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Volume – I

**GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
PLANNING, ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

INDEX		Page No.
• Chapter-I	Introduction and Overview	1-15
• Chapter-II	Key Issues	16-21
• Chapter-III	Approach & Salient Features	22-44
• Chapter-IV	Economic and Financial Status and Resource Mobilization	45-52
• Chapter-V	Decentralize Planning in Madhya Pradesh	53-55
• Chapter-VI	Agriculture & Allied Services	56-100
	• Agriculture	56
	• Horticulture	71
	• Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	75
	• Fisheries	81
	• Forest	86
	• Food and Civil Supplies	96
	• Cooperation	98
• Chapter-VII	Rural Development	101-112
	• Rural Development	101
	• Land Reforms	106
	• Panchayat	109
• Chapter-VIII	Irrigation And Flood Control	113-127
	• Water Resources Development Department	113
	• Narmada Valley Development	120
• Chapter-IX	Power	128-135
	• Power (MPSEB)	128
	• Non-Conventional Sources Of Energy (UVN)	135
• Chapter-X	Industry and Minerals	136-156

INDEX		Page No.
•	Industries and Employment	136
•	Handlooms	139
•	Khadi and Village and Industries	142
•	Handicrafts	145
•	Sericulture	148
•	Mineral Resources	151
•	Information on Industry	155
•	Chapter-XI Transport	157-160
•	Civil Aviation	157
•	Roads and Bridges	159
•	Chapter-XII Scientific Services and Environment	161-180
•	Science & Technology	161
•	M.P. Pollution Control Board	164
•	Disaster Management Institute	166
•	Environment (EPCO)	168
•	Bio-Diversity and Bio Technology	173
•	Information Technology	175
•	Chapter-XIII General Economic Services	181-190
•	State Planning Commission	181
•	Statistics	184
•	Tourism	186
•	Weights and Measures	188
•	School of Good Governance	189
•	Chapter-XIV Social and Community Services	191-287
•	School Education	191
•	Higher Education	197

INDEX	Page No.
• Technical Education	201
• Sports and Youth Welfare	206
• Art and Culture	209
• Language and Gazetteers	
• Archeology	
• Swaraj Sansthan	
• Health Services	216
• Medical Education	224
• Indian System of Medicine And Homeopathy	226
• Food and Drug Control	228
• Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation	230
• Home Department	237
• Urban Development (Town & Country Planning)	239
• Gwalior Counter Magnet	242
• Urban Administration	243
• State Capital Project	249
• Information and Publicity	250
• Welfare of Scheduled Castes	252
• Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	259
• Welfare of Backward Classes	268
• Labour Welfare	271
• Craftsmen Training	273
• Social Justice	275
• Women & Child Development and Nutrition	278
• Legal Aid to Poor	285

INDEX		Page No.
• Infrastructure Development for Justice administration	287	
• Chapter-XV General Services	288-299	
• Welfare of Prisoners	288	
• Stationary & Printing	290	
• Public Works	291	
• Others - DFID	292	
• Directorate of Institutional Finance	297	
• Chapter-XVI Human Development	300-304	
• Chapter-XVII Women Empowerment and Gender Budgeting	305-312	
Annexure - Department wise Outlays and Expenditures for XI Plan and annual plans from 2007-08 to 2009-10	313-314	

CHAPTER – I

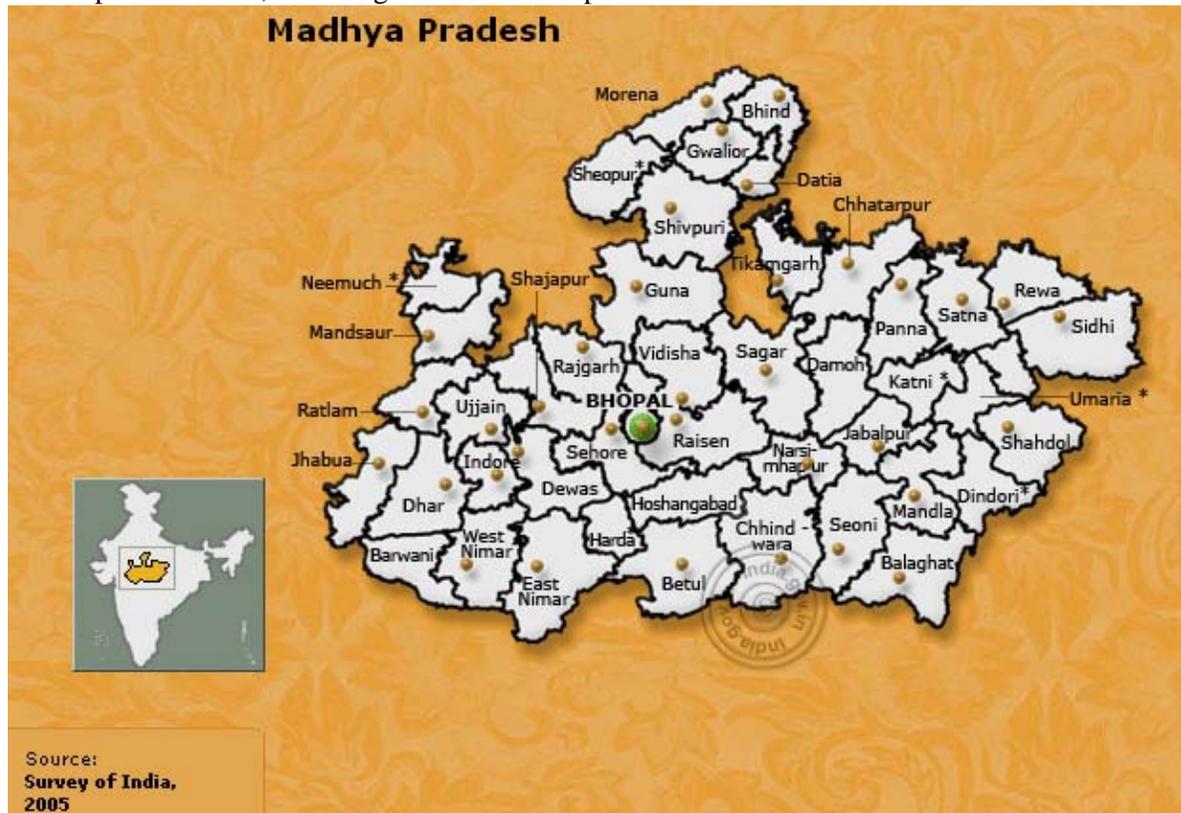
Introduction and Overview

Historical Background:

Madhya Pradesh, in its present form, came into existence on 1st November 2000 when a new state of Chhatisgarh was carved out of erstwhile state of M.P under the provisions of “Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act2000”. The erstwhile state of Madhya Pradesh, with Bhopal as capital, was created on 1st November 1956 as a result of reorganization of Indian states consisting Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh and part of Central Provinces and Berar. At the time of its formation, the state had largest geographical area in the country. The new State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence with 45 districts. Three new districts were created in the year 2002 and two more districts were created in the Year 2008 raising the total number of districts to 50.

Administrative Set-up:

The state now has 10 Commissioner Divisions, 50 Districts, 318 Tehsils and 313 Community Development Blocks, including 89 tribal development blocks.



Madhya Pradesh was the first state to establish three-tier Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies as the institutions of local self-governance. The state, at present, has 48 Zila Panchayats (District level), 313 Janpad Panchayats (Block Level), 23,040 Gram Panchayats (Village level) and 52118 inhabited villages. In urban habitations there are 14 Municipal Corporations, 88 Municipalities and 236 Nagar Panchayats.

