During the Eleventh plan period a total amount of Rs. 1034.00 Lakh has been proposed.

However during the financial year 2006-07 Rs. 32.50 Lakh was allocated for this purpose.

In the TSP Rs. 132.00 lakh has been proposed for the 06 new Panchkarma Treatment Center, under the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) of which Rs. 44.00 lakh has been allocated to be utilized in the financial year 2007-08.

In the SCSP Rs. 132.00 lakh has been proposed for the 06 new Panchkarma Treatment Center under the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ). Of which Rs. 44.00 lakh has been allocated to be utilized in the financial year 2007-08

**(9) 101-0801-(460, 4810,4760)**

**STRENGTHENING OF AYU/HOMEO/UNANI HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES WITH PROVISION OF MEDICINE**

An amount of Rs. 4203.75 lakhs has been proposed for providing medicines to the existing 692 Dispensaries, One 110 bedded hospitals, Six 30 bedded hospitals, 10 New Ayurveda Hospitals & 350 new dispensaries. Of the total amount it is proposed to allocate Rs. 75000.00 for each Dispensaries during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan.(2007-2012 ).

During the financial year 2006-2007 an amount of Rs. 157.50 Lakhs were spent for this purpose.

However during the financial year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 840.75 lakh is being proposed.

Under the TSP an amount Rs. 1290.00 lakh has been proposed for 259 running Dispensaries and 85 new Dispensaries in the eleventh plan of which Rs. 258.00 Lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2007-2008.

Under the SCSP an amount Rs. 858.75 lakh is being proposed for 159 running Dispensaries and 70 new Dispensaries in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ) of which Rs. 171.75 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

#### **(10) New Scheme**

#### **PLAN FOR PROVISION OF DAI KIT**

#### **(11) New Scheme**

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF UNANI COLLEGE**

An amount of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been proposed to open a Unani College in the state during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012).

#### **(12) 469**

#### **POST GRADUATE SCHEME IN AYURVEDIC COLLEGE**

During the Eleventh Five year plan an amount Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been proposed for 06 New P.G. subjects in Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur.

However during the financial year 2006-2007 there was no allocation for this purpose.

Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

#### **(13) 460**

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES**

During the Eleventh Five Year plan an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh is being proposed to open 200 New Dispensaries each @ Rs. 4.00 lakh to provide Ayurvedic treatment in remote areas of the state.

However during the financial year 2006-2007 Rs.11.78 Lakhs were provided for this purpose.

Of the 200 new dispensaries 100 are in General sector there by proposing an allocation of Rs. 400.00 lakh, of which Rs.40.00 lakh is being proposed for 10 New dispensaries in the financial year 2007-2008.

Under the TSP an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed to open 50 new dispensaries during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012). & Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 5 New Dispensaries during the financial year 2007-08.

Under SCSP an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 50 new dispensaries in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ). & Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 5 New Dispensaries during the financial year 2007-08.

**(14) 4810**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMOEPATHY HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES**

During the Eleventh Five Year plan an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is been proposed to open 100 New Dispensaries each @ Rs. 4.00 lakh to provide Homeopathy treatment in remote areas of the state.

However during the financial year 2006-2007 there was no allocation for this purpose .

Of the 100 new dispensaries 50 are in General sector there by proposing an allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakh, of which Rs.40.00 lakh is been proposed for 10 New dispensaries in the financial year 2007-2008.

Under the TSP an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed to open 25 new dispensaries during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012). & Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 5 New Dispensaries during the financial year 2007-08.

Under SCSP an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 25 new dispensaries in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ). & Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 5 New Dispensaries during the financial year 2007-08.

**(15) 476**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF UNANI HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES**

During the Eleventh Five Year plan an amount of Rs. 200.00 lack is been proposed to open 50 New Dispensaries each @ Rs. 4.00 lakh to provide Unani treatment in remote areas of the state.

However during the financial year 2006-2007 there was no allocation for this purpose.

Of the 50 new dispensaries 25 are in General sector there by proposing an allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakh, of which Rs.8.00 lakh is been proposed for 2 New dispensaries in the financial year 2007-2008.

Under the TSP an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed to open 10 new dispensaries during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012). & Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 3 New Dispensaries during the financial year 2007-08.

Under SCSP an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed to open 15 new dispensaries in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ).

**(16) 460**

### **STRENGTHNING OF AYURVEDIC COLLEGE HOSPITAL**

An amount of Rs. 450.00 lack has been proposed for Strengthening the Ayurvedic College Hospital in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year scheme (2007-2012 Yr.). During the financial year 2006-07 the allocation for this purpose was Rs.9.56 Lakhs.

During the financial year 2007-2008 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lack has been proposed for this purpose.

**(17) 460**

### **STRENGTHNING OF DISTRICT AYURVEDIC HOSPITALS**

During the Eleventh Five Year plan period a sum of Rs 650.00 Lakhs has been proposed for strengthening ayurvedic Hopitals at district level. During the plan period 10 new Dispensaries are proposed to be opened and an amount of Rs. 200 Lakhs is been proposed @ of Rs.20.00 Lakh each. An amount of Rs.450.00 Lakhs has been proposed for the development of existing 06 district ayurveda hospitals. However during the financial year 2006-2007 there was no allocation for this purpose.

During the financial year 2007-2008 an amount of Rs.35.00 Lakhs has been proposed for establishment of a new hospital and strengthening of 1 existing hospital.

Under TSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012).Rs. 225.00 lack has been proposed to open 05 new Ayurvedic Hospitals and Rs. 45.00 lakhs for strengthening of 03 existing Ayurvedic Hospitals & however an amount of Rs. 20.00 lack has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

Under SCSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012) Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.5.00 Lakhs has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08 for this purpose.

**(18) 101-0801(460, 4810, 4760)**

### **CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS & DISPENSARY BUILDINGS**

During the Eleventh Plan period an amount of Rs.5920.50 Lakhs has been proposed of the construction of 10 new Ayurvedic hospitals, 200 Ayurvedic, 50 Homoeopathy and 50 Unani Dispensaries and 376 Ayurvedic, 27 Homoeopathy and 04 Unani existing dispensaries. Rs. 6.50 Lakhs has been proposed for each dispensaries and Rs.100.00 Lakhs for each Hospital Building.

However during the financial year 2006-07 there was no allocation for this purpose.

During the financial year 2007-2008 a sum of Rs.624.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Under TSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012.), an amount of Rs. 652.50 lakhs has been proposed for 85 Ayurvedic Dispensary's Buildings, and 01 Hospital Building, during the financial year 2007-2008 Rs249.50 lack has been proposed.

Under SCSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan(2007-2012) Rs. 652.50 lakh has been proposed for 85 Ayurvedic Dispensary's Buildings of which Rs149.50 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

**(19) 5553**

### **DRUG TESTING LABORATORY & RESEARCH CENTRE**

An amount Rs. 1295.60 lakh has been proposed for Drug Testing Laboratory & Research Center in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ).

During the financial year 2006-2007 the allocation for this purpose was Rs.64.73 lakhs.

Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

**(20) 5683**

### **ISM CELL IN DISTRICT ALLOPATHIC HOSPITAL**

An total amount of Rs.588.00 Lakhs has been proposed for AYUSH Wing. Of which Rs. 553.00 lack has been proposed for the 15 running Ayush Wing @ Rs. 07.00 Lakhs and Rs. 35 Lakhs for establishment of a new Ayush Wing during the eleventh five year plan.

However during the financial year 2006-2007 there was no allocation for this purpose.

Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

Under TSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012 ) Rs. 308.00 lakhs has been proposed. During the financial year 2007-08 for 07 units an amount of Rs. 49.00 lack has been proposed.

Under SSCSP during the eleventh five year plan (2007-2012) Rs. 70.00 lakhs Of which Rs. 14.00 Lakhs has been proposed during the financial year 2007-08.

**(21) 5711**

### **ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM**

During the eleventh five year plan period an amount of Rs. 12.50 lack has been proposed for enforcement mechanism.

However during the last financial year 2006-2007 an amount of Rs.2.50 Lakhs was allocated for this purpose.

**(22) 5712**

### **SPECIALITY CLINIC**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012).an amount of Rs. 10260.00 lakhs has been proposed. Of which Rs. 360.00 Lakhs for 24 centers (@ Rs. 03.00 lakhs per year and Rs. 9900.00 lack has been proposed to open 450 new centers.

However during the last financial year an amount of Rs.420.00 Lakhs were allocated for this purpose.

During the financial year an amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Under TSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan(2007-2012 ). Rs. 3226.00 lakhs has been proposed for opening of 145 new units and 12 existing units of which Rs. 136.00lakhs has been proposed to open 10new units and 12 existing units for the financial year 2007-08.

Under SCSP in the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan(2007-2012 ). Rs. 1715.00 lakhs has been proposed for opening of 65 new units and 06 existing units of which Rs. 68.00 lakhs of which it has been proposed to open 5 new units and 6 existing units for the financial year 2007-08.

**(23) 5713**

### **CONTINUE MEDICAL EDUCATION**

During the Eleventh five year plan an amount Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed for continue medical education programme.

However during the last financial year an amount of Rs. 17.00 Lakhs were allocated for this purpose.

**(24) 5485**

**HOME REMEDIES KIT**

**(25) New Scheme**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY**

During the Eleventh five Year Plan an amount Rs. 1800.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of Ayurvedic University.

Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

**(26) New Scheme**

**AYURVED GRAM**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012).Rs.7500.00 lakhs has been proposed for concept of Ayurved Gram.

**(27) New Scheme**

**MOBILE VAN**

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs.320.00 lakhs has been proposed mobile van facility for Remote Areas to provide ayurvedic medical facilities.



## CHAPTER - XVI (C)

### MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Directorate of Medical Education is the Administrative Authority for smooth functioning of all Medical & Dental Colleges and attached Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Schools and Nursing Colleges, to develop medical manpower and to ensure that medical education and teaching hospitals receive adequate attention and proper facilities for research work in the various branches of medicine. This Directorate works under the control of the Director, Medical Education.

#### Functions:

The functions of the directorate are :-

- To conduct undergraduate M.B.B.S., B.D.S., and Paramedical courses.
- To conduct Postgraduate courses in the various branches have Medicine and Dentistry and super specialty.
- To provide routine and Specialized Medical Facilities.
- To engage in the research activities in the field of Medicine & Dentistry.
- To participate in the various National Health Programmes.
- To recommend the issuance of Essentiality Certificate to private organization/ trusts/societies for opening Medical, Dentistry, Physiotherapy Colleges and Schools of Nursing, Para-medical, Para-health, Pharmacy and Radiography

#### Services

1. To provide Specialist Medical Care to people through hospitals.
2. To impart Medical Education to undergraduates, P. G. and Super Specialties through Medical Colleges.
3. To provide training in Para-medical courses like nursing and sanitary Inspectors through Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals.
4. To recommend the issuance of essentiality certificate to private/ organization/ trusts! societies for opening medical, dentistry and Nursing colleges and schools of nursing, Para-medical, Para-health, pharmacy and radiography.
5. In-service training to develop super-specialties, teachers from the level of Senior Lecturer and above are sponsored for post graduation. Staff Nurses are sent for B.Sc./M.Sc./ nursing courses. College teachers are sponsored for various national and international conferences, which help them to keep themselves abreast of developments in their fields. They are selected for

various fellowships and studies depending upon availability of suitable persons. In service trainings are arranged for Medical Officers & Para-medical Staff of the State Health Service.

**State has various medical education institutions, under state enactment and control.**

**A. Government Medical Education Institutions**

**The State Government is financing Two Medical Colleges & Hospital:-**  
1.Pt.J.N.M.Medical College,Raipur/2.Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Memorial Hospital. Raipur/3.Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur/4.Maharani Hospital. Jagdalpur/ 5.Govt. Dental College, Raipur

**Proposed Government Medical Colleges:**Government Medical College, Raigarh

**B. Private Medical Institutions Medical College :** Existing Nil  
**Desirability & Feasibility Certificate issued:**Christian Medical College,Dhamtari

**C. Dental Colleges: Existing:**Dental College, Rajnandgaon/Rungata Dental College, Durg/Maitri Dental College, Bhilai  
**Desirability & Feasibility certificate ISSU:** Barphani baba Dental College, Bilaspur

**D. a) B.Sc.NURSING INSTITUTES Existing:-**1.Chandulal Chandrakar Memorial Hospital, Nehru Nagar, Bhilai/ 2.College of Nursing, Dhamtari/ 3. Govt. College of Nursing, Raipur/4. Gracious College of Nursing, Sunder nagar, Raipur/5.Holly Cross Hospital College of Nursing, Ambikapur/6.Maitri College of Nursing, Anjora, Durg/7.Mother Teresa college of Nursing, Kumhari, Durg/ 8.Shreyas College of Nursing, Supela, Bhilai/ 9. Shri Shankracharya College of Nursing, Hudco, Bhilai.

**Desirability/Feasibility/Certificates Issued:** 1/Shri Rautpura Sarkar International University, Raipur(Anusha Memorial College, Raigarh)/2.Jain Academy of Technical Science, Rajnandgoan.

**b) Existing:-School of Nursing Institution: Desirability/feasibility Certificates issued:** 1.Modern Medical Institute School of Nursing, Raipur 2/ Chandulal Chandraker Memorial, Hospital & College, Raipur;

## **E. PHYSIOTHERAPY**

- a) **Desirability/feasibility Certificates issued** :1.Chhattisgarh Handicapped Training & Research Centre,Raipur 2. Pt.J.N.M.Medical College, Raipur(Autonomous Body); 1. Sai Kripa Sikshan Samity,Durg

## **F. THREE YEARS COURSE MEDICAL COLLEGES**

### **G. PARAMEDICAL INSTITUTES**

- a). **Existing at Medical College:** Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur  
b). **Existing at District Hospitals:-**1.Raipur/ Bilaspur/ Raigarh / Jagdalpur/ Ambikapur/Durg/Rajnandgoan  
c) **Desirability/feasibility Certificates issued**

### **II. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP HIGH TECH INSTITUTIONS:**1. ESCORT HEART COMMAND CENTER, Pt. JNM MEDICAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR./2. AYUSHMAN ENDO SURGERY CENTER, Pt. JNM MEDICAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR.

### **I. REGIONAL CANCER CENTER**

A Government of India aided high tech institution with all most modern facilities for cancer treatment.

### **J. HIGH TECH ART OF STATE BLOOD BANK, BABA SAHEB AMBEDKAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, A DIVISION OF Pt. JNM MEDICAL COLLEGE RAIPUR.**

### **K. RESEARCH PROJECTS:** World Diabetic Foundation

### **L. DIAGNOSIS CENTRE:** Diagnosis centre at pt. J.N.M. Medical college Raipur recommendation of 11th Finance commission.

1. Government of Chhattisgarh with Escorts Heart and Research Centre New Delhi and Ayushman Endo Surgery New Delhi has established Two Centers with mutual MOU in Medical College Hospital Campus which are providing cardiac care and Endoscopy surgery respectively in these centres. The patients have been benefited by this combined afford.
2. With the provided budget CT scan, Colour Doppler and Ventilator are purchased which has improved the diagnostic facilities and is beneficial for quick and early management of patients.

3. A Cancer unit is independently functioning in the hospital with modern equipments for cancer cure like Cobalt Machine. Brachytherapy and Mammography are purchased and installed. These instruments are very helpful for not only the patients of State but also to the patients of surrounding States Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
4. Due to customs and habit of tobacco chewing, the incidence of Cancer of mouth is prevalent in the Chhattisgarh. The Government of Chhattisgarh is planning to enhance the facilities of Cancer Hospital Raipur and have established Regional Cancer Centre at Raipur which will also benefit the surrounding States.
5. Tele Medicine is a new health technology which has potential to link hospitals, doctors and patients with communication and information technology for developing tele consultation, tele education, sharing of patient's records and hospital management etc. The Medical College, Raipur is linked with various reputed Health Institutions of the Country along with different District Hospitals of the State for providing the services.
6. A proposal for establishing Nephrology Unit in Medical College Hospital is under progress. The Government of Chhattisgarh is having final correspondence with internationally recognized institution of Chennai Transplant Centre.
7. To provide better and modern treatment facilities to the employees of the Government of Chhattisgarh, the State Government has recognized many centers outside the State as referral center where the employees can receive treatment which is reimbursed. There is proposal to establish a cardiology and cardiopulmonary unit in Medical College, Raipur.

The Directorate of Medical Education is engaged in the development, planning, upgradation and research in Health & Medical Education in Chhattisgarh. The prospective programme to integrate Medical Education in such a manner so that the Medical and Health Services are manned with highly skilled manpower both in curative, diagnostic and paramedical sphere.

**Following scheme are Functioning with the Department:**

1. **1352-Medical College :-**  
Govt. of Chhattisgarh establish a new Paediatric Surgery Deptt. in Medical College, Raipur for this purpose Rs. 130.12lacs has been allotted during current financial year 2006-07 and an amount of Rs. 130.12lacs is proposed for year 2007-08.

- 2. 5386-Medical College Raigarh:**  
The State Government has decided Establishment of Medical College at Raigarh. During the Financial Year 2005-06 Rs.25.00 lakh was Provided for Establishment no expenditure during the year 2005-06. The government has also sanctioned RS.25.00 lakh for Establishment Medical College, Raigarh in the Financial year 2006-07 and has proposed Rs. 1.00 lakh for the Establishment of the Medical College, Raigarh for financial year 2006-07 and Rs. 25.00 Lacs token amount proposed for 2007-08.
- 3. 1352-Medical College:**  
One Govt. Medical College at Raipur. During the Financial Year 2005-06 RS.500.00 lakh has provided, out of which RS.497.07 lakh for purchase of Equipment. The government has also sanction RS.957.50 lakh for purchase of equipments in the financial year 2006-07 and has proposed RS. 957.50 lakh for the purchase of equipments for College in the financial year 2007-08.
- 4. 5689- Medical College, Jagdalpur**  
In collaboration with National Mineral Development corporation the Govt. of chhattisgarh has established a Medical College in the remote tribal area of Bastar. (To persuade this ambitious plan the Government is planning to establish Medial College at the Capital of Baster i.e. Jagdalpur. For this ambitious plan Government is going to built the Medical College) in the same campus of established Maharani Hospital Jagdalpur, having patients admission capacity of 300 beds. The allotted a budget of RS.1500.00 lakh for the financial year 2005-06 and provided Rs. 400.00Lacs for the Year 2006-07 and proposed RS.1800.00 lakh for the Financial Year 2007-08.
- 5. 5873-Up gradation of Blood Bank:**  
Only One Blood Bank in Medical College Raipur. During the Financial Year 2005-06 Rs.17.25 lakh has provided, out of which Rs.17.09 lakh has been utilized for blood Bank Up gradation. The government has also sanctioned Rs.18.25 lakh for up gradation of Blood Bank in the financial year 2006-07 and has proposed Rs.18.25 lakh for the blood bank in the financial year 2007-08.
- 6. 1353-Medical College and Attached Hospital :-**  
One Govt. Medical College and attached hospital at Raipur. During the Financial Year 2005-06 Rs.150.00lacs has provided, out of which Rs.145.00 lakh spent for purchase of Equipment. The government has also sanctioned Rs.500.00 lakh for purchase of equipments in the financial year 2006-07 for has proposed and Rs. 500.00Lac for the purchase of equipments for Hospital in the financial year 2006-07 and for the Financial year 2007-08 Rs. 500.00Lacs proposed.

7. **1353- Medical College Hospital, Jagdalpur:-**  
A new Medical College have established in Jagdalpur attached to Maharani Hospital to meet the expenditure for function the college an amount of Rs. 250.00 lacs has been allotted for the year 2006-07 and an amount of Rs. 1000.00lacs has been proposed for financial year 2007-08.
8. **1915-Dental College:**  
The Government Dental College, Raipur was established in the Year 2003. During the Financial Year 2005-06 RS.604.75 lakh were Provided for Establishment and Equipments. Out of which RS.227.85 lakh was utilized for Establishment of Dental College. The government has also sanctioned RS.444.05 lakh for Establishment and purchase of equipment for Dental College in the Financial year 2006-07 and has proposed RS.100 lakh for the Establishment and purchase of equipments for the Dental College financial year 2006-07. The Dental College has got permission for forth year Admission in Academic year 2006-07. The Govt. has decided to built new campus of Dental College adjacent to existing pt. JNM. Medical College, Raipur for this purpose MOU have been signed with Govt. of C.G. with National Building Construction Corporation for construction of Dental College Building, Hospital, Hostel and Staff Quarter within stipulated period Govt. has Administrative sanctioned RS.2676.00 lakh for this construction. For the Financial Year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 444.05 Lacs proposed for this purposed and also Rs. 1276.00Lacs proposed for construction.
9. **2216- B.Sc. Nursing College :-**  
Before current financial year the College was under administrative control of Directorate health services. The College has transferred to this Directorate from current financial year and allotted Rs. 12.90Lacs for the year 2006-07. The proposal for 2007-08 is also Rs. 12.90 Lacs.
10. **4968-11-Stipend to ST/SC Students:**  
One Govt. Medical College at Raipur. The PG ST/SC Students of the Medical College will be provided stipend, for this purpose during the Financial Year 2005-06 for Stipend of TSP RS.27.23 lakh and for SCP RS.29.70 lakh has provided, out of which RS.26.82 lakh for TSC and RS.21.00 lakh for SCP has been utilized. The government has also sanction Rs.35.00 lakh for Stipend of SCP Students and RS.24.00 lakh for Stipend of TSP Student in the financial year 2006-07 and has proposed RS.35.00 lakh for Stipend of TSP Student and Rs.24.00 lakh for Stipend of SCP Students of Medical College in the financial year 2006-07.

## CHAPTER - XVI - D

### CONTROLLER OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Grand No. 19 on Head of Account 2210-06-102-0101

Grand No. 19 on Head of Account 2210-06-104-0101

1. The Food & Drugs Administration Chhattisgarh functioned as to implement the Drugs & Cosmetics Act. 1940 and Rules 1945, The Food Adulteration Act. 1954 and its Rules, Drugs & Magic Remedies ( Obj. Advt.) Act. Drugs Price Control Order, And other Act. and Rules made by the Govt. of India time to time in the State.

2. (1070-Plan) ,

Annual Plan year 2005-06 Outlay 60.95 Lakhs expenditure 15.56 Lakhs and Annual Plan 2006-07 Outlay 18.51 Lakhs and expenditure 18.51 Lakhs. Annual Plan 2007-08 at Current Prices on Continuing scheme 70.00 Lakhs

3. (0750-Plan)

Annual Plan year 2005-06 Outlay 56.00 Lakhs expenditure 46.85 Lakhs and Annual Plan 2006-07 Outlay 47.57 Lakhs and expenditure 47.57 Lakhs. Annual Plan 2007-08 at Current Prices on Continuing scheme 30.00 Lakhs

**Note : Serial No. 1 and 2 Total Rs. 100.00 lakhs.**

## **CHAPTER - XVI - E**

### **EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SERVICES C.G.**

E.S.I. Scheme is a social security scheme. It has come to be considered as an essential input towards socio-economic amelioration of the masses as a protective measure against deprivation and destitution in the event of loss of wages or earning capacity due to death, disease and disablement, old age and unemployment.

Employee's Insurance Act, 1948 envisaged and integrated need based social insurance scheme that would protect the interest of workers in contingencies such as sickness, maternity, temporary or permanent physical disablement resulting in loss of wages or earning capacity and death due to employment injury. The 'Act' also guarantees reasonably good medical care to workers and their families. Scheme provides following benefits to beneficiaries.

#### **1. Medical benefit :-**

Medical benefit is provided by State Government. As provided under E.S.I. Act, currently every state Govt's share of expenditure on provision of medical benefit to E.S.I. beneficiaries is fixed at 12.5% and the remaining 87.5% of expenses is borne by the E.S.I. Corporation, keeping in view of the ceiling of expenses fixed on medical care. At present rate of ceiling is RS. 900 per insured person per annum. Amount spent in excess of the ceiling is, however borne by the state Govt. Concerned.

#### **2. Other cash benefits are provided by E.S.I. Corporation, these are :-**

Sickness benefit, Disablement benefit maternity benefit, Dependents benefit, funeral expenses, rehabilitation allowances. The act applies to factories, and other establishment, using power and employing 10 or more persons and to non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons for wages on any day in implemented areas. Employees getting Rs. 10,000 per month are covered under the scheme. At present about 40,000 workers and their families are getting benefits from E.S.I. scheme of C.G.

Under E.S.I. services of C.G., 11 dispensaries are working at Raipur, Urla, Kumhari, Nandini Road, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Champa, Hathkhoj.

Amongst above mentioned only Champa and Hathkhoj dispensaries are working under "plan" rest of all dispensaries are under "non-Plan". There is not even a single indoor - hospital under E.S.I. services of Chhattisgarh. In current financial year 2006-07 two new dispensaries will start functioning under Plan of



E.S.I. services, one each at Bhilai and Korba. In future, under state plan of E.S.I. services of C.G. new dispensaries and diagnostic centre are proposed. After implementation of scheme in these areas more than 65,000 workers and their families will get benefits of E.S.I. scheme.

- 1) Twenty bedded diagnostic centre cum emergency centre at Raipur.
- 2) Two dispensaries in industrial area in Raigarh (Partially)
- 3) One dispensary in industrial area of Mandirhasod, Distt. - Raipur
- 4) One dispensary in Dhamtari.
- 5) One dispensary in industrial area of Rasmada, Dist. Durg
- 6) One dispensary in industrial area of Tedesara - Somni, Rajnandgaon.
- 7) One dispensary in Baloda Bazar.
- 8) One dispensary in Kawardha.

In order to promote speedy implementation of the scheme in new geographical areas, the E.S.I. Corporation has decided to bear full expenditure on administration of medical benefit in such areas for an initial period of three years. After than expenses shall be borne by ESI Corporation and state govt. as per rules.

A sum of Rs. 341.00 lacs is proposed to implement the scheme during 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - XVII

### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

#### RURAL SECTOR

**Objective:-** The objective is to provide @ 40 liters per capita per day for human to meet the requirement of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils & houses and ablutions by the end of 2008-09 for all rural population. In addition to this we also propose to provide drinking water facility in all schools, Health Centre and Aganwadi during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan.

Simultaneously in sanitation field, Total Sanitation Campaign programme is in execution with an aim to ensure sanitation facility in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. We propose to provide individual household toilets in all APL and BPL families and toilets facility in all schools and Aganwadis. In addition we also propose to provide community sanitary complex, wherever necessary.

#### **Bharat Nirman Yojna:-**

**Goal:-** Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water. In addition, all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems to be addressed.

**Norms:-** The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply is responsible for meeting this goal in partnership with State Governments. The programme instrument of the Government of India is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) under implementation since 1972-73 which is funded on a 50% matching share basis between the Government of India and the State Government.

Under ARWSP, the following norms are being adopted for providing drinking water to rural population in the habitations:

- 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water for human beings.
- 30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.
- One hand pumps or stand post for every 250 persons.
- The water source should exist within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 meters elevation in the hilly areas. [Water is

defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (cholera, typhoid, etc.) and chemical contamination (arsenic, fluoride, salinity, iron, nitrates, etc.)]

A fresh Habitation Survey has been conducted in 2003 and the results of the same are being validated at present.

### **Drinking Water In Habitations :-**

There are **72775** habitations in total **19551** villages in the state of which **59555** habitations have been fully and **8051** habitations partially provided through safe drinking water through **1,72,235** hand pumps fitted on deep tube wells, **940** piped water supply schemes and **409** spot sources by power pumps.

At the end of tenth five year plan there would be **2591** uncovered, **4820** partially covered and **7196** slipped habitations which are proposed to be covered by 2008-09 as per Bharat Nirman Yojna guidelines. We have a significant target of implementing pipe water supply schemes in all nearly **1203** villages having population more than 2000 as per census 2001 against which 560 villages have already been completed Simultaneously **372** old piped schemes would be rejuvenated by the end of 2007-08.