Demographic Scenario:

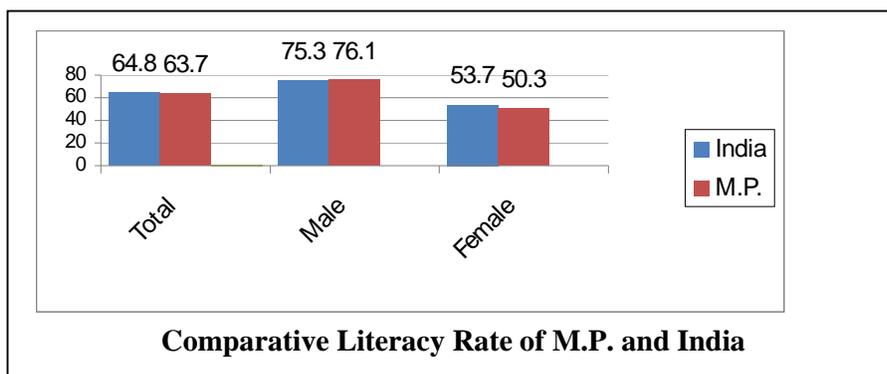
As per Census 2001, the state had a population of 603.48 lakhs constituting approximately 6 percent of the country's population. Madhya Pradesh with an area of 308 thousand sq. kms is now the second largest State, constituting 9.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The population density is low at 196 persons per sq. km. compared to the national average of 313 persons per sq. km. The ratio of rural to urban population is 74:26. Out of total population, 314.44 lakhs are males and 289.04 lakhs are females. The sex ratio for the State comes to 919, which is low as compared to the national sex ratio of 933. However, the sex ratio in 0-6 age group for the state is higher at 932 against the national average of 927.

There is high concentration of tribal population in the state. As per 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste was 122.33 lakhs and 91.55 lakhs respectively. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population of the state is 20.27 as against 8.20 percent at all India level. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the state is 15.17, which is slightly lower than the all India average of 16.20. The combined population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more than one third (35.44 Percent) of the total population of State.

The decadal growth rate of population in the State during the period 1991-2001 has been 24.3 percent, which is significantly higher than the all-India average of 21.5 per cent in the same period. The socio-economic situation, cultural milieu, ignorance and lack of access to quality family planning services are primary reasons responsible for high population growth. The demographic scenario in the state is still characterized by very high birth and death rates. In the year 2007, the crude birth rate was 28.5 as against the all India average of 23.1, whereas the crude death rate was 8.7 as against the all India average of 7.4. The Infant Mortality Rate at 72 is significantly higher than the all India average of 55. Life expectancy at birth in the state as per SRS during 2006-07 is 62.5 years for males and 63.3 years for females, against 65.8 years and 68.1 years respectively at national level.

Education:

According to the 2001 census, the literacy rate in the State for population aged 7 years and above is 63.7 percent as against 64.8 percent at the National level. The female literacy rate was 50.3 percent which is lower than all India female literacy rate of 53.7 percent and much lower than the male literacy rate of 76.1. However, the male literacy rate of 76.1 is marginally higher than the all India male literacy rate of 75.3. The rural and urban literacy rate in the State is 57.8 and 79.4 percent against 58.7 percent and 79.9 percent respectively at the national level.



The state has made very impressive progress in providing educational facilities to the children in the State. Through District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, there has been tremendous expansion of elementary education. The access to primary school within a kilometer and to upper primary school within three kilometers has been ensured. There are 99,382 primary schools in Madhya Pradesh, which include 81,529 governments, 16,028 private and 906 aided schools. Similarly, there are 39,135 middle schools comprising 26,912 Government 11,898 private and 325 aided by Government. Besides these, there are 878 Ashram Shalas (residential schools at elementary level) in the State to serve the children of those families who reside in remote areas especially Tribal's. There are 10,916 high and higher secondary schools being run by various agencies. The enrolment of students was 120.45 lakhs at the primary level, 46.80 lakhs at the post-primary level and 28.82 lakhs at the secondary level in 2008. The percentage of girls in these categories was 47.87, 45.81 and 47.29 respectively. The transition rate among girls to the secondary schooling stage has been a matter of concern and the state Government has responded to address this problem by launching schemes such as cash rewards, free bicycle and school dresses to girls taking admission in secondary school.

Poverty:

The poverty is an area of great concern in Madhya Pradesh as the incidence of poverty is one of the highest among the states of the country. As per Planning Commission estimates (61st round of NSSO), the incidence of poverty in the State has decreased from 42.5 percent (including Chhattisgarh) in 1993-94 to 38.30 percent in 2004-05 as against 36.0 and 27.5 per cent for the country as a whole. The State had third highest percentage of poor households among 15 non-special Category States in the year 2004-05, next only to Orissa and Bihar. The incidence of poverty in rural areas was lower than that of urban areas. In 2004-05 the percentage of population living below poverty line in rural areas was 38.4 as against 39.3 for urban areas. The census of families living below poverty line was conducted by the state Government in the year 2003-04 as per the procedure laid down by Government of India.

Work Force, Employment and Unemployment:

According to the 2001 census, the total number of workers was 257.94 lakh out of the State's total population of 603.48 lakh comprising 161.95 lakh males and 95.99 lakh females, 209.00 lakhs being in rural areas and 48.94 lakhs in urban areas. Of these, 191.03 lakh were classified as main workers and 66.91 lakhs as marginal. Thus, of the total work force of the State, 74.05 percent are main workers and 25.95 percent are marginal. The work participation rate in the State is 42.74. Of the total workers in the State, 42.79 percent were cultivators, 28.69 percent agricultural labourers, 4.01 percent engaged in household industry and rest 24.51 percent in other services.

The number of state government employees (regular), as on March 2008(P), increased by 0.63 percent over to the previous year.

The number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges as on June 2008 was 19.46 Lakh, of which, the number of educated job-seekers were 15.47 Lakh, showing a decreasing trend.

Growth in State Economy and State Income

Madhya Pradesh has revised the series of estimates of GSDP/NSDP replacing the earlier base year 1993-94 with new base year of 1999-2000 in accordance with the revision of series of estimates of GDP/NDP at national level.

According to the latest estimates of Net State Domestic Product for the state, the annual growth rate of 6.28 percent per annum and 3.78 percent has been achieved during 2003-04 to 2007-08 at current and constant prices respectively.

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the state in the year 2007-08 was Rs. 90786.10 Crore which increased from Rs. 75399.85 crores of 2003-04, thus registering an increase by 20.41 percent at constant price.

The rate of growth in NSDP during 2003-04 to 2007-08 is higher than what was during 1999-00 to 2003-04 at both current and constant prices. Thus pace of growth is significant but well below the target of 5 percent per annum. The following table presents the rate of growth of NSDP for different periods and table 1.2 gives Annual Growth Rate from 1999-00 to 2007-08.

Table 1.1: Growth rate in NSDP: MADHYA PRADESH

Period	At Current Prices	At constant (1999-2000) Prices
1999-00 to 2003-04	4.58	0.74
2003-04 to 2007-08	6.28	3.78
1999-00 to 2007-08	6.05	2.51

Figure 1:

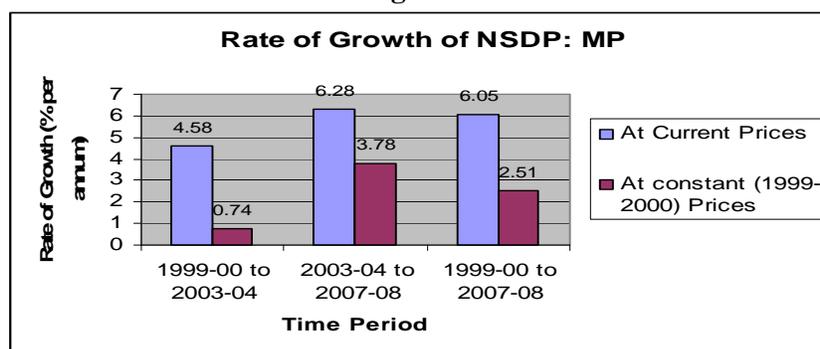


Table 1.2

Net State Domestic Product and Annual Growth Rate: MADHYA PRADESH

YEAR	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Rs. In Lakh)		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	
	At Current Prices	At constant (1999-2000) Prices	At Current Prices	At constant (1999-2000) Prices
1999-00	7265536	7265536		
2000-01	7101063	6675017	-2.26	-8.13
2001-02	7752185	7152534	9.17	7.15
2002-03	7666148	6779491	-1.11	-5.22
2003-04	9087059	7539985	18.53	11.22