### **Drinking water in schools and Aganwadi :-**

There are **32796** schools of which **2965** are run in private building . We expect to have nearly **48000** schools and **30000** Aganwadis by the end of plan period. Presently we have been able to provide drinking water in **27231** Schools and **4200** Aganwadis. Most of the schools drinking water facilities can be used by Aganwadis.

### **Sustainability For Rural Water Supply Sources:**

- For Sustainability of Systems, Department has undertaken extensive exercise for institutionalization community participation in O&M of rural drinking water infrastructure.
- Low-cost technologies are being promoted not only for meeting drinking water requirements, but also for re-charge of the water table.
- DPR's for **187** watersheds have been proposed and the works would be completed in plan period.

## **Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme:-**

Rural drinking water supply is, to a large extent, dependent on ground water (85%). Though ground water is less susceptible to pollution, the quality problem in ground water is inherent in the form of contamination caused by the very nature geological formation, viz. excess fluoride, arsenic, brackishness, iron, etc. The reasons for chemical and bacteriology, contamination are: poor hygienic conditions around the water sources, improper disposal of sewage and industrial water, callous disposal of solid waste, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers having high quantity of Nitrates used in agricultural sector, pollution from industrial effluents (untreated), over-exploitation leading to quality degradation, pollute the source due to ignorance of the people, over-population and lack of public awareness. The ground water level has depleted resulting in surfacing of quality problems due to higher concentration of the contaminants in the depleted sources of Inadequate recharging also aggravates the problems of chemical contamination

Emphasis is being given on tackling water quality schemes relation to arsenic, Iron fluoride, nitrate and salinity. Presently **9586** iron **10** fluoride **18** arsenic, **171** salinity affected other **82** have been identified.

It is proposed to cover these Quality Affected Habitations with safe drinking water upto 2008-2009 as per the goals of Bharat Nirman.

## **Total Sanitation Campaign :-**

There are **15,69,239** BPL and **17,83,797** APL families in the state. Further we will have **16000** schools and **19000** Aganwadis by the plan period. By now we have been able to provide **1,28,130** household toilets in BPL families, **45857** APL families, **3282** schools and only **520** Aganwadies the proposal to cover all balance works by the end of year 2012.

The projects of **13** districts amounting to Rs. **518.66** crores have been approved by Govt. of India the financial pattern for BPL families is in the ratio 60:30:30 GOI aid : State aid : beneficiaries contribution.

## **Cleaning Of River Work:-**

Cleaning work of polluted stretches of Rivers i.e. Kharoon- Raipur, Arpa-Bilaspur and Shivanth-durg has been proposed.

## **URBAN SECTOR:-**

**Objective:-** Our objective is to provide potable & safe piped water supply system @ 70 liters per capita per day for the town having population upto 20,000 & 135 liters per capita per day for the town having population more than 20,000 and 150 liters per capita per day for the town having population more than 100,000 and with sewerage system. The scheme has been formulated to achieve demand of water for anticipation population in year 2040. We also propose to provide sewerage disposal system simultaneously in all such towns where the water supply scheme will be completed during the plan period.

**Goal: "Every Town To Have An Effective & Adequate Water Supply System"**

**Present Status:-** In the state of Chhattisgarh there are 10 Nos. Municipal Corporations, 28 Nos. Municipal councils and 72 Nagar Panchayats. In this way there are 110 urban towns in the state. The towns have been categorized on the basis of populations to regulate the financial arrangement.

The water supply scheme in 33 towns have been completed where as 28 Nos. towns continuing water supply schemes are expected to be completed in year 2007-08 and balance 49 towns will be taken up in the year 2007-08 and proposed to be completed by the end of 2008-09. Out of this three schemes have been approved under the program UDISSMT and one scheme for Raipur has been approved under JNNURM sponsored by Govt. of India. After execution of above schemes every town of Chhattisgarh will have adequate water.

**Financing Pattern:-** At present the urban schemes are executed with 30% grant in aid state Govt. and 70% loan component by Urban local bodies. In JNNURM & UIDSSMT programme financing pattern are as 80% grant in aid by central, 10% grant in aid by state and 10% raised by nodal agencies. Accordingly total requirement of fund would be Rs. 626 crore with in three years period upto 2008-09.

**Annual Plan 2007-08:-** It has been proposed to provide drinking water from 49 water supply schemes for which Rs. 626.00 crore is required. Out of which Rs. 311.10 is required in year 2007-08. As per the state policy the scheme is executed by Public Health Engineering Department and handed over to the local administrative bodies for running and maintenance.

**Sewerage Disposal:-** It has been proposed to provide sewerage disposal scheme in all 7 towns having population more than 1 lakhs during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. Amount of Rs. 2000.00 crore would be needed for these work during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan.

## **WATER SUPPLY and SANITATION**

**(2007-2008)**

### **Urban Water Supply and Sanitation :**

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation have remained an important area of concern and in view of it, allocation of funds is being made from the First Five Year Plan. Despite a rapid increase in the Urban population during past 2 decades there was a gradual shift in the priority from Urban to Rural sector from the Sixth Plan onwards. This has resulted in gradual of level of facilities since then.

The coverage by Sewerage facilities is not at all satisfactory. Sewerage system exists only in a limited number of towns. In these towns the facilities are partial and without adequate treatment. In the absence of a single regulatory authority, various executing agencies have worked on piece meal basis and this has further added to the downfall in proper and controlled provision of services to the public. Therefore efforts are to be taken to provide sewerage system in all the towns of state, starting with Municipal Corporations.

### **Eleventh Plan Objectives and strategies :**

The main objectives pertaining to the urban water supply and sanitation are:

- Achieving Goal of "Health for all"
- Expansion and improvement of drinking water to every settlement
- Expansion and improvement of sanitation facility with other social infrastructure

The above objective can only be achieved through appropriate mix of central state investments. Institutional finance, strengthening of operation and maintenance system and more importantly by the involvement of communities at various stages of planning, implementation, operation and maintenance.

Since the availability of water in the country is going down with depletion of water table and the problem of the rivers, a review of the requirements of the water is necessary. With above thoughts in mind, the Govt. of India has changed the requirement levels of the rate of water supply to the individual and other users. The rate of water supply defined in the manual on water supply and treatment in May 1999 by Govt. of India that is being followed by State Govt. are as under:

*	Towns having no sewerage facility :	70 Ipcd
*	Towns having sewerage facility :	135 Ipcd
*	Metropolitan and Mega cities :	150 Ipcd

## **Policies and Norms:**

### **Norms for Providing Potable Water:**

While implementing the Rural Water Supply Schemes, the GOI norm of 40 litres per capita per day (Ipcd) i.e. one source per 250 persons has been adopted for providing drinking water to meet the following human requirements:

Purpose	Quantity (IPCD)
Drinking	3
Cooking	5
Bathing	15
Washing utensils and house	7
Ablution	10

With normal output of 12 litres per minute, one hand pump or stand post (public tap) can provide for 250 persons.

On the task of providing every habitation with safe and sustainable drinking water source @ one hand pump/source per 250 persons ( 40 LPCD) is completed in the entire state, the state Government may consider to relax the norm by adopting the modified (demand Driven) approach whereby one hand pump or stand post may be provided per 150 persons with community contribution in capital cost sharing (10%) and bearing 100% Operation and Maintenance cost.

### **Water Quality Surveillance**

The GOI has stressed to provide safe drinking water to each of the rural habitation. Earlier, attention was paid mainly towards coverage/saturation of habitations. During Ninth Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid to quality aspect also. So far 9922 habitations have been identified as Quality Problem habitations (QPV or NSS). The more and more habitations are falling within this category.

The GOI has directed to adopt the "Catchment Area Approach" for effective monitoring and surveillance of water quality throughout the state. One water testing laboratory is to be established in each district with the state Public Health Engineering Departments (SPHEDs) so that regular monitoring of quality of drinking water at district level can be ensured. In this direction the buildings have been constructed in all 16 districts and other infrastructure facilities are to be provided along with posting of staff.

### **Operation and Maintenance:**

Operation and Maintenance is critical importance for efficient functioning of any water supply system. It is envisaged that routine repair work, activities related to general operation and maintenance (O and M) will not be taken up, and only such activities/works would be taken up, which leads to increase in sustained yield and augmentation of the source. GOI has issued instructions to provide 15% of the funds released every year under the Plan allocation. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of asset is not to be permitted for creation of capital assets. Accordingly, it is proposed to utilize 15% of the allocated fund under state plan for O and M activities.

### **Human Resources Development:**

A National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) has been launched by the Mission from 1994 based on the Human Resource Development Policy Document evolved jointly by the central and state governments. The NHRDP, aims at training at least one grassroots level trainee in each revenue village through district level trainers. Under the NHRDP, state level HRD cell has been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD Programme. The HRD Programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc. especially women to operate and maintain hand pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities. The Central Govt. will provide 100% assistance (except office expenses) during the plan period for the above activities as per the cost norms approved by Mission.

### **Management Information System :**

For effective planning, monitoring and implementation of various schemes under different programmes, Information Technology (IT) based Management Information System provides for the following :

- Maintenance of micro level status of water supply to ensure planning and monitoring based on micro level data.
- Assistance for computer facilities up to division level in phase to ensure latest technology for processing and storing data and its communication from one office to another through NICNET
- Assistance for conducting training programmes and
- Development of customized software for enabling states/Uts to fully utilize power of computer systems for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector.



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

Under this programme, first phase of project to install computer system upto division level has been completed and further stages are in progress.

**Rural Sector :** Under Minimum Needs programme, priority is given to supply of drinking water through hand pump in NC (not covered) and PC (partially covered) habitation and rural schools water supply arrangement in Rural school.

During the year 2007-08 remain Rural schools including school sanctioned under "Sarva Shikha Abhiyan " an propose to be provided with drinking water supply arrangement the balance number of school when needs drinking water supply facility are 2600. All the school are proposed to be covered duly 2007-08 to achieve 100 percent coverage.

Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) sponsored by Government of India, for small villages where the sources have failed within the village, successful sources are to be investigated in nearby areas and water is to be supplied by providing pumps and pipes normally through a cistern. These are called spot source schemes.

Normally, piped water supply scheme has been provided in villages with a population of over 2000 persons, villages having lesser population are also considered for piped water supply scheme, if found necessary.

The state of Chhattisgarh is having 19551 villages. In the year 2003 Govt. of India issued direction to resurvey the habitations so as to identify new cropped up habitations, slipped back to partially covered status from fully covered and quality effected habitations. According to the survey 72775 habitations were identified and category is shown below :

NC	14471 habitation
PC	12412 habitation
FC	45892 habitation
Total	72775 habitation

Till 31-03-2006 7680 NC and 3034 PC has been covered, in the year 2006-07 targets of 4200 NC and 5800 PC has been kept. Thus in the year 2007-08 it is proposed to cover the balance 2591 NC and 4820 PC.

**State sector schemes:**

Revised provision for state sector programme i.e. direction and administration, training, including training for hand pump repairs and O&M of Rural piped water supply schemes, research and development, survey and investigation and machinery and equipment for rural sector : Rs. 595626.00 lakhs have been provided for 11<sup>th</sup> plan 2007-12 out of which for 2007-08 Rs. 20400.00 lakhs has been proposed.

**Urban Water supply schemes:**

For the year 2007-08 it is proposed to cover 49 urban water supply schemes for which an provision has been made for Rs. 12100.00 lakhs.

**Water supply arrangements in Rural Areas:**

As per agreed outlay of eleventh five year plan (2007-2012) the details of various programmes and related activities of are as under.

A. **During the 11<sup>th</sup> plan** total target of 14607 habitations out of which 2591 NC's 4820 PC's and 7196 slips back habitations have been fixed for coverage. For this achievement an amount of Rs. 5109.50 lakhs had been proposed in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2009). Out of above proposed outlay for the year 2007-2009, and 507 P.W.S.S./ Spot sources are proposed to be covered for which amount of Rs. 20280.00 lakhs has been provided. Equal matching share would be obtained from Government of India. Out of which for 2007-08 Rs. 16000.00 lakhs has been proposed.

**B. Technology Mission**

Technology Mission programme is taken by the Department with the aid of Government of India. Under this programme water supply schemes are taken in the area where sources are chemically contaminated. Sample survey of all the water sources will be done to find out the degree of contamination. The four districts mainly Baster, Dantewada, Kanker and Rajnandgaon are widely affected with excess iron fluoride and arsenic in ground water as such alternative surface source based piped under supply schemes for more than 9922 habitations are proposed to be taken up, and for this detailed analysis of water source and detailed survey and investigation to find out proper surface source is necessary Based on the detailed Project Report (DPR) is to be prepared. The Govt. of India it has been proposed to test all sources of the state during the year 2007-08. The Govt. of India has placed an amount of Rs. 59.00 lakhs for the year 2006-07 the above proposed to establish state Research laboratory and district laboratories in remaining six districts.

## **PRIORITY**

1. Priority will be given to the sustainability of under ground water with support of water recharging practice.
2. Alternative sources will be created where existing sources are chemically contaminated.
3. There would be 100% testing of all created drinking water sources.
4. Rural sanitation.
5. Villages which have been identified as diarrhea prone will be covered with the sanitation facility on priority. Now total sanitation programme has been taken up.

### **C. Sustainability of Ground Water Sources**

State Government has taken up programme to recharge ground water for sustainability. Earlier funds from PMGY and ARWSP have been utilized for the same. State Govt. has planned to take up one project of water shed in each legislative constituencies in first phase. Department has invited major consultants to prepare detailed project report for such water sheds. The implementation of such projects will ensure the recharge of ground water so that it is available round the year in adequate quantity. State Govt. has made provision in the budget as State Sector Scheme. Up till now detailed project report for 167 water sheds for all the 90 legislative constituencies are ready and 40 project are sanctioned and works are under progress. For the year 2007-2008 in this head of account Rs. 11000.00 lakhs has been made for water quality control. Separate provision has also been made for providing water recharging programme in the state. The works under DPRs prepared on water shed basis are proposed to exclude under ARWSP funds and under State Plan also. on the basis of 50-50 percent share.

### **Installation of computer:**

During the year 2007-08 Rs. 50.00 lakhs are proposed to provided the installation computer in the rural area.

### **Fair and tourists places Sanitation:**

During the year 2007-08 Rs. 50.00 lakhs are proposed to construction of toilets at the 10 nos. approved state fair and 10 nos. tourists' places.

## **Sanitation:**

There is a direct relationship between, sanitation and health. Individual Health and Hygiene is dependent largely on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. High infant mortality rate is also attributed largely to poor sanitation. In light of this Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women.

The concept of sanitation under CRSP was initially limited only to disposal of human excreta. Under CRSP the emphasis was mainly on construction of sanitary latrines. The programme was totally supply driven, heavily subsidy oriented and lacked community participation. Due to this, the programme did not produce any significant change in the sanitation status of the state.

In light of the above, improvements in the Central Rural Sanitation Programme were made and a comprehensive concept of sanitation was developed. In view of the fact that proper sanitation is important not only for the general health but it has a vital role to play in peoples individual and social life too, the concept of sanitation was, expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal.

In the year 1999, with the introduction of reform initiatives in the WATSAN. An sector, CRSP moved towards a "demand driven" approach and the revised approach in the programme was titled "Total Sanitation campaign (TSC) which emphasized on

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Capacity Development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitary facilities, aiming at enhancement of people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms with beneficiary participation to meet their demands.
- Community leadership and people centered initiatives.
- Providing separate urinals/toilets for boys and girls in all the schools in rural areas and to tap the potential of children as the most persuasive advocates of good sanitation practices in their own households and in schools

Guidelines on Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Total Sanitation Campaign) were issued by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, and GOI in 1999. These guidelines were revised in May 2002. As per the guidelines the main objectives of the TSC are:

- Improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.

- Accelerating sanitation coverage in rural Areas.
- Generating felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Covering schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promoting safe hygiene practices/behaviour among students.
- Encouraging use of cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation
- Endeavour to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related disease.

Total Sanitation Campaign adopts demand responsive, participatory and community led programme along with campaign strategy on project mode. Implementation of the TSC projects is based on adoption of simple user friendly and affordable technology with nominal subsidy (Now phrased as incentive).

The salient features of the Total Sanitation Campaign Project under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme are as follows:

The strategy is to make the programme community led and people centered. A demand driven approach is to be adopted with increased stress on awareness creation and demand generation from the people for sanitary facilities in household, schools, Anganwadi, Community and for cleaner environment.

**Implementation :** The physical implementation gets oriented towards satisfying the felt needs wherein individual beneficiaries choose from a variety of options for their household latrines.

**Components :** The programme components are as follows :

- **Start up Activities :** The start up activities comprises conducting baseline survey and KAP ( knowledge, Aptitude. Practice) studies
- **IEC activities :** IEC activity intends to create the awareness and generate demand/felt need for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for Households, Schools, Anganwadi and Balwadies and Women Complexes.
- **Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) and Production Centers (PCs) :** The main aim of having a RSM is to provide materials and guidance needed for construction of different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities, which are technologically improve the production of cost effective affordable sanitary materials.
- **Individual Household Latrines :** A duly completed household latrine shall comprise oof a basic Low Cost Unit (without the super structure). In the first phase, the programme is aimed to cover all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

- Women Sanitary Complex : Village Sanitary Complex for Women should be set up in a place in village acceptable and accessible to women. The Gram Panchayat users and Self Help Groups should own and maintain these units.
- School Sanitation : Keeping in mind the receptiveness of children to new ideas, schools are intended to be used for changing the behaviour, mindset and habits of children from open defecation to the use of lavatory through motivation and education. The experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education imparted by teachers would reach home and influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits. Under school sanitation, Toilets in Govt. are to be constructed and students educated to use the facilities.

### **Rural Sanitation Programme :**

At present rural sanitation programme has been taken up under Total sanitation programme. The projects for 8 districts namely- Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasamund, Dantewada Korba & Janjgir-Champa have been sanctioned. Under TSC the different activities are

#### **i Construction of individual homes hold Latrines for BPL families**

Under the programme state govt. has taken decision to construct individual homes hold toilet (IHHL) with super structure, the total cost of toilet is fixed at Rs. 3600 /- per unit, the unit cost fixed by G.O.I. is Rs. 625/- and G.O.I. grant is Rs. 375/- the remaining cost for super structure at Rs. 3037.50/- per unit shall be borne by State Govt. Panchayat and rural development Department and from PHEED budget Rs. 125/- and beneficiary share contribute Rs. 62.50 by way of labour work.

The annual target fixed in 2,50,000 for IHHL for BPL families SC/ST BPL families to be covered shall be 75% of the annual target. A trivial programme of Rs. 10000.00 lakhs for 2007-08. Out of which in year 2007-08 Rs. 4000.00 lakhs has been proposed.

#### **ii School and Anganwadi Toilet**

“All rural Govt. schools including schools sanctioned under “ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” are proposed be covered during the year with sanitary complexes. The number of schools to be covered shall be 33636. The average cost of such complexes for Govt. School shall be Rs. 30,000/-, G.O.I. and state share is 60:40 Similarly all sanctioned Anganwadi's yet to be covered under sanitation Programme are proposed to be taken up during the year, such anganwadi are 15624. The out is Rs. 5000/- G.O.I. shall be 60% cost and rest by state Govt.

For the year 2007-08 programme of Rs. 2641.86 lakhs for school sanitation and Rs. 302.08 lakhs Aganwadi toilet to its need therefore this year share of 90% from central and 10% from state is proposed to be got released.

### **Urban Sanitation :**

So far, urban sanitation is concerned nothing much has been done so far. Only Raipur and Bilaspur city have been provided with sewerage projects which cover the towns partially. Local Municipal Corporation is yet to make full use of the projects. Department is persuading local Municipalities for agreeing to more projects. It is hoped in future more sanitation projects will be prepared as per demand. Local self Govt. is being approached to take interest in getting sewerage schemes to be proposed and implemented, which in the long run have all good overall environmental effect in the town. A programme of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs for the scheme has been made.

### **Urban Water Supply Scheme:**

At the limit of birth of Chhattisgarh there were 75 towns in this state. In last few years Govt. has declared more urban towns, making total to 110.

Water supply schemes to urban towns are taken up under state programme and under accelerated urban water supply programme. Under AUWSP schemes are taken for the town less than 20000 population. The funding pattern is 50% Govt. of India, 45% State Govt. and 5% Public contribution. Under this programme 41 schemes are cleared by GOI and 39 schemes are administratively approved. Out of these, 15 schemes are completed and it is proposed to complete another 15 schemes in 2005-2006.

Apart from AUWSP, 09 urban schemes for 9 towns are under progress under state sector. It is proposed to complete 04 schemes in 2005-2006. It is also to mention that schemes for other towns will be prepared as per demand of respective local body.

### **Testing of 100% Drinking Water Sources:**

For 11<sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012 ascertaining drinking water quality, 10 labs have been established and 6 new labs are in the process of being commissioned. The provision for office expenses, salary and allowances, construction of building and machinery and equipment has been made amounting to Rs. 86.00 lakhs in 2007-2008, provision for 6 new labs is provided for which an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for salary building, machinery and equipment for the year 2007-08.

The testing of water samples of 100% existing drinking water sources is proposed in the coming years. It is essential for the Public Health to identify and manage alternate water supply arrangement.

## **CHAPTER-XVIII**

### **URBAN HOUSING, URBAN PROJECT & STATE CAPITAL**

#### **Housing and Environment Department**

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, aimed at decentralization and creation of a democratic governance structure at the local level. Its objective was to redefine the relationship between the states and the municipal bodies, in order to firmly establish elected ULBs as the institution of self-government. (Article 243W).

The states have carried out the required amendments to the municipal laws and elections have been held under the supervision of State Election Commission. The objective of political decentralization has been accomplished to a substantial degree but the existing institutional framework for urban planning has not been realigned in accordance with the provisions of the Seventy-Fourth Amendment. However, Chhattisgarh has developed all these functions. District Planning Committees are in the process of establishment. Functional and financial autonomy of ULBs is in the process of decentralization.

#### **State Housing Policy :**

The housing policy of the state is in line with the National Housing and Habitat Policy as well as the Global shelter adopted by the United Nations, in November, 1998. The underlying theme of the policy is, for the Government to adopt an enabling strategy to act as a facilitator with complementary roles assigned to the public/private sector and to the community at large. The aim of this housing policy is to ensure dwellings with necessary support infrastructure for all its citizens in the next ten years.

The specific objectives of this housing policy are :-

- Shelter to be provided to all homeless rural families on subsidized rates on priority basis.
- Assist all the citizens of Chhattisgarh and in particular the rural poor to, secure for themselves affordable dwellings.
- Remove legal and administrative barriers for robust housing activities in the State.

Mobilize resources and ensure increased investments in housing by promoting strong partnerships among public, private, co- operative, self-help groups and local government institutions.



- Promote integrated housing development for the establishment of viable, socially and economically integrated communities situated in areas which allow convenient access to economic opportunities as well as health, educational and social facilities.

### **Housing Scenario In The State :-**

There are around 6.6 lakhs Houses in the urban area of the state. Out of this around 24000 Nos. of houses are not worth living. There are around 3.7 lakhs houses which belong to lower income group.

### **Housing for economically weaker section (EWS):-**

Chhattisgarh is one of the few states where 15% of the land has been reserved for economically weaker section of the society in any layout of a colony. This land is used for implementing housing schemes for EWS. There are housing schemes for poor and economically weaker section of the society.

### **Atal Awas Yojna :-**

Influx of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment is an ongoing phenomenon and, if no remedial measures are taken in the direction of providing dwelling for such homeless labour and poor people, all the efforts of slum up-gradation would be in vain and in all probability, new slum will come into existence. With this view the State Government has started state sponsored Housing Schemes namely "Atal Awas Yojna" in the State under the Tenth Plan. The scheme has been revised in the year 2006-07 and all the block headquarters of the State whether it is in the urban or rural areas have been covered under this scheme.

The objectives of the revised "Atal Awas Yojna" are as follows :-

- (i) Catering the future housing demand of the people below poverty line belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and other economically weaker section of society.
- (ii) Proper and judicious utilization of land reserved for people belonging to economically weaker section under different housing schemes.
- (iii) Ensuring active people's participation in the housing projects to be implemented for EWS.

The houses under the scheme will be sanctioned in the name of the women family head of selected BPL families but it can be jointly allotted in the name of husband and wife. Each housing unit will have 426 sq.ft plot area out of which constructed area will be of 290 sq.ft. The construction cost of each housing unit will be Rs. 100000/- and Rs. 10000/- will be the cost on development. The component of subsidy to total cost is Rs. 50000/- each, Rs. 10000/- will be taken as contribution from the beneficiaries and rest amount of Rs. 50000/- will be loan component which the beneficiary has to repay directly to the bank.

A Plan provision of Rs. 5000 lacs has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan for Urban Housing.

Under "Atal Awas Yojna" construction of 10000 houses are targeted during 11th Five Year Plan. Construction of 1000 houses for govt. employees are also targeted in the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

Under "Atal Awas Yojna" Rs. 600 lacs was kept for 2006-07 for construction of 2000 houses. Provision of Rs. 300 lacs was also kept for the Government Houses in the year 2006-07.

**A provision of Rs. 1000 lacs has been made in the year 2007-08 for "Atal Awas Yojna". 2000 houses are planned to be constructed under this scheme.**

#### **POOLED HOUSING / RENTAL HOUSING :-**

Under this scheme houses to the Government employees are provided at subsidized rent. A provision of Rs. 500 lacs has been made in 11th Five Year Plan for Pooled Housing / Rental Housing. 1000 houses are planned to be constructed under this scheme. Under this scheme Rs. 600 lacs has been kept for 2006-07 for construction of 450 No. houses (including 225 nos. of incomplete houses). An outlay of Rs. 700 lacs is proposed in annual plan 2007-08 for the construction of 200 nos. houses under this scheme.

#### **MASTER PLAN OF URBAN AREAS :**

Under this scheme 40 new towns are to be covered for master planning. In the year 2006-07, 13 towns have been covered at a budget provision of Rs. 100 lacs. In the year 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed in the annual plan for preparing the master plan.

## **STATE CAPITAL AND URBAN PROJECT**

Raipur, with a population of 6,69,210 (Census, 2001) has had a phenomenal growth in recent times. With the growth structure of existing city of Raipur being rather random and haphazard, proper and smooth functioning of a State Capital would be a difficult and painful exercise, since it would involve major dismantling and resettlement of some existing business and residential areas, involving extraordinary costs.

The Government of C.G. is therefore planning to develop a new State Capital Complex and it is envisaged that this new establishment would be located at comfortable distance in the vicinity of the existing city of Raipur.

The New Capital City called 'Naya Raipur' is planned to preserve local heritage, cultural diversity of the state and conserve natural resources and energy. The New capital is proposed to have high and efficient standards of physical infrastructure in the form of road network, communication facilities water supply, electricity, open spaces, waste disposal etc. It will also have a Capital Complex which includes Secretariat, Offices for HOD'S, Raj Bhawan, Vidhan Sabha, Central Government Offices and related infrastructures. Recreational and Environmental related activities like jungle Safari, Golf Course etc. would also be developed.

### **Annual Plan (2005-06) :**

The outlay proposed for the State Capital Project in the annual plan was Rs. 8250 lacs. The Budgeted outlay of Rs. 1729.50 lacs was fixed against which Rs. 1690.45 lacs was spent by the end of financial year 2005-06.

### **ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) :**

An outlay of Rs. 83800 lacs is proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan. More emphasis has been given on government buildings, roads and bridges and water supply schemes and other infrastructure projects. Around 1800 hectare of land is proposed to be acquired during this plan period.

### **Annual Plan for 2006-07 :**

The outlay for State Capital Project in the Annual Plan 2006-07 was Rs. 8250 lacs.