YEAR	NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Rs. In Lakh)		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	
2004-05	9365367	7787386	3.06	3.28
2005-06	10193885	8282981	8.85	6.36
2006-07 (P)	11322147	8642515	11.07	4.34
2007-08 (Q)	12322963	9078610	8.84	5.05

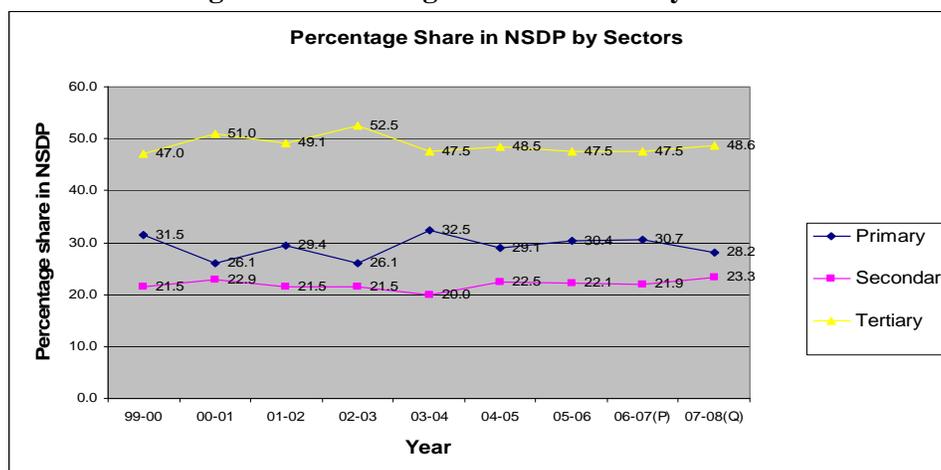
(P) - Provisional (Q) - Quick

The trend of sectoral composition of NSDP of the state as shown in Table 1.3 and Figure 2 shows that no significant change has taken place between 1999-2000 and 2006-07 comparing beginning and terminal years. The changes which are observed in 2000-01 and 2002-03 could not be maintained in long run. The trends during 2004-05 to 2006-07 seem to be range bound. However quick estimate for 2007-08 shows shift in trend is similar to what was observed in 2000-01 and 2002-03. This composition should be maintained by increasing the share of Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It is necessary because, Primary sector constitutes mainly agriculture, heavily depend on monsoon the state has every alternate year as bad year with respect to monsoon.

Table 1.3: Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices: MADHYA PRADESH

Sector	Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices								
	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07 (P)	07-08 (Q)
Primary	31.49	26.11	29.37	26.05	32.46	29.07	30.38	30.67	28.18
Secondary	21.51	22.85	21.54	21.46	20.00	22.46	22.12	21.87	23.25
Tertiary	47.00	51.04	49.09	52.49	47.54	48.47	47.50	47.46	48.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure-2: Percentage share in NSDP by Sectors



Agriculture sector, on which rural population depends, has not registered any growth in real terms though at current prices the sector grew at the rate of 5.21 % per annum during 1999-00 to 2003-04 and grew at 3.32 % during 2003-04 to 2007-08. During the entire period (1999-00 to 2007-08) sector grew at 4.74 % per annum while in real terms it grew at 0.19 %. See table 1.4.

Both Secondary and Tertiary sector have grown at faster rate during 2003-04 to 2007-08 as compared to 1999-00 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices. Secondary sector have slowed down during 1999-00 to 2003-04 in real terms. The overall sectoral performance in terms of growth rate per annum of primary, secondary and tertiary sector has been 0.19, 2.96 and 3.66 percent during 1999-2000 to 2007-08 at constant prices respectively. At current prices, growth rate has been 4.74 %, 6.96 % and 6.44 % per annum for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively.

Table 1.4: Sector Wise Growth of Net State Domestic Product: Madhya Pradesh

Period	1999-00 to 2003-04	2003-04 to 2007-08	1999-00 to 2007-08
At Current Prices			
Primary	5.21	3.32	4.74
Secondary	3.06	9.53	6.96
Tertiary	4.82	6.74	6.44
At constant (1999-2000) Prices			
Primary	-0.00	0.34	0.19
Secondary	-0.94	6.39	2.96
Tertiary	1.95	4.64	3.66

TABLE 1.5: Sector Wise Annual Growth of Net State Domestic Product – M.P.

Sector	Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product Sector wise:							
	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07 (P)	07-08 (Q)
At Current Prices								
Primary	-18.96	22.78	-12.28	47.70	-7.71	13.78	12.12	-0.02
Secondary	3.81	2.94	-1.50	10.47	15.74	7.21	9.78	15.72
Tertiary	6.14	4.99	5.74	7.36	5.08	6.65	10.99	11.40

Sector	Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product Sector wise:							
	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07 (P)	07-08 (Q)
At Constant Prices								
Primary	-27.63	24.46	20.02	38.80	-4.90	7.59	1.81	-2.36
Secondary	-2.60	0.15	-3.19	1.02	10.21	9.99	5.29	6.80
Tertiary	2.41	2.01	2.47	2.90	5.51	4.19	5.36	8.33

(P) Provisional (Q) Quick

It is evident from the bifurcation of NSDP/Per Capita Income (PCI) for base year (1999-00) that there is wide gap between the PCI of rural and urban areas (See Table 1.6). Though the contribution of rural areas to net state domestic product is higher than that of urban areas, the per capita income of rural areas at Rs. 8,879 is still much lower than that of urban areas (Rs. 22,135). In other words per capita income in rural areas is only 40% of that in urban areas. It is because 74 of percent of total population of the state reside in the rural areas and dependant on agriculture which is not growing at desirable rate.

Table 1.6: Net Domestic Product and Per Capita Income in Rural and Urban Areas of Madhya Pradesh for Base Year 1999-2000

Item	Rural	Urban	Total
Net Domestic Product (Rs. lakhs)	3832156	3433380	7265536
(%)	52.74	47.26	
Estimated population (In thousands)	43158	15511	58669
(%)	73.56	26.44	
Per capita income in Rupees)	8879	22135	12384

The per capita income of the state has increased from Rs. 12384 (1999-2000) to Rs. 13299 in the year 2007-08, while at the national level, it increased from Rs. 15839 to Rs. 24256 during the same period. Per capita income of the state has increased at the rate of 2.30 % per annum as compared to the national average of 5.84 % per annum during 2003-04 and 2007-08. During on 1999-00 and 2003-04, per capita income decreased at the rate of 0.84 % per annum. The rate of growth of per capita income over different time periods is shown in table 1.7. Annual growth rate of per capita income shows that when the pace of increase of per capita income was slower down at national level, per capita income of the state registered negative growth. There is significant difference in growth rate of state as compared to all India average.

This reflects the growing disparities between the backward regions and the more developed regions, which ought to be a matter of grave concern for the national planners and needs to be addressed urgently.