## **Annual Plan 2007-08 :**

**The Proposed outlay of Rs.35000lacs in the annual plan 2007-08.** Apart from this, Rs. 5000 lacs has been provided as a central assistances from 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. This includes provision for road, bridges, water supply, sanitation, consultancy, infrastructure development, establishment expenses, residential building for officers, expenses on office buildings and infrastructure for the new Capital Complex. The total provision in the 12<sup>th</sup> finance Commission is Rs. 20,000 lacs for the period 2006-07 to 2009-2010 from rest of the amount in the provision for various activities related to the construction of Roads, Bridges, Water Supply, Infrastructure Development, Environment reform, Office for HOD's Central Government Offices will be taken of. This will not be subsude to complete the work undertaken during the plan period. Therefore, it is to be supplemented by the plan budget for which outlay of Rs.35000 lacs has been proposed.

## CHAPTER - XVIII-A

### URBAN ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

At the time of formation of the State of Chhattisgarh, it was decided that there would be one department named as Housing and Environment and Urban Administration Development, which would be the Administrative Department of the Institutions of Urban Local Self Government, Housing and Environment. It continued till December 2003 after which this department was bifurcated into two separate departments namely the Urban Administration and Development Department and the Housing and Environment Department. The Housing and Environment Department of Government of Chhattisgarh is the administrative department responsible for town and country planning. Housing development department regulation and conservation of environment. C.G. Housing Board. C.G. Environment Conservation Board, Raipur Development Authority and Naya Raipur Development Authority function under its administrative control.

The municipalities are responsible for providing basic services. Urban Development and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Urban Administration and Development Department has two support organs - (i) Directorate of Urban Administration and Development which is a Governmental Organization and (ii) State Urban Development Agency, Chhattisgarh (SUDA), which is a registered society headed by the Departmental Minister.

Urbanization in the region of Chhattisgarh is comparatively slow. The urban population of the region at the time of independence was 4.8 percent; it has increased to 20.28 percent by 2001. The cities are characterized in the core area, lack of transport networks and environmental degradation. The Urban population of the State as per 2001 census, is as follows :-

<b>Population</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Male	10,474,218	2,166,775
Female	10,359,585	2,018,972
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,833,803</b>	<b>4,185,747</b>

There are 3.16 lacs (31%) families living below poverty line out of which, 1.92 (24.30%) families dwelling in Urban Slums.

There are 110 urban areas in the State all of them are having municipalities. At the time of bifurcation of the State on 1st November 2000, there were 75 urban local bodies in the state of Chhattisgarh. Since, then, some of the ULBs have been upgraded to upper status while some of the Gram Panchayats have been converted into Nagar Panchayats,. There was 10 municipal corporations (population more than 1 lac), 28 municipal councils (population more than 20,000), and 72 Nagar Panchayats (population below 20000). The sizes according to the population of the ULBs are given below :-

<b>Population 2001</b>	<b>Municipal Corporations</b>
Above 7 lakh	Raipur
Above 5 Lakh	Bhilai
Above 3 Lakh	Korba
Above 2 Lakh	Durg, Bilaspur
Above 1 Lakh	Rajnandgaon, Chirmiri, Raigarh, Jagdalpur, Ambikapur

#### **Municipal Councils - 28**

<b>Population 2001</b>	<b>Municipal Councils</b>
50 thousand-1 lac	Bhatapara, Birgaon, Bhilai-Charoda, Dhamtari, Dallirajhara (5)
30-50 Thousand	Mahasamund, Kanker, Champa, Dongargarh, Kawardha, Janjgir-Champa, Manendragarh (7)
20-30 Thousand	Gobranavapara, Tilda-Nevra, Baloda Bazar, Balod, Bemetara, Kumhari, Jamul, Kondagaon, Bade Pacheli, Mungeli, Akaltara, Sakti, Deepika, Jashpur Nagar (14)
20 Thousand	Kharsiya, Kirandul (2)

#### **Nagar Panchayats - 72**

<b>Population 2001</b>	<b>Nagar Panchayats</b>
Below 20 Thousand	All 72 Nagar Panchayats

**INDICATOR OF URBAN FACILITIES:** The inadequacies of infrastructures in the urban areas can be judged by the Urban Scenario of Sanitation Facilities in the State which is depicted in the table give below :-

<b>Total Number of Households</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>100%</b>
Number of Households having bathroom	4.09	51.9%
No. of houses having no bathroom	3.80	48.1%
No. of houses having no latrines	4.15	52.6%
No. of houses having drainage facility	4.97	62.9%
Closed drainage	1.35	17.1%
Open drainage	3.61	45.8%
No. of houses having no drainage	2.92	37%

The State Government has adopted a well-defined Urban Development Policy, which incorporates the aspirations embodied in the 74th CAA. The objectives of the policy -

- Improvement in the quality of urban living.
- More accountability of Urban Local Bodies towards Urban Citizens.
- Planned urban development
- Better quality, access and efficiency of services.
- Alleviation of urban poverty and equal access of services to the urban poor.
- Financial sustainability of local institutions
- People's participation in local governance.

The department operates Urban Development funds under the C.G. Municipal Urban Development Fund Rules - 2003. The fund comprises of devolution and infrastructure accounts. The infrastructure account is meant for improvement of civic amenities and schemes of development of cities from this account various state sponsored schemes are implemented through the urban local bodies of the State. SUDA has been designated and supervise the scheme through DUDAs situated at district level as nodal agency to monitor.

## URBAN ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Annual Plan 2007-08

The Sector wise break up of the annual Plan 2007-08 is as follows.

No.	Name of Programme	Outlay for 2007-08
1.	Urban Development Programme	200.00
2.	Financial assistance to Local Bodies	2298.00
3.	Minimum Programme	50.00
4.	Other Scheme	1736.25
5.	New scheme (IISDP, JNNURM, SJSRY)	4760.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9044.25</b>

### 1. Urban Development Programme-

#### Grant-in-aid to urban local bodies for identified infrastructure Schemes.

1.1 There are 10 Municipal Corporation 28 Municipal Council and 72 town Panchayat in Chhattisgarh. They are so declared under the Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation Act 1956 and C.G. Municipal Council Act. 1961. The Main function of these authorities is to control development work in the area under their Jurisdiction. In addition they total Development of the city.

1.2 Town Development Scheme for Provision of Drainage, Road facilities, including supporting traffic controlling i.e. and other Development works in their areas under the act. No separate Provision is made for this scheme.

### 2. Schemes for Urban Poor Rehabilitation and basic Facility .

This new amalgamated scheme will cover 1. Drinking water and construction of lavatories in slum areas . Environment and Rehabilitation Schemes in slum areas. Two schemes in slum areas in the small town for the Schemes is for improving the quality of life by improving the living condition in slum areas by providing Drinking water , sanitation, environmental Development and Rehabilitation . It will supplement to NSDP scheme to small town . 5 District of Tribal Area korea, Surguja, North Bastar, Bastar and South Bastar . Annual out lay of Rs. 200 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2007-08.

### 3. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies -

This scheme contains two components are 17 schedule caste components of Basic services to provided for Up gradation of Urban slum areas exclusively for S.C. people. This scheme is for up gradation of infrastructure facilities i.e. Road . Drainage, Drains for rain and storm water, town streetlight Pavements etc. The schemes aims it improvement of Urban Slum areas and for this the special allocation is provided for the living in the concerned slum areas. An outlay of Rs 150 lakh is provided for 2007-08.



### **3.2 Development of Tribal ULB's in Tribal Pockets in other Urban Areas.**

The main aims of the scheme is active implementation of Town Panchayat in Tribal Pockets in the state to Urban Basic service in the concerned areas for this purpose An outlay of Rs. 290 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan. 2007-08.

### **3.3 Specific Purpose loan and Grants**

The strategy of the government will be to stand various urban local bodies for development work supported by new self sustained schemes. The scheme will be provide loan and grant as a share of 60: 40 for establishing infrastructure to urban local bodies. It will make enable ULBs to resources as a new source of the income to urban local bodies in outlay of Rs. 900 lakh as a loan and Rs. 600 lakhs for grants will be provided in the annual plan 2007-08. target for the year 2007-08 is to give assistance to 10 ULBs to basic infrastructure .

## **4. Other Schemes.**

### **4.1 Urban Basic Services Programme**

National slum Development Programme. It is a slum up gradation programme based on plan prepared by neighborhood committees and community Development societies in consultation with the urban.

### **5. The National Slum Development Programme**

It is a slum up gradation programme based on plans prepared by Neighborhood Committees and Community Development societies in consultation with the urban local body. The objectives of the programme are provision of adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities, etc. The scheme will also have and objective provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental improvement and convergence of different social sector programme through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus is on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill up gradation and advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies. Projects are prepared and implemented by urban local bodies in coordination with community-based organizations. The scheme is fully funded by Government. GOI is introducing a new scheme named IHSDP from 2006-2007 by combining on going VAMBAY. And NSDP. So this scheme is merged with IHSDP.

## **5.1 The Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rozgar Yojana**

The scheme aims at motivating unemployed and semi employed urban poor to establish self-employment enterprises of providing for wage employment to them. The scheme is funded on the on 75:25 basis between Central Government and the States. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 300 lakhs provide as a State share for the implication of the scheme . It has two parts namely: -

### **1.The Urban Self Employment Programme USEP**

### **2.The Urban Wage Employment Programme UWEP**

Self-employment component consists of setting up of micro enterprises. Scheme for Development of women and children in Urban areas (DWCUA) entrepreneurs and vocations skill development of urban poor beneficiaries. Proportionate share will be allocated to all components in the scheme.

The urban Wage Employment component is used for providing employment to below poverty level beneficiaries with urban local bodies, construction of socially and economically useful assets and is applicable to all cities. It is discretion of the State to provide sufficient budget for the scheme .

## **5.2 State Subsidy in Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana**

In Urban Self Employment Programme in Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana the rate of subsidy is lower than the rate of subsidy in a similar type of programme of GOI. Viz: Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana. Hence, it has been decided by the State Government to give subsidy as per guidelines of the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana . Hence a new scheme has been introduced from 1999-2000 to provide for the difference in subsidy, State share that will be borne by the State Government.

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for 2007-2008.for whole schemes .It is discretion of the State to provide sufficient budget for the scheme .

## **6. New Schemes of Annual Plan 2007-2008**

Schemes for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for

## **7. Infrastructure and Governance**

7.1 To cope up with increasing demand of cities and to address the issues emerging due to fast urbanization process, the Govt. of India have taken a new initiative in the form of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The JNNURM is a reform driven, fast track and planned development scheme for selected cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanism, and community participation and

account ability of urban local bodies towards citizens. The JNNURM consists of two sub-mission (a) Sub- mission for urban infrastructure and urban governance and (b) Sub-Mission for basic services for urban poor. For the provision of Rs.2700 lakhs is provide as a State share for the annual plan 2007-08.

## **7.2 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

7.2.1 It is an omnibus scheme for cities/towns excepting cities covered under JNNURM. It will subsume the following ongoing schemes of the Urban Development.

- Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities.
- Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)
- Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme.
- Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF).

7.2.2 Allocation of Grant amongst the state will be on the basis of State's urban population in the country. The scheme will be implemented through a designated state level nodal agency appointed by Government. Central assistance will go directly to the nodal agency identified by the state government after signing memorandum of agreement. The UIDSSMT would be particularly applicable for those cities and towns, which are not covered under the JNNURM.

7.3 It will be in the ratio of 80:10:10 an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 2007-08 as a state share.

## **Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

7.3.1 IHSDP is provided by M/O. Urban Employment and Poverty allocation by combining ongoing VAMBAY and NSDP. It is an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in a dilapidated condition. The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns except covered under NURM.

7.3.2 Allocation of Grant amongst the state will be on the state's urban slum population to total urban slum population in the country. Selection of the beneficiaries will be done by SUDA/DUDA/ULB/Govt. Nodal Agency authorized by state Government.

7.3.3 It will be funded in the ratio of 80:10:10 an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 2007-08 as a state share.

## CHAPTER – XIX

### LABOUR

The healthy force or workers play an important role in the economic and industrial development of the state and the society. Besides other obligations, it is responsibility of the state to ensure reasonable and safeguard the workers from any form of exploitation. Besides, their working and living conditions should be improved as this will further improve the socio-economic condition of the workmen.

The department's activities consists of :-

- Maintain industrial peace and resolving industrial dispute by conciliation.
- Implementation of Minimum wages act for the unorganized sector.
- Resolving cases relating to non-payment of wages, bonus, and compensation against death or injury.
- Identification of child and bonded labour and their rehabilitation.
- Economic and educational rehabilitation of released child and bonded labour.
- Effective implementation of legislature provisions and women workers.
- Organizing workshops and seminar for quality improvement and skill development.

Apart from above activities, other social benefits like medical facilities, housing facilities, safety net and cultural activities etc. are also being taken.

The labour commissioner organization is contributing to the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony, which ensures uninterrupted industrial production. In order to ensure payment of minimum wages and to provide other welfare benefits to rural workers, it is essential that the enforcement machinery is decentralized up to the grass root, i.e. Tehsil and Block level.

#### **Construction of houses for beedi workers**

As per the approved proposal 504 residential quarters is to be constructed. The allocation of the said housed by the Central & State contribution is Rs. 40,000/- & 23,000/- respectively along with taxes amounts to a proposed budget of Rs. 3,17,52,000/- approx. For the beedi workers in Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon and Raigarh (Village Chaple) in the State of C.G.

In the year 2005-06 there were Rs. 3,17,52,000/- lakh provision in current budget but for want of sanction from the State Government the utilization not possible. The same provision was made for the present year 2006-07 also.

In addition to the above a survey was conducted for the construction of houses for beedi workers in the chhattisgarh. As per information from Dhamtari and kanker there are at least 3342 beedi workers. Mostly identity card has not been issued to the beedi workers. It would be appropriate to issue identity cards so that the construction of the residential quarters can be initiated. For the year 2007-08 rupees 115.92 Lakhs has been proposed for this project.

### **Hygiene Lab**

The proposed Hygiene Lab for the Directorate, Industrial Health & Safety is an essential tool to establish the authenticity of the hygienic conditions prevailing in the factories, which may be detrimental to the health of the workers employed therein. But unless being examined by way of collections of samples by the inspecting officers and subsequent analysis in the lab by the analyst, it cannot be authenticated. And thus any action taken without the sample analysis against the factory management can not stand in the court of law and ultimately the same detrimental condition is allowed to prevail in the working environment which results in ill health of workers and cause occupational diseases to them. Thus the proposed lab would be an essential.

The above mentioned actions which are taken against the factories are the prosecution of the occupier & manager under the Indian Factories Act. All the States in the country including the parent state Madhya Pradesh has got a hygiene lab. Thus the Proposal for equipments and the technical staff and officers is essential for the functioning of the lab, in the interest of the almost 1 lakh workforce employed in the 411 hazardous factories, 21 of them being most hazardous. Thus it is proposed that Rs. 50.00 Lakhs be sanctioned for the year 2007-08.

### **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour**

At present the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 20,000/- for the rehabilitation of the Bonded Labours. The budget is required for 102 bonded labours identified in the State of Chattisgarh. As per said project; the total budget allocation for the year 2005-2006 is Rs.24.80 lakhs in which Rs. 12.40 Lakh allocated by the Central Govt. and Rs. 12.40 lakh by the State Govt. Since the sanctioned budget has not been relieved by the State Govt., the identified bonded labours could not be rehabilitated.

## **Indira Krishi Shramik Durghtana Kshatipurti Yojna**

The Indira Krishi Shramik Durghtana Kshatipurti Yojna is in existence in the state. The poor agricultural labourers are the beneficiaries of the, As per provisions of the scheme, in case of death the Labour, dependent of the deceased gets 10,000/- rupees and in case of non-fatal accident the agriculture labour gets 2,000/- rupees. In the year 2005-2006 rupees of 80,000/- was given to 08 deceased agriculture labour. At present Year 2006-07 budget of rupees 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

## CHAPTER - XX

### EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

It has made long strides in several areas of development keeping in view tremendous potential for manpower engagement in natural resources like land, water, soil, forest, minerals and thermal power.

In recent times several giant industries both in public and private sector have come up in tribal dominant district of the state. Hence the employment opportunities for unemployed and educated youth are being provided so that the youth could settle down harmoniously and peacefully in the state.

The Department of Employment and Training, in which Employment Exchanges are included, has 16 District Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres and one Coaching Cum Guidance Centre functioning at Jagdalpur. Directorate of Employment and Training is located at Raipur catering to the needs of unemployed youth for Registration, Renewal, Notification of Vacancies, Submissions, and Vocational Guidance for potential employment and training of self-employment to semi skilled youth.

The objective of the department are as follows: -

1. Registration of unemployed youth.
2. Renewal.
3. Notification of Vacancies.
4. Submission.
5. Vocational Guidance to unemployed.
6. Collection, Compilation and analysis of Labour Market Information.
7. Providing latest employment Information to youth through net.
8. Training and Skill development for self-employment.
9. Distribution of Unemployment allowance to educated youth.

Surprisingly none of these 17 administrative units of the Department located in various districts has its own building till date. Therefore the first need for district employment and self-employment guidance Centres and Coaching cum guidance Centre is to provide own land and building, so that the Department Could function smoothly and serve people of the state with greater efficiency.

The Government of India is stressing very hard to Computerize all district employment and self-employment guidance Centres within a shortest possible time and to feed the data of live register, backlog and also to connect these Centres through net to meet the demands of people of the state as well as to connect nationwide through nic-net, so that the Job-seekers could get the information in advance by visiting the Web-site of the Department.

## **CRAFTSMEN TRAINING**

The following schemes are being implemented by the department:-

### **CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**

Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Durg, Women Bhilai, Kabirdham, Dondilohara, are to be upgraded into Centers of Excellence in the coming year 2007-2008 under **Centrally sponsored** and **World Bank Scheme**. 75% of the total expenditure shall be provided by the Central Govt. and the remaining 25% is to be managed by the State Govt. A sum of Rs. 640.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08 with the matching grant of Rs. 480.00 lakh from Central Govt. 160 lakhs State share.

### **ADDITIONAL TRADES IN GOVT. ITIs**

#### **UPGRADATION OF ITIs AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (QIP)**

Govt. has recently decided to launch basic programmes in the conventional trades to meet out the increasing demands of Fitter, Diesel Mechanic, Electrician, Refrigeration & Air conditioning Mechanic, Instrument Mechanic, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Welder, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant and Driver-cum-Mechanic etc. in the Rural and Urban areas. Presently out of 68 ITIs, 19 ITIs are running with one trade where as 14 ITIs with two trades only. For optimum utilization of existing infrastructure of these ITIs and to cater the demand of surrounding locality demand driven trades to be introduced and a sum of Rs. 314.00 lakh in this Scheme has been proposed to meet out the expenditure in additional trades during 2007-08.

### **REPLACEMENT OF MACHINE & TOOLS**

To meet out the Industries/ Market Skill requirements the syllabus of trades has been revised by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) New Delhi. To cope with new technologies' requirements a financial assistance of Rs. 750.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08 for the procurement of necessary machines, equipments and tools.



The priorities of the Department are as follows:-

1. Getting own land and building for all sixteen District Employment and Self-employment Guidance Centres and one Coaching cum Guidance Centre.
2. Computerization of all above Centres and feeding of live-register and backlog for effective notification of vacancies and submission.
3. Career Guidance of unemployed youth for better future.
4. Providing skill development training to the Semi-skilled youth to establish themselves for self-employment.
5. Filling of Vacancies of all staff and providing training for effective working.

## SCHEME OF 2007-08

### **Proposal For Construction of Buildings of 2 Employment & Self Employment Guidance Centres at RAIPUR and BILASPUR in annual Budget of 2007-08**

In year 2007-08 two own office Buildings of Employment & Self-Employment Guidance Centres at RAIPUR and BILASPUR are proposed. The proposed cost of each of these buildings is Rs. 60,00,000 (Rs Sixty lacs) so total cost of construction is Rs. 1,20,00,000 (One crore twenty lacs)

The description of proposed cost of the building is as follows:-

1. For construction of office administrative building, proposed cost is Rs. 25,00,000 (Rs. twenty five lacs) Hence for two units, it is Rs. 50,00,000, (Rs fifty lacs)
2. For construction of Library and Vocational Guidance Hall, the proposed cost is Rs. 5,00,000 (Rs. five lacs) so for two units it is Rs. 10,00,000 (Rs ten lacs)
3. For construction of training center for Self Employment Scheme, the proposed cost is Rs. 15,00,000 (Rs fifteen lacs) so for two units it is Rs. 30,00,000 (Rs thirty lacs)
4. For construction of vehicle stand, the proposed cost is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs two lacs) So for two units it is Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs four lacs)
5. For provision of water supply with tube well and pipe fittings, the proposed cost is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs two lacs) So for two units it is Rs 4,00,000 (Rs four lacs)
6. For construction of boundary walls, the proposed cost is Rs. 3,00,000 (Rs. three lacs) so for two units it is Rs 6,00,000 (Rs. six lacs)
7. For construction of watchman/guard quarter, the proposed cost is Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs. four lacs) so for two units it is Rs, 8,00,000 (Rs. eight lacs)
8. For construction of garage for vehicles. The proposed cost is Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs) so for two units it is Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs. Four lacs)
9. For electrification of this building, the proposed cost is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs two lacs) so for two units it is Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs. four lacs)

## **CHAPTER - XXI**

### **SOCIAL WELFARE**

#### **Annual Plan (2007-08)**

The Mandate of the Department of Social Welfare is to provide social security services to the most vulnerable groups in order to ensure a life with dignity, self-respect and self-reliance. Such vulnerable groups include person with disabilities, children in need of care and protection or in conflict with law, destitute persons, widowed women and Senior citizens. Thus, the department is responsible for the implementation of the following Acts: -

- ✓ Persons with Disability; Equal Opportunities Act - 1995
- ✓ Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act - 2000
- ✓ National Trust Act - 1999
- ✓ Rehabilitation Council Act - 1972

The State Government works towards strengthening all these groups through the various schemes provided to them in view of their specific needs. The major schemes of the Central and the State Government for the strengthening of such vulnerable groups are as follows: -

- Social Security to older persons, destitute, widows & divorcees and the PwD's.
- One time financial assistance to the family on the death of the earning member.
- Rehabilitation packages like scholarships for education, aid and appliances, vocational training and opportunities for gainful employment to PwD's etc.
- Care and protection to the children those are in distress or conflict with Law.
- Support services to mentally challenged persons.
- Rehabilitation packages for de-addiction.

Sl. No.	Grant No. And Main Account Head	Details of Development Head	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012	Annual Plan 2007-08
			Projected Outlay	Proposed Outlay
	34-41-64-2235-4235	a. Welfare of Handicapped	6029.00	298.00
	34-41-642235-4235	b. Social Defence including Drug Addicts. Rehabilitation Programmes	1176.35	56.00
	34-2235	c. Others	276.20	43.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>21981.55</b>	<b>397.00</b>

### Social Security Pension

The total number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme is 4,12,528, out of which 54% beneficiaries belong to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes.

Sukhad Sahara is another scheme by the Government of Chhattisgarh, in which an amount of 150 rupees is given as pension to the destitute and widowed women. 1,36,633 beneficiaries are covered under this scheme in the financial year 2005-06 out of which 57% beneficiaries belong to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes group.

In accordance with the aim of the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Department of Social Welfare is committed to provide its valuable services and social security to the schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes of State.

In order to fulfill its commitments, the Department has developed strategies for intervention. Empowerment of each of these groups remains at the core of all the interventions. The three vital components of all their interventions are as follows: -

1. Social empowerment.
2. Justice
3. Economic development.

The approach for intervention is holistic in nature and targeted to achieve all round development. The State Government has taken several initiatives for the effective translation of the policy of providing a complete package of welfare service to persons with physical and mental disabilities and the vulnerable section of the society. The aim of the Government is to enable them to deal effectively with their multidimensional problems. Therefore, the approach is to encourage community participation and community based rehabilitation. With the aim to reach out to these groups effectively, the Government provides various services under the provision of Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 and Juvenile Justice Act 2000. These services are characterized by their multi-sectoral nature, provided in coordinated way.

### **National Social Assistance Program**

Government is committed to provide Security to senior citizen by providing pension under National Social Assistance Program.. From the Financial Year 2006-07 Government of India under its NASP scheme increased central assistance from Rs.75 to Rs.200/- per month per beneficiaries. Under NFBS Rs. 10000/- is given to the family on the death of the earning head of the BPL Family. The allocation of amount is under ACA.

#### **1. Other Expenditure**

- (a) **Direction & Administration:**  
The staff is appointed at State for the monitoring of social security program A amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan of 2007-08 as per the direction of planning commission the scheme is transferred to non plan.
- (b) **Office of Commissioner Disability;**  
Office of the Commissioner Disability is established under the provisions of the PWD Act-95. Provision of Salary & other expenditures are done under this head. Provision of Rs.13 lakhs are kept for the annual plan 2007-08.
- (c) **District Rehabilitation Center Bilaspur**  
District Rehabilitation Center Bilaspur is established and considered as state sector scheme from the financial year 2006-07. In continuation provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is kept for the annual plan 2007-08.

## **2. Scholarship for PwD's: -**

Scholarship given to the persons with orthopaedic, visual, speech and hearing impaired has been revised at the rate rupees 50, 60, and 70 per month for primary, middle, and higher secondary standards respectively. However, the criteria for eligibility for the scholarship are that the parent's income should be below rupees 8000 per month. In addition to this, visually impaired students are provided with readers allowance at the rate of rupees 50-100 per month & Rs. 25 is provided for the maintenance of the appliances of Ortho. Disable. Rs.106.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

## **Welfare of Handicapped -**

### **3. Grants for Non Governmental Organizations: -**

Grant-in-aid is given to those non-governmental organizations, which are working for the education and training of Person's with Disability. To extend adequate support to the students with any disability, the Government has increased the grant from rupees 300 to 600 per inmate per month to cover Maintenance required for boarding, loading, education and training. State Government has initiated scheme of marriage initiative program for PwD's for their Social Rehabilitation. One time assistance of Rs.21000/- is given to PwD's. Rs. 90.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

### **4. World Disability Day: -**

3<sup>rd</sup> December is recognized as the world disability day. On this occasion series of events and activities will be organized from the 3<sup>rd</sup> December up to the month of February which will also include provision of State awards to best worker/institution/employers. Provision of. 6.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

### **5. Rehabilitation programme for PwD's: -**

Chhattisgarh is one of the few States where District Disability Rehabilitation Centres have been setup in 9 districts and one DRC at Bilaspur under State scheme to provide rehabilitation services to PwD's.

The scheme is expended and to entirely tribal district Kanker & Bastar to provide service from village label to district label covering all the 1044 Panchayats NPRPD Provision of Rs. 96.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

**6. Social Defence including Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Programmes: -**

The JJ Act -2000 provides care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children who are in conflict with Law and in need of protection & care. Implementation of the Act has been started through establishment of 5-observation home for boys and 1 observation home for girl, and constitution of 7 Juvenile Justice Boards & 7 child welfare committees throughout the state and Juvenile Welfare fund has been incorporated to provide rehabilitation services to the children.

Besides, this other essential institutions such as Special homes, Children home, After-Care home for boys and girls separately are being established by NGO's under grant-in-aid program of the state & GOI. Provision of Rs 52.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

**7. Centrally Sponsored Schemes under JJ Act 2000: -**

The JJ Act -2000 provides care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children who are in conflict with Law and in need of protection & care. Implementation of the Act has been started through Infrastructure development - under the provision of JJ Act expansion of three building establishment of observation home in the State to provide additional services to the children of the three institutions. Provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08.