**Table 1.7: Growth rate in Per Capita Income:
Madhya Pradesh and All India**

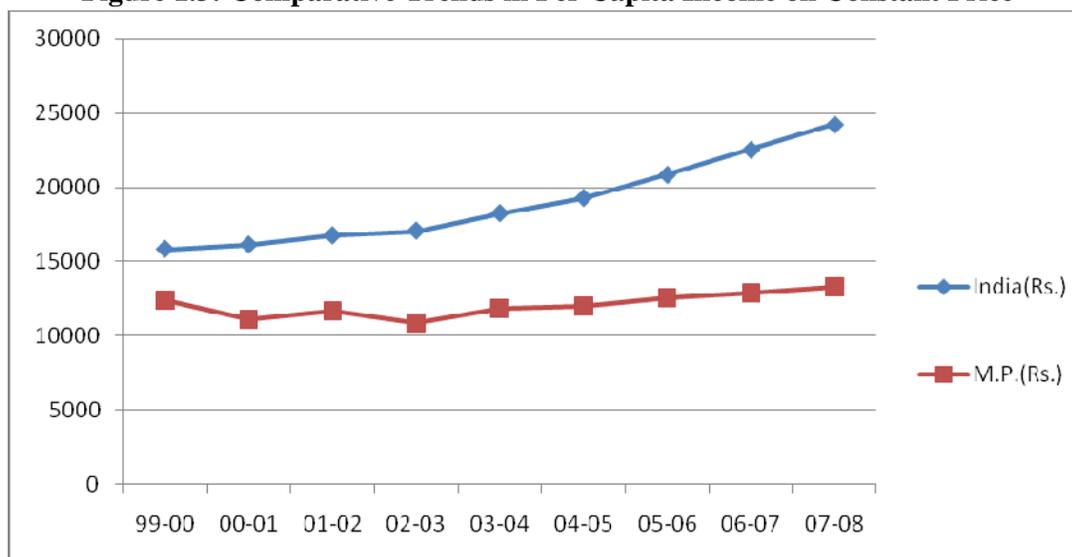
Period	At constant (1999-2000) Prices	
	Madhya Pradesh	India
1999-00 to 2003-04	-0.84	2.89
2003-04 to 2007-08	2.30	5.84
1999-00 to 2007-08	0.80	4.85

**TABLE 1.8: Per Capita Income and Annual Growth Rates
at Constant (1999-00 Prices)**

Particulars	(Rupees)								
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-07 (P)	2007-08 (Q)
All India									
Per capita Income (Rs.)	15839	16133	16762	17075	18263	19297	20858	22553	24256
Growth Rate		1.86	3.90	1.87	6.96	5.66	8.09	8.13	7.55
Madhya Pradesh									
Per capita Income (Rs.)	12384	11150	11715	10880	11870	12032	12567	12881	13299
Growth Rate		-9.96	5.07	-7.13	9.10	1.36	4.45	2.50	3.25

(P) - Provisional (Q)-Quick

Figure 1.3: Comparative Trends in Per Capita Income on Constant Price



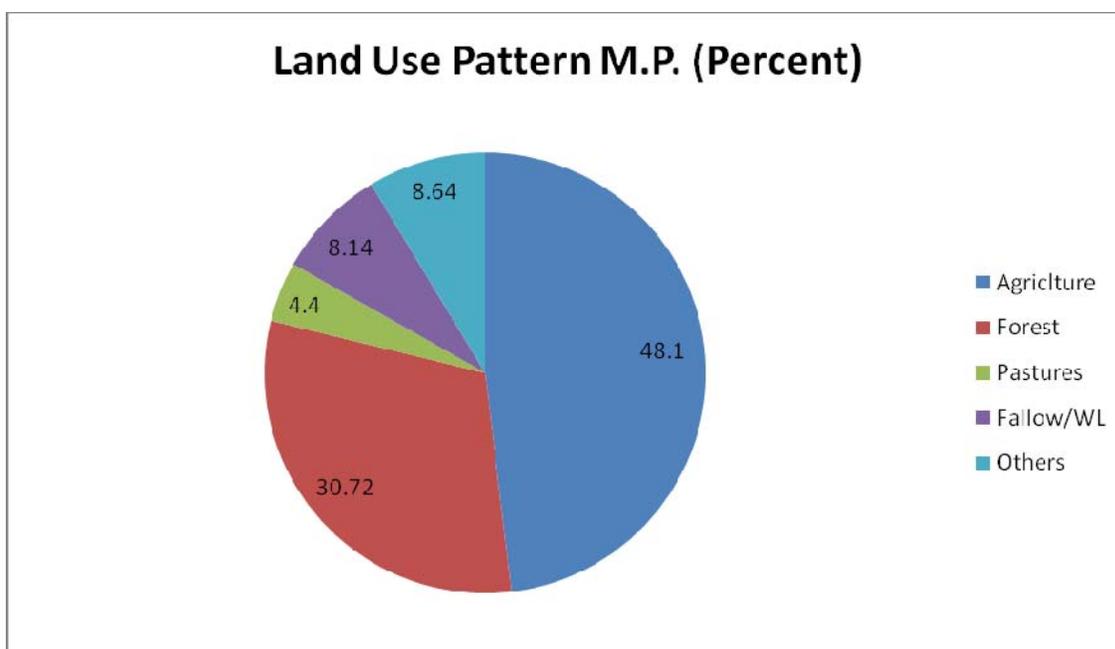
Growth Targets for 11th Plan:

The State Government has targeted an overall growth rate of 7.9 percent in the 11th plan with agriculture, industry and service sector expected to grow at 5, 10 and 8 percent respectively.

Natural Resources

Land Use Pattern:

The state has a geographical area of 307.56 lakh hectares. Out of this 147.90 lakh hectares was the net area sown in 2007-08, 13.52 lakh hectares was under permanent pastures, grazing lands and miscellaneous tree crops. Another 14.33 lakh hectares was current and old fallow land. The cultivable waste land was 11.70 lakh hectares. The area under reserved and protected forests is about 94.69 lakh hectares. Area not available for cultivation is 33.92 lakh hectares, which is either barren or uncultivable or put to non-agricultural uses.



Forest:

Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the whole country. The forest resource covers an area of 94.69 thousand square kilometers, which is approximately 30.72 percent of its total geographical area. According to the Forest Department estimates, the state has reserved forest of 61.89 thousand sq. kms, protected forest of 31.10 thousand Sq. Kms and 1.70 thousand Sq. Kms of unclassified forest.

Forests are like ecological factories providing the country with numerous tangible and intangible benefits. They are the main source of livelihoods of rural and tribal population residing in and around the forest areas. Forests provide fuel, fodder, fiber and timber to the local communities. A large number of “Non Timber Forest Products” are collected by people, especially tribal’s for income generation. However, population explosion and developmental needs have exerted a steadily increasing pressure on this important resource resulting in degradation of forests. The degradation of forest has also resulted in reduction of livelihood opportunities for the poor.

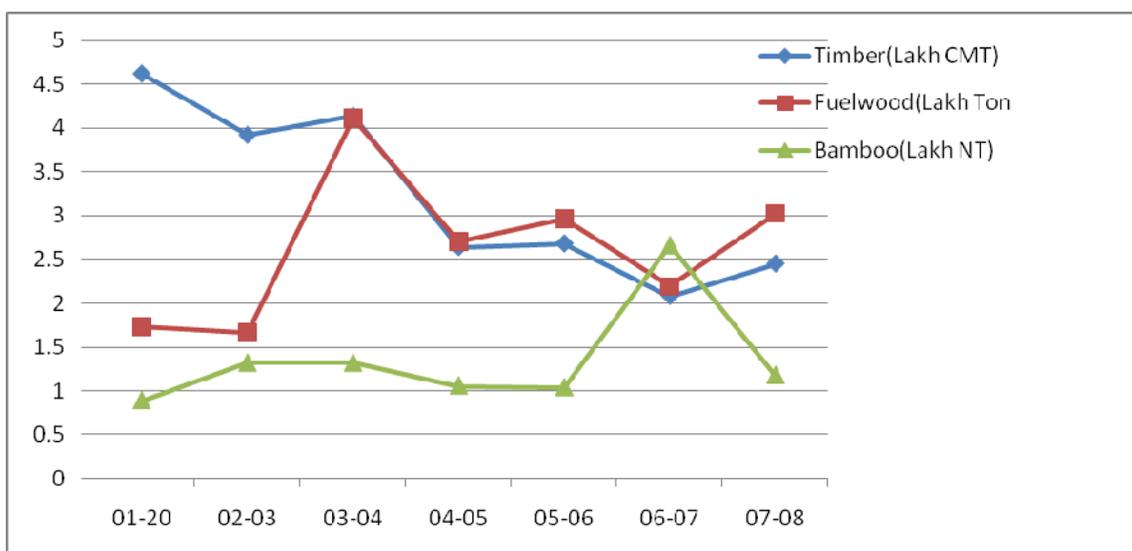


Figure 1.4: The trends of production of major forest products in M.P.