**8. Aid and Appliances to PwD's: -**

Grant in aid is being provided for artificial limbs and Supporting appliances. The main objective of the scheme is to assist the physically impaired and mentally disabled persons, who are in need, to procure durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances that promote their physical, social and economical rehabilitation. Rs. 95.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in TSP.

**9. National Program for Rehabilitation of PwD's: -**

On the Initiative of Government of India National Program for Rehabilitation persons with disabilities is launched and transferred to state plan.. It is a four-tier scheme in which services are provided from Gram Panchayat to State label. The program is implemented in the three district and 1056 Gram Panchayats of Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon & Korea. The Program has to be implemented under State plan. Rs. 150.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08. As per the direction of planning commission from F .Y. 2007-08 this scheme has to be transferred to non-plan.

**10. Special school for mental retarded Girls: -**

Government has provided for Special Schools of mentally handicapped girls at Sarguja provide education and training to mentally handicapped girls. Provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in TSP.

**11. Special school for hearing impaired Girls: -**

Government has provided for Special Schools of hearing impaired girls at Dhamtari provide education and training to hearing impaired girls. Provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in SCSP.

**12. Infrastructure Development Barrier Free building for PwD's: -**

To provide barrier free infrastructure to the disabled in the tribal area of Bastar and Sarguja three buildings are to be constructed for school for visually, orthopedically and mentally handicapped. To building are DDRC at Kanker and Bastar. Rs 140.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in TSP.

**13. Infrastructure Development Barrier Free building for PwD's: -**

To provide barrier free infrastructure to the disabled in the Schedule costs area of Dhamtari, Kawardha and Janjgir three buildings are to be constructed at Dhamtari for hearing impaired girls and Kawadha & Janjgir-Champa for DDRC schemes. Provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in SCSP.

**14. Centrally Sponsored Schemes under JJ Act 2000 : -**

At Bastar, Rajnangaon and Durg is proposed. Provision of Rs 27.09 lakhs are proposed for annual plan of 2007-08 in TSP.



## **CHAPTER-XXII**

### **WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

#### **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES -**

The ICDS scheme in Chhattisgarh is covering 158 projects in 16 districts out of which 62 projects are in rural areas, 11 in urban areas and 85 in tribal areas. In rural Anganwadi Workers Centre 29437 (AWWC) are sanctioned in these projects.

#### **OBJECTIVES -**

The main objectives of ICDS programmes are ; Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of 6 years, laying of foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of child reducing the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts achieving effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development, enhancing the capability of the mothers to look after the health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition education and. Care of essential needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to weaker sections of the society.

#### **Schematic Proposal for Annual Plan**

#### **DOWRY CELL : [ 55-5665 ]**

Dahej Pratishehdh Adhiniyam 1961 has been enacted to curb the cruelty against women. In consonance with the Act, State Level Dowry Cell has been proposed in the year 2007-08 for which sum to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provisioned in the budget. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 4 lakhs was spent.

#### **REGIONAL MAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN: [55-5563]**

Women Empowerment is a sensitive issue and track to the same to Regional Mahila Prashikshan Sansthan has been established in the Bilaspur & Jagdalpur districts. These Training-cum-Resource Centers were established with the motive to organize training not only for the departmental functionaries but also for the officers/staff of the other line department. Understanding the fact, in the year 2007-08 sum to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked. As the training centers started functioning in the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 2.75 lakhs was spent.

### **DISHADARSHAN : [ 41-1206 ]**

Dishadarshan basically harps on the concept of *learning from the best practices elsewhere*. To enculcate all-round awareness amongst rural women; to expose them with the outer world and impart training if necessary, four programmes are organized at inter or intra district level. Adhering the same we have proposed sum to the tune of Rs. 07 lakhs in the year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06, sum worth Rs.5.66 lakhs was spent.

### **GRANT-IN-AID FOR WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE : [15-1790]**

In order to organize various activities in the field of Women Welfare & Development, grants are annually issued to the recognized voluntary organization. In the year 2007-08 total sum to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed under various activities being organized with the Govt. financial assistance.

### **STATE LEVEL RESOURCE CENTER : [ 55-5560]**

As said in pre para. Women Empowerment is a sensitive issue and track to the same to State Level Resource Center has been established in the Raipur. This Training-cum-Resource Centers was established with the motive to organize training not only for the departmental functionaries but also for the officers/staff of the other line department. Thus provision of Rs. 42 lakh has been proposed in the year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 41.60 lakh was spent.

### **SCHOLARSHIP FOR WINNERS OF RASTRIYA SHAURYA AND RAJYA VEERTA PURASKAR : [ 55-5561]**

To honour the children who have received Rastriya Shaurya Puraskar and Rajya Veerta Puraskar and to encourage and assist them for studies, provision of scholarship to the tune of Rs. 1 lakhs has been proposed in the year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 1.00 lakhs was spent.

### **RAJYA VEERTA PURASKAR : [55-5562]**

For exhibition of extra ordinary bravery, courage and intelligence by the children on specific incidence, cash prize of Rs. 10 thousand with letter citation and scholarship is being awarded under Rajya Veerta Puraskar. For the same, provision to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent.

**MATRI KUTIR : [15-9514]**

With a motive to provide family both to the orphan child and destitute women. Maitri Kutir is provisioned by the department. At present Maitri Kutir facility is being provided at Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Raipur & Durg. Apart from family atmosphere, training health care facility etc is being provided free of cost to the women & children living in the Maitri Kutir. There is provision proposal of Rs.1 lakh in the year 2007-08 under this scheme . In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 0.5 lakh was spent.

**JAGRITI SIVIR: [41-9369, 82-9369,15-9369, 64-9369]**

Camps are being organizing at village/block level so as to generate awareness on social, legal, health and other necessary issues among women. There is proposal of Rs. 54 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 51.03 lakh was spent.

**SAMOOHIK VIVAH YOJNA: [55-5645, 41-5645, 64-5645]**

Under this scheme group manage of poor girls are being done. Each girl/bride is being provided with a maximum assistant of Rs. 5000 in form of article. Rs. 1000 remains marriage expenses and in rest Rs. 4000 article are being provided. There is provision proposal of Rs. 250 lakh in the year 2007-08 under this scheme . In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 247.48 lakh was spent.

**AAYUSHAMATI YOJNA: [41-4990, 64-4990]**

Under this scheme, poor women of land less families and a women living below poverty line(BPL) in the rural areas are provided with medical facilities including treatment / medicine/ nutrition worth Rs. 400/- if admitted for a week and Rs. 1000/- if admitted beyond a week in any district hospitals/medical college hospital/ block level hospitals/ primary health centers. There is provision proposal of Rs.57 lakh in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 30.53 lakh was spent.

**RAJAY MAHILA AYOOG: [55-8681]**

Rajya Mahila Ayog is active in the state, to empower women of the state, safeguard, the interest of women and protect them by taking initiative to eliminate provision of discrimination towards women; in order to provide them equal opportunity in every sphere; quick action towards atrocities and offence against women. There is provision proposal of Rs. 68 lakh in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 37.39 lakh was spent.

## **RAJYA SAMAJ KALYAN BOARD: [55-5491]**

With collaboration of non-government organization (N.G.O.) and with a view to argument social welfare activities for welfare development and empowerment of women Rajya Samaj Kalyan board is operational in chhattisgarh state. There is provision proposal of Rs. 18 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 5.90 lakh was spent.

## **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Major Head 4235): [55-5560, 337, 5565, 5563, 41-337, 5565, 6776, 64-5565, 337]**

Past experience has shown that constructed AWCs are in a better position to deliver six services of ICDS. Guided by this fact in the year 2007-08 we have proposed construction of 600 AWC building for total worth Rs. 1539 lakhs, under various heads [55,41,64] Estimate has been made @ Rs. 3 lakhs per AWC and in view of 10% annual price escalation there after. Similarly existence of district office, plays a important role in smooth functioning of office work thus in the year 2007-08 we have proposed sum to the tune of Rs. 160 lakhs for extension of district office. Narinikatan serve as destitute home for homeless women. To ensure proper building for its functioning, in the year 2006-07 sum to the tune of Rs. 97 lakhs proposed for its construction.

## **CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME (Major Head - 2235)**

### **ICDS: [5354, 9044]**

Integrated Child Development Services is a flagship programme of the department. Under this scheme overall development (physical & mental) of children and health and nutritional well being of women is ensured. Six services delivered through AWCs are Supplementary Nutrition, Health Checkup, Vaccination, Nutrition & Health Education, and Informal Education & Referral Services. There is provision proposal of Rs.9900 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme . In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 5879.98 lakhs was spent.

### **ICDS (supervision): [9130]**

Establishment expenditure of the office of DPO office and Directorate is being meet under this scheme. There is provision proposal of Rs. 220 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 101.33 lakhs was spent.

**Training : [5355, 9131]**

Training is an imperative, which leads to skill up-gradation of the departmental functionaries. With the wrap-up of World Bank Assisted UDISHA training programme,[5355] assistant for training is being provided by GoI for which sum to the tune of Rs. 154 lakhs is being provision in the year 2007-08. [9131] In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 128 lakhs was spent.

**IWEP: [4864]**

The scheme basically aims at empowerment of women through development of economic resources. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 37 lakhs was spent. Scheme shall come to an end w.e.f. March 07.

**Balika Samridhi Yojna: [8687]**

In order to bring positive change in social view towards baby girl and towards mother at the time of birth of first two baby girls of the family living below poverty line (BPL). Rs. 500/- is deposited individual in the name of girls in fixed deposit and the same amount is returned back to them after attaining 18 years of age, with interest. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 123.33 lakhs was spent. For continuation of scheme the final decision is awaited from Planning Commission.

**NUTRITION (Major Head - 2236)****NUTRITION PROGRAMME: [55-9050]**

Transportation of salad oil & other miscellaneous expenditure is being met under this scheme. There is provision proposal of Rs. 100 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme .

**MINIMATA POSHAN AAHAR YOJNA: [41-5467]**

Low weight adolescent girls are provided with 6 Kg food grains from central government quota and 4 kg from state government quota in district Sarguja under Minimata Poshan Aahar Yojana. There is provision proposal of Rs. 910 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 149 lakhs was spent.

**SUPPLYMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMME:  
[55-9050, 80-8679, 41-414, 64-2179]**

In compliance to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP-196, 2001 supplementary nutrition would also be provided to low weight adolescent girls visiting AWCs. This apart, necessary provision has to be made for transportation was salad oil. Thus for supplementary nutrition sum to the tune of Rs. 19900 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06 sum worth Rs. 11002.45 lakhs was spent.

**Proposed New Schemes in 2007-08**

**INTEGRATED MALNURISHMENT ERADICATION PROGRAMME -  
[Quality Improvement Practices in ICDS]**

To eradicate/minimize the severe and moderate malnutrition amongst children of the age group 0-6 years, to reduce the anemia from the women, malnutrition eradication campaign/mission is proposed. Under the campaign intensive training programme, sharing of experiences and regular monitoring is planned. Object behind launching this programme is to brake vicious cycle of malnourishment prevailing in the state. The provision proposal under this programme for the year 2007-08 is 200 lakhs.

**MAHILA SHASKTIKARAN MISSION: –**

Under the women empowerment mission of the state three Nari sambal kendra in 3 districts e.g. Raipur, Surguja and Dantewada will be created by upgrading the Nari Niketan which are already in existence in these Districts. In the remaining 13 districts new Nari sambal kendra would be established. These kendras will provide residence [shelter] food and professional training to women in trouble. Provision of self-employment shall be also taken care of. There is a proposal of Rs 200 lakhs in the year 2007-08 under this scheme

## CHAPTER – XXIII

### LEGAL AID TO POOR

Annual Plan 2007-08

#### LEGAL AID / LEGAL ADVICE TO POOR-

Legal aid and advices are provided to poor through different schemes. This advices and aids provided by Chhattisgarh State Legal Service Authority / District Legal Service Authority and High Court Legal Service Committee. **For this purpose an amount of Rs.221.00 lakhs is required in Annual Plan 2007-08** as per following details :-

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	Demand No. 29	Demand No. 41	Demand No. 64	Total
1	Legal Aid	59.00	35.00	30.00	124.00
2	Sthai Lok Advalat	4.80	5.00	5.00	14.80
3	Legal Litray	8.57	5.00	5.00	18.57
4	Prachar-Prasar	0.80	5.00	5.00	10.80
5	Pension Lok Adalat	1.35	2.00	2.00	15.35
6	Bank Loan recovery Lok Adalat	0.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
7	Legal Assistance for Prisoner	4.80	5.00	5.00	14.80
8	District legal Advise Centre	0.06	3.00	3.00	6.06
9	Parivarik Vivad Samadhan Centre	0.036	3.00	3.00	6.04
10	Legal Advise in Karagar Parisar	0.04	2.00	2.00	4.04
11	Vivad vihin Gram Yojna	0.55	3.00	3.00	6.55
12	Payment of Professional and Spacial Service	0.00	5.00	0.00	6.00
Total		<b>80.00</b>	<b>76.00</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>221.00</b>

#### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

##### COMPUTERISATION OF COURTS :-

Computerization of courts is to be executed on central sponsored scheme and funding pattern is 50:50. Under this scheme the High Court, all District and Session Courts and Sub-Ordinate Courts will be computerized.

**For computerization of courts Rs. 100.00 lakh will be required in Annual plan 2007-08.**

## **CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY COURT:-**

The Central Government enacted Family Court Act for the purpose for compromising cases of marriage and family matters, and quick disposal of the cases. The family court hear only family matters and fulfill their object immediately due to no burden of hearing of other cases. This scheme is to be executed on the central sponsored scheme and the ratio of central and state is 50:50.

In Chhattisgarh 11 family courts have been established and 11 family courts may be established in future. For the limit of construction of family court building is Rs.15.00 lakh per family court and Rs.5.00 lakh per residential building for judges. For this purpose Rs.440.00 lakhs may be required. **For these purpose Rs. 110.00 lakh required in Annual plan 2007-08.**

## **OTHER ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY IN THE STATE:-**

In the State of Chhattisgarh Hidayatullah National University has been established. Education of Law and research work is also done by this University. This University has been established as per the Act of Hidayatullah National Law University, 2003.

At present, for construction of the National Law University building total estimated Rs.40.00 crore and first installment of Rs.10.00 crore has been provided against the above estimate. At present, due to escalation the cost of building will be Rs. 47.00 crore. Hence, building cost of Rs.27.00 crore and for the furnishing work is Rs.15.00 crore thus the total Rs.41.00 crore will be required. For these purpose Rs.2000.00lakh will be Required for Annual Plan. National Law University, one branch is working at Bilaspur, For this branch, construction and furnishing work of Rs.25.00 crore and Rs.2.00 crores total amount of Rs.27.00 crore has been required

**For Establishment Exp. of national law university Rs 200.00 lakh required for annual plan 2007-08. This allotment has been allotted by the State Government.**



## **CHAPTER - XXIV**

### **GENERAL SERVICES**

#### **JAIL**

The state has 4 central, 6 district and 17 sub-jail with the intake capacity of 5200 prisoners against which 9640 were kept in the jail custody in the last of the financial year 2006. It reflects the problem of overcrowding in jails. It may only be resolved through construction of new jails and barracks in existing jails and with the supporting facilities of toilets, latrines, bathrooms, kitchens and educational library and games etc. As per the jail Manual, children of the woman prisoners are to be kept with their mother and basic amenities like Crèches and schools should be developed for better life of the children. Prisoners who are willing to learn and train themselves to develop their skills for better earnings in future, they are to be provided with appropriate guidance and training in the workshops at jails . Women prisoners are to be kept in separate barracks/rooms and basic facilities should be provided to them.

Jail Administration propose one scheme for sanction during the year 2007-08 which will overall change the jail scenario:

#### **Industrial Work Shed**

For the welfare of the prisoners a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed to construct an industrial workshed at Central Jail Jagdalpur and Bilaspur.

## **CHAPTER—XXIV-B**

### **STATIONERY & PRINTING**

After formation of States, the workload of printing has been tremendously increased. the only one Rajnandgaon, Regional Press is expediting the works its capacity, keeping in view of increased printing requirement, and to maintain utmost secrecy of Govt. resolution. etc., Govt. has decided to open a new Central-modern press in capital. District Administration has allotted land for the construction of press building at Telibandha. The detailed project report & map of the building in under approval of the Govt.

To increase the capacity of Regional Press Rajnandgaon it is advised to Set-up new modern Printing machinery and adopt new processing technology to fulfil the Printing works of all the Govt. Offices of the State.

Financial-provision for the year 2005-06 was only Rs. 10.00 lakhs, but it couldn't be utilized. Rs. 75.00 lakhs financial provision has been made for the current year & expected its full utilization. There in an urgent need of two machines (four colour off-set & single colour sheet machinery) to start the urgent press-work of worth Rs. 155.00 lakhs, which is approved for the year 2007-08.

## **CHAPTER - XXIV-C**

### **FINANACE**

As per the directions of the Central Govt. State Govt. has sanctioned e-Kosh project of computerization in the first phase with an object to set up a Financial Management Institute at State level. Govt. has made a financial provision of Rs. 500 lakh during 2004-05 which was completely utilized.

During the IInd phase, e-Kosh project of computerization of all the 17 district, 46 sub-treasuries was set up. V-SAT and other related equipments are to be purchased & installed in the financial year 2005-06 & 2006-07. The financial provision of Rs. 354.00 lakh was made for 2006-07 which is likely to be utilised within the specified period.

The financial proposal of Rs. 43.00 lakh was approved for the recurring expenditure and maintenance for the year 2007-08.

## **CHAPTER - XXIV-D**

### **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

A sum of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for the construction of administrative building for the year 2007-08.

A sum of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for public works for the year 2007-08.

## CHAPTER-XXV

### EDUCATION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE & SCHEDULED CASTE

#### Education in Tribal Sub-plan Area :-

The department is running schools in the sub-plan area's of the state, the districts like Surguja, Korea, Bastar, Raigarh and Dhamtari are covered in the tribal sub-plan. There are 13442 primary schools-2590 middle schools, 801 Ashrams, and 1089 hostels are running by the department, where no of students are 10, 24,867 in the primary level and 3,67,826 students of middle level are studying 38,887 boys & girls of SC/ST are living in the departmental hostels and 47,140 boys & girls of SC/ST class are getting advantage of residential schools like Ashrams. We have been proposed Rs. 18468.06 Lacs for the primary education of ST's in the year of 07-08. Which is 35.82% of the total plan. In the same manner we have propose 11,901.29 lacks Rs. for Secondary Education, which is 22.83% of the plan.

#### (1) Elementary & Secondary Education

##### A) Increasing Enrolment of Girls and ST/SC Students :-

Department is providing scholarship to the girls of class 3-5<sup>th</sup> for increasing their enrolment and retention in the schools. From class 6-10<sup>th</sup> department is providing state scholarship to the girls which is more than the scholarship provided to boys Rs 500 Grant to the each girl is provided as incentive who is going to take admission in the class 6<sup>th</sup> standard. In the year 04-05 department providing bicycle to each SC/ST girls who is studying in the high school, department runs five Kanya, Shiksha Pariser for better educational facilities in the remote tribal areas of the state. The girls of primary level also getting free school dresses (Uniform) from the department. We have also providing Text Book to Girls upto High School Student. We have proposed Rs. 1778.25 Lacs for the year 07-08 to the such kind of schemes.

##### B) Vocational Education :-

Under the national policy on education 1986, vocationalization of education come into national map of education. In this new policy 26 higher secondary schools of this department have been selected where vocational courses are being run. Under this scheme three vocational courses are being run in each school for class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, Board of secondary education of state conducts regular examination for these courses.

## PREMATRIC AND POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

### PREMATRIC SCHOLARSHIP:

To spread education among the sch. Tribes and for continuation of education of tribal children this scholarship is provided by the state Govt. School dress, books/stationary are purchases by the students with the help of scholarship. Parents/Guardians of the children are also encouraged with the economic help towards the education of their wards which in turn help in promotion of the education in the tribal society.

At present the rates of prematric scholarship is as below:-

Class	Girls	Boys	Total Amount (For one academic year)	
3-5	25/-	-	250/-	-
6-8	40/-	30/-	400/-	300/-
9-10	50/-	40/-	500/-	400/-

A total of 6,88,193 children are getting benefit under the scheme during the academic session 2005-06. With a view to bring children of scheduled tribes in the main scheme of education and fill-up cultural gap between advanced caste and scheduled tribes the state govt. given scholarship as state above. Here it in pertinent to note that the state govt. has not fixed any "Income ceiling" to sanction the above scholarship.

In the financial year 2007-08, 7,00,000 students will get benefit of the scheme and for this a provision of Rs. 575.50 Lacs is proposed in the annual plan.

### POSTMATRIC SCHOLARSHIP :-

Socio-economic condition of the tribal population is the main hurdle to continue education of the tribal children at higher level. Therefore financial assistance under the above centrally sponsored scheme are provided to the children of schedule tribes. At 10+2 level or at collegiate level including Professional Courses so that they can complete their higher education. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and is given to the citizen of India belonging to Sch. tribes with an income ceiling of Rs. 1 lacs. Under the scheme besides maintenance allowance, all other fees is born by the Govt. Payment is also made towards study tours, thesis typing/printing & for books.

For the purpose of scholarship all courses at Postmatric level including professional courses are being divided into four categories as per Annexure-I.

This scholarship is given on monthly basis. Hostlers are paid at a higher rate than day scholars. This scheme is very successful in bringing out the technocrats, Doctors & other professionals from youths of Sch. Tribe community of the state.

The state Govt. has also provided financial support to those students who are not covered in the purview of this scheme due to income ceiling of their families/guardians. Under this scheme full fee is paid by the state Govt. for various professional/technical courses. A Provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

#### **ASHRAMSHALA :-**

For the children of the "scheduled tribe communities" whose economic condition is not satisfactory, education is not a priority. Therefore to promote elementary education among tribal children in such tribal areas the concept of "Ashram shala" (residential school) is only to bring the children in the school for elementary education. therefore the department has set-up "Ashram shala" in the most backward districts of the state. Under the scheme the children's are given free of cost lodging & boarding facilities as well as education in premises itself. so that children should get enrolled and continue their education with maximum retention rate during the whole academic session. Ashram schools are very successful in spreading education in remote tribal areas with increased literacy rate.

At present 801 Ashram shala's (residential school) are run by the department, in which 47140 Boys/Girls are studying. Keeping in view the national policy of education to enroll all children's of the are-group 6 to 14, the state govt. sanctioned ----- Ashram shala's in predominated tribal district, how ever the Ashram school are incomplete due to non release of grant under the centrally sponsored scheme, Therefore many building are in complete therefore under the scheme provision of Rs. 2400.00 lacks is proposed in the financial year 2007-08, so that the state could achieve the desired objective/goal.

**District wise details of Ashram shala are shown in the table below :-**

S.No.	No. of the district	No. of Ashram shala's		No. of seats	
		Primary school level	Middle school level	Primary level	Middle level
1	16	608	193	33,405	13,735

## **HOSTEL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS :-**

Students who have no facilities of residence at school head quarters are being provided lodging & boarding facilities by the state Govt. free of cost to continue their education. In prematric hostels boys & girls belonging to Sch. Tribe are admitted right from class 6<sup>th</sup> up to class 10<sup>th</sup> the hostel for boys and girls are setup separatly.

Girls are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 360/- PM while boys are provided with Rs. 350/- PM as stipend to meet their mess charges.

To provide facilities for higher education Postmatric hostels are setup by the department in the places where institutions of Higher Education are established/opened.

In postmatric hostels scholarship is given at hostlers rate to the students get admitted/enrolled in the hostels. Free of cost residential facility with free bedding etc. is provided to the hostlers.

At present a total no. of 802 prematric hostels are functioning with 25,880 students are residing. Similarly at postmatric level 84 hostels are run by the department with 5005 students getting benefit.

In the financial years 2007-08 provision of Rs. 1350.00 lacs is proposed under the scheme.

## **COACHING AND ALLIED SERVICES :-**

Under this scheme the candidate of ST./SC who are appear in the compltitive examination i.e., U.P.S.C., P.S.C., R.R.B., S.S.C. and Banking services etc. are provided [pre examination coaching and for the purpose of coaching and guidance Delhi Education Center, New Delhi is being collaborated.

## **SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT :-**

### **Implementation of SC Component plan**

The scheme of special comporent plan has been Conceptualized & subsequently started/implemented for overall development of scheduled caste communities residing in the state. In the state plan, budget provision is being made for the development schedule caste population taking into account the ratio of schedule caste to the total population of the concerned area. For the purpose of co-ordination and monitoring tribal and scheduled caste development department is the nodal department. As per census 2001. The percentage of scheduled caste population is 11.61% to the total population of the state. So in the state plan 12%



of the total budget provision is made available for the development of Sch. caste communities of the state with a separate Demand number 64 is being created in the departmental budget. A plan outlay/provision of Rs. 7729.11 lacs is proposed in the year 2007-08 under special component plan in the plan outlay, which is 14.16% of the total plan outlay.

## **Education in Scheduled Caste Sub Plan Area**

### **(1) Premetric and Postmetric Scholarship**

#### **1) Premetric Scholarship-**

- 1) **Premetric Scholarship** – The student of scheduled caste of the state are eligible for state scholarship. These scholarships are given from class 3 onwards up to class 10<sup>th</sup>. In the financial year 2006-07 341435 student will be benefited under the scheme. In the financial year 2007-08 Rs. 870.00 lac proposed and 4,00,000 students will be benefited under the scheme.
- 2) **Postmetric Scholarship** – This Scholarship is given to the student of scheduled caste. Under the scheme central share is provided by social justice and empowerment ministry Govt. of India. In the year 2006-07, 636692 students are benefited under the scheme. 2007-08 Rs. 50 lac proposed and 45,000 student are expected to be benefited under for this scheme.
- 3) **Hostels for Girl and Boy's** – Department runs hostel's both for boys and girls of scheduled caste at premetric & Post metric levels. Residential schools (Ashram) are also opened up to provide education within the campus with lodging and boarding facilities. 155 premetric boys hostels and 48 girls hostels are established in which 5757 boys and girls are residing stipend is given to the students to meet out the mess charges. At postmetric level 26 boys and 12 girls hostels are run by the department in which 2245 students are residing. In the financial year of 2007-08 a provision of Rs. 650.00 lacks is proposed in the plan outlay.
- 4) **Coaching and Allied Scheme** – This scheme is meant for youth's of scheduled caste & tribes who are qualified at graduate level/P.G level. In this scheme pre examination coaching is provide for the UPSC, PSC, RRB, SSC, and banking services etc. by the subject experts. For the financial year 2007-08 proposal of Rs.57.65 lacks is proposed.
- 5) **Untied Fund-** With the objective of providing basic facilities in the scheduled caste dominated Villages of the state, a scheme named "Untied Fund" has been launched/started. Under the scheme basic infrastructure works like drinking water facilities, construction of sewer lines, building of primary schools and supply of materials/article in hostels and ashram, group irrigation scheme etc. are taken up on priority basis. Central assistance has been provided under the scheme. In the year 2007-08 Rs. 137.00 lacks is proposed under scheme.

## **OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

### **Prematric and Postmatric Scholarship**

For providing financial help/support to student of other backward Classes, State Scholarship Scheme has been enforced with effect from the year 1981. Under this Scheme, Scholarship is provided to the students of 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> class at the approved rates. This Scholarship is provided to those Backward Class Studnets whose parents are not paying income tax and has less than 10 acres of land. It is state sponsored scheme. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 960.00 lacks is proposed under the scheme. In the year 2005-06 749600 students are benefited.

Postmatric Scholarship is provided to those other Backward Classes Students who are studying in class 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> Graduation and Post Graduation level. The students whose parent's /Gurdian's income is less than Rs. 25000.00 per anum are entitled for this scholarship. In the year 2006-07, -67000 students are benefited, for the year 2007-08 Rs., 1500.00 lack in proposed.