Looking to the alarming situation, to curb exploitation, State Government has banned felling of trees in selected areas to facilitate natural re-generation resulting in tapering effect on the revenue receipts from forests. Efforts have also been made to increase the forest cover. The Government is actively trying to conserve the forests involving community participation under “Joint Forest Management” programme.

Efforts to conserve and regenerate forests for maintaining the ecological integrity is a huge burden on the State Government. On the one hand, it would have to forego a substantial amount of revenue as felling is banned; on the other hand it is likely to increase expenditure on forest protection.

A comparative statement of forest produce for the year 2001-02 to 2007-2008 is given below:

Table 1.6: Forest Produce in Madhya Pradesh

Year	Timber (Lakh Cmt)	Fuel Wood (Lakh ton)	Bamboo (Notional ton)
2001-2002	4.62	1.73	89,000
2002-2003	3.92	1.66	1,32,000
2003-2004	4.14	4.11	1,32,323
2004-2005	2.64	2.70	1,06,212
2005-2006	2.68	2.96	1,04,010
2006-2007	2.08	2.19	2,65,813
2007-2008	2.45	3.02	1,17,684

Water Resources:

The ten major rivers of the state, namely, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Sone, Wainganga, Ken, Sindh and Pench offer an availability of 81,523 million cubic meter of water and about 23.55 MAF of ground water is also available.

The State has developed an irrigation potential of about 25.74 lakh hectares through Water Resources Department. Besides this, NVDA has developed a potential of 2.3 lakh hectares. The Rural Development and Agriculture Departments are also contributing to water harvesting and creation of irrigation potential.

Out of water available from rivers, about 69.74 percent of water available in the rivers for irrigation purposes. The underground water potential is yet to be realized fully as merely 50 percent could be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Present utilization level of irrigation potential of 25.74 lakh hectares is developed by the Government. The net irrigated area in the State including all sources of irrigation in the year 2007-2008 was 64.18 lakh hectares, which was 43.40 percent of the net sown area.

Minerals:

Minerals play an important role in the national economy by providing raw material to the industry. The State is richly endowed with vast reserves of various minerals. Important among these are coal, bauxite, manganese, lime stone, dolomite, laterite, rock phosphate, iron ore etc. The only active mine of diamond in the country is located in the Panna district of the State.

**Table 1.7
Production and Value of Important Minerals**

S. No.	Minerals	Production ('000 MT)		Year/Value (Rs. in lakh)	
		2006-07 (R)	2007-08(P)	2006-07 (R)	2007-08(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coal	59,508	66,767	5,71,074	6,55,565
2.	Bauxite	190	455	379	725
3.	Copper Ore	2,270	2,237	5,706	5995
4.	Iron Ore	1,148	2,274	105	274
5.	Manganese Ore	478	523	17,490	32,775
6.	Dolomite	240	168	261	187
7.	Fire Clay	40	52	32	41
8.	Lime Stone	24,025	25,616	26,489	29,417
9.	Diamond (In Carats)	2,180	601	150	56

(R) – Revised, (P) - Provisional

The contribution of mining and quarrying sector to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices rose from Rs. 228431 lakhs in 1999-2000 to Rs. 558264 lakh in 2007-08. The share of this sector in the net state domestic product has increased from 3.14 percent in 1999-2000 to 4.53 percent in 2007-08.

Agriculture:

The occupational distribution of the population in the state reflects the economic backwardness of the state. Though the contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total Net State Domestic Product is gradually coming down, agriculture is still the mainstay of the State's economy, as about 71 percent of the population is still dependent on agriculture. Agriculture in the state is still traditional and mostly rain fed. There is high proportion of low value crops with low productivity. There are large areas of cultivable wastes and fallow lands. Agricultural holdings are fragmented. According to the 2000-2001 Agriculture Census, there were 73.60 lakh operational holdings in the state.

Area under Crops:

Net area sown in the state in 2007-08 was 147.90 lakh hectares of which 57.29 Lakh Hectare was double crop area. At present, about 59.14 percent of the gross cropped area is under food crops of which 33.80 percent is under wheat and 13.55 percent under paddy. Remain 40.86% area is under non-food crops.

The two important food grain crops of the state are rice and wheat, which contribute about 66.81 percent of the total food grain production. In 2007-2008, the production of rice and wheat was 20.53 and 78.48 lakh metric tons respectively. Pulses collectively contribute about 28.53 percent of the total food grain production. Their output in 2006-07 was estimated as 33.52 lakh metric tons. Among non-food crops, oilseeds particularly Soyabean has played the leading role. Soyabean production was 47.89 lakh metric tons.

Productivity:

Productivity of majority of crops is low in the State and has generally remained constant.

Table 1.8
Average Yield of Principal Crops

Year	(Kg. Per Hectare)								
	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tuar	Soya-bean	Cotton	Sugar-cane (Gur)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001-02	1,005	1,691	903	1,310	944	818	840	369	3,893
2002-03	652	1,453	947	1,779	721	638	652	350	3,962
2003-04	1,058	1,867	1,342	2,072	932	825	1,132	557	4,215
2004-05	818	1,821	961	1,400	920	775	819	566	4,280
2005-06	1,045	1,710	900	1,415	937	744	1,050	594	4,327
2006-07	874	1916	1033	979	988	679	1019	669	4407

With increased thrust on irrigation through AIBP, creation of water conservation and irrigation and command area development, soil and water conservation works under NREGS and provisions of RKVY, it is hoped that productivity will improve during the plan period.

Industry

The performance of the industrial sector in the state can be termed as only moderately encouraging. The state has not been able to keep pace with the rate of growth at the national level in spite of its rich natural resources. This is largely because post liberalization, the investments have gone primarily to states already developed. The absence of adequate infrastructure in the state is also one of the major constraints.

Registered Factories:

The number of registered factories in the year 2008 was 9204 (As on December 2008) The average daily employment in factories during 2008 was 4.14 lakhs.

Enterprises:

According to the 2005 Economic Census, the number of total enterprises in the State was more than 17.78 lakh, of which 53.56 per cent were in rural areas and 46.44 per cent in urban areas.

Central Government Undertakings:

The major industries of Central Government Undertakings in the state are Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at Bhopal, Ordinance Factories at Jabalpur, NEPA Mills at Neapanagar and Security press at Hoshangabad and Dewas,.

Share of the Manufacturing Sector in Net State Domestic Product:

According to Quick estimates for the year 2007-08 of NSDP, the share of manufacturing sector (registered and unregistered) in NSDP is 6.52 percent.

The product generated from the manufacturing sector both for the registered and unregistered sub sectors `at current prices is set out in the following table:

Table1.9

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	NSDP (Manufacturing Registered)	NSDP (Manufacturing Un-Registered)	Total
1	2	3	4
1999-00	502626	257263	759889
2000-01	499272	241059	740331
2001-02	469013	241088	710101
2002-03	385443	241464	626907
2003-04	378279	271938	650217
2004-05	418116	316237	734353
2005-06	361260	324152	685412
2006-07	372065	362231	734296
2007-08	403105	400189	803294

(P) – Provisional (Q) - Quick

The analysis from the above table suggests that while the income from the manufacturing sector declined consistently from 1999-2000 to 2003-2004, it has increased during the past

four years. Secondly, the relative share of the registered sectors has been growing in the past few years.

The state has a number of advantages in setting up of industries. It has a tremendous potential for faster industrial growth in view of its rich natural resources, fast improving infrastructure, central location, peaceful industrial climate and progressive industrial policy, improved human resource base and a number of State Government Undertakings for guidance and facilitation.

Major thrust will be on developing industrial infrastructure, which includes industrial areas, industrial growth centers, various industrial parks and efficient management of the same. The Hazira-Vijaypur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipe-line passes through the state and efforts are afoot to get gas from it and abundant raw material is also available in the State for mineral and agro-based industries. Some of the selected industries that could be set up are petrochemicals, automobiles, electronics, telecommunications and food processing units. New industrial areas are planned specially along the - North South corridor to promote food processing industries. Similarly, expansion of existing growth centers and IT parks, stone parks, apparel parks and SEZ and the prestigious project Automobile Testing Track near Indore will attract additional investments.

A dedicated freight corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, known as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) has been conceptualized. Two investment regions namely Ratlam-Nagda and Peethampur-Dhar-Mhow and two industrial areas of Neemuch and Shajapur have been included in the DMIC with a vision to create a strong economic base.

Scheduled implementation of mega projects such as Bharat-Oman Refinery at Bina is on priority during the next plan period, as, with the potential of downstream projects, it will help in accelerating industrial growth in industrially backward Bundelkhand region of the state. Industry Policy 2004 is being improved upon to make it more investment friendly.

According to the Annual Survey of Industries (2004-05), the per capita net value added in the factory sector in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 838 as against Rs. 2348 for all India.

Infrastructure

Power:

Agricultural and industrial development to a large extent depend on adequate development of economic and social infrastructure like irrigation, power generation, transport, communication, technology and human resources.

The installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2008 was 3780.45 MW comprising of 2857.5 MW Thermal and 922.95 MW Hydel capacities. Further, State has a share of 2040.5 MW in the Central Sector Projects. Apart from the above, 1,000 MW from Indira Sagar HEP and 826.5 MW (57% share) from Sardar Sarovar HEP (Inter State) and 10 MW from Bargi LBC is also available.

The percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages was 97.43 percent as on 31st March 2008. The number of pump-sets and tube wells was 11.35 lakh in 2007-08.

Roads:

Roads are another very important constituent of developmental infrastructure, particularly when rail facilities are insufficient. The total road length maintained by PWD in the State was 73.31 thousand kms, as on March 2008. Of the total road length, bitumen surfaced road is 64.81 thousand kms while 8.5 thousand is unsurfaced. The national average for all types of road network is 81.22 km/100 sq. km., whereas in M.P. it is only 53.68 km/100 sq. kms. This is not only an indicator of the backwardness of the state but also the cause of its backwardness.

Postal and Telephone Services:

There were 8323 post offices in the State in 2007-08 serving a population of 8409 on an average. The penetration of telephone connections (including WLL and Cellular) in the state has increased over a period of time.

Registered Vehicles:

The number of vehicles registered rose to 55.23 lakh in 2007-08. The highest increase has been in the number of motorcycles, scooters and mopeds in the Eleventh Plan period. The number of commercial vehicles like taxi cabs and three wheelers, buses and trucks increased substantially during this period. The combined number of these three types of vehicles was 5.98 lakhs in 2007-08, constituting about 10.83 per cent of the total registered vehicles.

Health:

In line with National Health Policy with a goal of “Health for All”, the State has formulated strategies for development of the three-tier health infrastructure facilities. At present, the State has 50 District Hospitals, 333 Community Health Centers, 1155 Primary Health Centers, 56 Urban Civil Hospitals, 96 Civil Dispensaries, 313 Rural and 96 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 7 T-B Hospitals and 8860 Sub-health Centers, along with facilities of Indian System of Medicine. The state has five Government Medical Colleges and has sanctioned one more Medical College at Sagar. Besides these, there are 4 private sector Medical and 12 Dental colleges. The State has been effectively implementing programmes of Reproductive and Child Health along with other national programmes under National Rural Health Mission.

Facilities under Indian System of Medicine:

At present, State has nine Ayurvedic colleges, 18 Ayurvedic hospitals and 1427 Ayurvedic dispensaries under Indian System of Medicine. In addition Homoeopathic and Unani dispensaries are also functioning in the state. Details of facilities available is presented below in Table 1.10

Table 1.10

1.	Ayurvedic colleges (Govt.)	7
2.	Homoepathic college (Govt.)	1
3.	Unani college (Govt.)	1
4.	Ayurvedic hospitals	17
5.	Ayurvedic dispensaries	1427
6.	Homoepathic hospitals	4
7.	Homoepathic dispensaries	146
8.	Unani dispensaries	50
9.	Unani Hospital	01

CHAPTER - II

Key Issues

1. Financial Resources:

Madhya Pradesh has great challenge to eliminate poverty and need to develop at faster pace to catch-up with rest of the country. The lesser developed business and industrial activity limits the amount of locally generated resources. To achieve desired socio-economic development of the state, financial resources are a major constraint. Therefore, greater financial allocation is required from Government of India to enable state to intervene effectively in socio-economic sectors. The fiscal discipline of state Government has remained very robust in last few years, but increased expenditure on salaries, resulting from 6th Pay Commission is going to put heavy pressure on non-plan revenue expenditure of the State. The debt consolidation and relief scheme recommended by 12th Finance Commission had helped the State in a significant manner on the front of payment of interest. Now, 13th Finance Commission should be used for providing necessary relief to the State as there is no further scope for containing Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure.

2. Poverty:

The incidence of rural poverty in Madhya Pradesh at 38.3 percent of the households is one of the highest in the country after Orissa and Bihar. The situation in tribal areas is worse at 47.3 percent households living below poverty line. These percentages are much higher than the overall incidence of poverty in the country. What is more disturbing is the fact that there was only a marginal decline of 2.7 percent in the incidence of rural poverty among STs between 1993-94 to 2004-05 in comparison to the significant decline of 8.7 percent in overall poverty ratio in the country. The disturbing situation is because of the very low productivity in agriculture caused by lack of adequate irrigation facilities and land development. Development of any community dependent on subsistence agriculture and on forest resources requires better agriculture productivity which is possible only through creation of irrigation facilities followed by other related measures.

Most of the tribal population resides in the areas close to forest land. The constraint of diversion of forest land has effectively prevented the development of irrigation facilities in tribal areas during the last three decades. In the absence of any improvement in agriculture productivity, the hunger for more land continues. The failure to raise agriculture productivity is continuously increasing pressure on forest resources. Development of even minor irrigation schemes in tribal areas generally involves diversion of small patches of forest land. The mechanism for permission for the diversion of forest land at least for minor irrigation needs to be streamlined to speed up the approval and implementation of such schemes under AIBP window.

The share of agricultural labour among the poor has gone up from 41 percent in 1993-94 to 47 percent in 1999-2000 despite an overall reduction of poverty from 38.2 percent to 27.5 percent. It means that benefits of the growth process are not reaching this occupational class. The problem of high drop-out rate even at the elementary school level is partly because of the withdrawal of children from schools by agricultural labour for supporting the family.

3. Agriculture:

Agriculture as an occupation is continuously becoming non-profitable. It is because of four main reasons - fragmentation of holdings, increase in cost of production, loss of fertility of soil, and worsening of terms of trade. Madhya Pradesh has unique topography, soil and

weather, which is one of the major reasons that the impact of green revolution had been negligible on the agriculture sector of the state. A national project for organic farming through use of compost from rural and urban bio-waste is needed for sustaining agricultural productivity. The most critical requirement is a review of the formula for determining the cost of cultivation for minimum support price system after an objective study of the relative costs. Though it has been often emphasized that farmer should get higher prices than the minimum support price, but appropriate policies and effective measures have not been provided for. The Centre should formulate an effective policy urgently in consultation with States on this issue. During current year state government has given additional benefit on the procurement of wheat and it has been entirely born by the state.

A major proportion of 38.3% families living below poverty are intimately dependent on subsistence farming. Thus the 11th plan goal related to reduction of poverty cannot be realized without making agriculture profitable. The futures markets created through commodity exchanges for agricultural produce must be continued, so as to provide strong guidance to farmers in choice of their crops. Madhya Pradesh is a major edible oil and pulse producer state, but frequently changing trade policies have put these farmers in jeopardy. Hence, stable and active markets must be ensured at the national level to benefit the farmers. State Govt. is also setting up system in Mandis where the farmers can sell his produce in any market where higher price is available.

The national agricultural research system has not contributed any significant technological breakthrough in the major crops of rain-fed region like pulses, oilseeds and minor millets leading to stagnant productivity for over a decade. However, for food security reason, these crops need strong support from agricultural research fraternity to come up with break-through to increase the productivity. Thus, national agricultural system needs greater strengthening and focused research.

The falling import tariffs on oilseeds and pulses have created competition for local producers through huge imports. While developed nations continue to heavily subsidize their farmers, the central government has adopted an ambivalent attitude towards farm subsidies. There is a need to come out with an integrated agricultural policy to assure farmers a decent return on their labour and investment.

4. Irrigation:

For raising the productivity of agriculture and strengthening the economy, the development of water resources for irrigation is most crucial, particularly in rainfed regions. The average yield in rain-fed areas continues to be very low as the new technologies developed for raising yield are not feasible in absence of assured irrigation. The incidence of rural poverty in such areas continues to be relatively high even among land owning class. The rapid expansion of irrigation facilities will not only increase agriculture production to keep rising food grain prices under check, but also substantially reduce rural poverty and expand market for industrial goods. It will most effectively break the "vicious cycle" and generate a "virtuous cycle".

On a rough estimate, an investment of about Rs. 4,00,000 crore is required for a comprehensive development of country's water resources. A comprehensive integrated irrigation development project should be prepared for each state to complete this programme in ten years with the Centre sharing at least half of the investment. This project should include water conservation works in addition to major, medium and minor schemes. Similarly, provisioning of modern irrigation systems like drip at low cost and energy for irrigation should be part of this project. All the irrigation schemes including conservation of

rain water should be handled by a single administrative department at both Centre and States for easy implementation of the programme.

Eligibility criteria in guidelines states that the project in tribal and DPAP areas can be taken up under AIBP even before completion of ongoing projects. But AIBP ceiling fixed by the Planning commission does not allow states to derive benefit of this relaxation. Hence, enhancement of ceiling should also be considered while examining the case.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is a flagship scheme for enhancing irrigation potential. According to the provisions of AIBP guidelines projects should be completed within four years along with 30% IP (Irrigation Potential) in second year, 60% IP in third year and 100% IP in fourth year. These provisions are not practical in case of major projects because first year is lapsed in formalities only and AIBP grant is released at the end of financial year. Therefore, it is proposed to bring changes in guidelines for major projects. The time period should be extended to six years and creation of IP should be seen only at the end of fourth, fifth and sixth year.

At present Bargi Diversion Project (BDP) of Madhya Pradesh is getting 25% grant under AIBP, although, this is an inter-basin project, in which the water of Narmada Basin is being transferred to Ganga basin to serve the draught prone area of Katni, Satna and Rewa Districts. BDP is a fit case to be taken up under Prime Minister's Special Package for providing 90% grant from Govt. of India. Therefore, it is proposed that this project should be included in Prime Minister's Special Package.

The funds under AIBP need to be released immediately after the approval of the project for timely utilization of funds. The time frame for completion of minor irrigation projects may be extended to three years in place of two years.

5. Scheduled Tribe and Schedule Caste Development Programmes

The poverty levels in ST and SC are very high yet centrally sponsored schemes related to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste development are facing major problem in timely utilization of funds, because the tentative allocation of funds are not communicated before passing of state budget. That is why it is not possible to start the utilization of funds in the month of April. Similarly, many allocations are released to the state at the far end of financial year, and it is not possible to include these allocations in supplementary budget.

The drop-out rate is still relatively high among the children of ST and SC community. These communities have lagged behind other social groups for historical reasons. Special institutions like hostels, ashrams and residential schools are very useful and effective in extending the reach of the educational infrastructure to these communities and giving them an appropriate environment for study. Central Government should at least share the cost of creation of such infrastructure. The central Government must share at least 50% of the cost of scholarships and stipends for all the students of these categories in secondary and higher education. At present, support is being provided merely for incremental increases during the plan period.

The allocations under Article 275 are stagnant for last many years. These funds are major source for financing infrastructural development in tribal areas. In order to increase the pace of development in backward regions the allocation must be increased substantially.

6. Removal of Regional Imbalances:

In the last decade, the high rate of economic growth at national level attributable to liberalization and Globalization has significantly helped in reducing the poverty but has also drawn attention of policy makers and social activists to the plight of those who are left behind. The growth story has been restricted to some specific regions of the country mostly urban areas. There are many social groups in particularly SCs, STs, women, minorities and other marginalized groups who have not benefitted from this region centric growth as much as some others. This has resulted in widespread social unrest and dissatisfaction.

This institutional arrangement is needed to identify, plan and execute the required infrastructure according to the specific needs of the region. The development of infrastructure would require huge investments initially. In these areas it would be difficult to mobilize private investments hence additional support of public investment from central Government is necessary. This kind of intervention and planning on local strengths has the potential to give these areas a jump start to catch up with rest of the country. The state of MP has initiated policy actions and resource allocation to undo historical backwardness of these areas but the support of GOI is highly solicited.

One of the reasons of lower industrial activity in Madhya Pradesh is lack of Industrial Infrastructure required for rapid growth of industry. There is a need to provide support through GOI incentives to private Industrialists to establish Industries in under developed tribal areas to bring them at par with rest of the country. This would ensure inclusive development outcomes and help reduce poverty in the tribal areas.

The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) provides good support to the backward districts of the state to catch up with better performing districts. But, the fund flow mechanism has remained a constraint in effective implementation. The mechanism of fund flow should be improved in order to enable the districts to start their works from the beginning of the financial year so that they are able to utilize the funds within the financial year and are able to get second installment within the financial year. The nature of work being implemented under BRGF sometimes necessitates the expenditure on projects in two financial years. Thus it would be better to incorporate such projects in the plan of the BRGF.

A programme similar to Bharat Nirman is needed to redress major infrastructure gaps in highways, rail network, airports etc. to break the vicious circle of under-development in states like Madhya Pradesh. Faster and inclusive growth would call for a state specific mega infrastructure initiative that prioritizes poor infrastructure states and regions to enable them to get integrated with markets. This would open up opportunities offered by globalization and would attract private investments into these regions.

7. Rural Housing:

Bharat Nirman is a welcome initiative, but limited to rural infrastructure. The State has benefited from PMGSY, Accelerated Water Supply Scheme etc. However, because of incorrect interpretation of 'houseless' which treats even the Kuchha mud and thatch dwelling as a proper house, MP is supposed to have only 2.08 lakh houseless as against 2.61 lakh houseless in Kerala, which is a smaller and relatively prosperous state. This needs to be urgently thrashed out. In fact, as per the BPL Survey of 2002-03, there were 3.20 lakh houseless and another nearly 34 lakh families living in unsatisfactory Kuchha dwellings. All of them need to be provided assistance under the Indira Awas Scheme, if we want to genuinely implement the spirit of Bharat Nirman.

8. Power:

The target for capacity additions in power generation for the Eleventh Plan has been kept at 78,577 MW. A major reason for failure to achieve Tenth Plan target was the inability of suppliers to supply the equipment on schedule. This problem needs to be addressed by the centre. Both, T&D losses and tariffs in India continue to be among the highest in the world. The distribution system is getting overloaded with further extension under RGGVY but investment on system up gradation is inadequate. The systems of sanctioning of projects under RGGVY also need to be streamlined. Substantial investment in system upgradation is required to reduce losses and bring down tariff. The Central support under APDRP should be significantly stepped up for system upgradation.

9. Higher Education:

The proposal to establish 370 new colleges in districts with low Gross Enrollment Ratio and setting up of 6,000 high quality model schools is commendable. However, the Centre's proposal to provide only about 30% of the cost of infrastructure of Rs.10 crores excluding the cost of land makes a mockery of the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The states are expected to provide nearly 4.00 crores of recurring expenditure every year besides the cost of land and nearly 70% of the cost of initial infrastructure, meaning thereby, that the centre spends less than 10% of the total expenditure incurred even over a five year period to establish a college in districts with low GER. State have shown very little interest in the scheme because of pattern of financing. The center should bear 75% of the capital cost of infrastructure for proposed colleges and 50% of the recurring cost for the first five years to ensure that all the proposed colleges get effectively established during the Plan period to contribute to removing the educational backwardness of poor districts to some extent. Central Government proposes to establish 16 Central Universities on the basis of one university in each of the sixteen uncovered states in addition to 14 world class universities. It is hoped that a backward state like MP would get its rightful share of the proposed world class universities.

10. Transport:

The Railways' policy of taking up new projects on cost sharing basis with states needs reconsideration. Such an approach is not fair to the backward States. Most of these states have large tribal population and have poor rail connectivity. Mineral resource rich tribal pockets have got the rail connectivity for removal of mineral resources from there and have even cross subsidized other regions and sectors. But tribal areas lacking mineral resources have failed to attract investment in rail projects for the development of the local economies. Many of these districts are experiencing left wing extremist violence. Diversification of the local economy is a must for creating job opportunities for the youth and of this, rail network is a must. The railways should not ask for the State's share in new rail projects for at least backward districts included in BRGF.

11. Forest:

States like MP are maintaining large areas under forest cover much above the national average. The sacrifice of these states in terms of huge opportunity cost for conservation of environment and biodiversity for the benefit of the whole country has not been appropriately recognized. The state is required not only to bear the cost of maintenance of this forest cover but also to pay the capitalised value (NPV) of even small patches of forest land needed for the development of the communities living in the forest areas as diversion cost of the land. When forest rich states are required to pay the cost of diversion of forest land for development works on the basis of its NPV, equity demands that the compensation for avoided deforestation should also be determined on the basis of a reasonable rate of return on its NPV.

Forest fringe people living in and around protected areas (National Parks and Sanctuaries) suffer huge costs due to wildlife in terms of crop loss, denial of access to the forest resources and injuries and loss of human life and livestock. To mitigate man-animal conflicts, there should be a national policy providing for adequate financial support to the State Governments for payment of compensation in such cases.

12. Public Private Partnership:

The state has been a pioneer in Public Private Partnership (PPP) so as to use private investments to create public infrastructure. The state has also been among the first ones to submit proposals of road construction using the VGF. However, private investment is flowing more easily into developed regions of the nation. VGF may not be enough to attract private enterprise to backward regions as it uniformly prescribes a twenty percent ceiling. This must

be restructured thereby raising the ceiling for backward states/districts so as to attract private investment in the backward regions of the country.

There are large areas besides infrastructure, like technical training, health, education etc. where PPP possibilities exist. The Planning Commission and the Govt. of India could facilitate this process by identifying key areas for PPP apart from infrastructure and developing model arrangements for social sector projects as well.

13. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (AWRSP)

The condition given in Para 2.3.1 of guidelines that the relaxation in the norms can be allowed only after completing the target of providing 40 liters per capita per day water in 100% habitations of the state should be modified to “90% habitation coverage of the district” so that it becomes possible to provide 55 liters per capita per day water to habitations because 100% coverage of habitations is very difficult in specific conditions of Madhya Pradesh.

The water supply schemes being implemented in quality affected habitations are discussed in SLSCC in presence of officers of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. After that schemes are sent to the Ministry of Rural Development GoI for sanction. As Officers of Govt. of India are present in SLSCC, there should be no need to send these schemes for approval of Govt. of India as this process takes long time.

The second installment of funds are released late in the financial year because of complicated procedure, which constraints the utilization of funds within the financial year. It is desirable to simplify this procedure for effective implementation.

14. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

While, on the one hand, there has been growing emphasis on devolution of powers and functions to the PRIs on the subjects mentioned in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution, the Govt. of India continues to come out with centrally designed schemes on those very subjects without providing adequate flexibility to the states. On the other it does not fit all in view of huge variety and complexity of Indian States. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes should provide as much flexibility as possible to the states. There is also a huge scope of convergence through merger, consolidation and putting activities of similar nature under the same Ministry / Department. Water for example is such a subject that is being handled by various ministries, departments and agencies in a fragmented manner.

CHAPTER – III

Approach and Salient features

1. Over the last fifty-seven years, planning for economic and social development has been an integral exercise. The transition from a traditional and subsistence economy of the fifties to a modern, industrial and knowledge economy has largely been the outcome of plan exercises spanning a total of ten five-year plans and a few annual plans. Planning is far more than a mere allocation of resources among competing uses. Planning prescribes a direction towards which the economy is sought to be moved with a view to attaining pre-determined goals and objectives. And given the federal character of our polity, it is the combined effort of both Union and State governments towards achieving plan objectives that is given shape in the exercise of five-year plans.

2. The total size of the Eleventh Plan is Rs. 70329.00 crores at current prices as against the Tenth Plan period approved outlay of Rs. 33,724.96 crores. The total size of the Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs. 16174.16 crores.

3. Objectives:

The Annual Plan 2009-10 will include and adhere to the objectives already stated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which aim at achieving improved quality of life for the citizens of the state and contribute to the larger goals of socio-economic development. Accordingly, the **objectives for the Eleventh Five Year Plan** are spelt out as under:

- To achieve an overall growth rate of 7.8%. This is envisaged to be achieved through 5% growth in agriculture and allied sectors, 10% growth in industry and 8% growth in service sector.
- To reduce poverty levels from 38% to 25%
- To achieve the literacy rate of 84% by the end of the Plan period and reduce gender gap in literacy to 14%.
- To achieve reduction in drop out rate from 46.8% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12 and eliminate gender disparity in elementary education.
- To bring down population growth rate to 1.62% by 2012.
- To improve health parameters-reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 125, IMR to 40 and TFR to 2.4 so as to bring them near the all India level.
- To improve the sex ratio (0-6 years) to 950 females per 1000 males.
- To reduce malnutrition and anemia to 30%.
- To provide sustainable access to safe potable drinking water to all independent habitations.
- To empower women through their socio-economic development and increased participation in decision making on matters that directly affect them.
- To strengthen social, economic and political empowerment of weaker sections of the society through welfare of SCs/ STs, OBCs, minorities and poor.
- To expand present irrigation facilities at least by 10.61 lakh hectares through conservation, efficient utilization and development of water resources.
- To develop strong infrastructure of power to provide adequate and improved quality of power to all the villages and meet the peak demand.
- To provide a minimum single connectivity by all weather BT roads to all villages with population over 1000 in general and 500 in tribal areas.

- To encourage use of information and communication technologies to bridge digital divide, generate employment, have e-governance and prepare the state to be a knowledge economy.

The order of above objectives does not reflect the order of priorities. All the objectives are important, internally consistent and mutually reinforcing.

4. Sectoral distribution of Plan Outlay:

The detailed sectoral outlays, for each department, are presented in Annexure 1 and the sectoral percentage distribution of the annual plan 2009-10 is shown in the following table:

S. No.	Sectors	2008-09		2009-10	
		Rs. in crores	Percent	Rs. in crores	Percent
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1167.63	8.30	1184.29	7.32
2	Rural Development	1679.44	11.94	2106.64	13.03
3	Special Areas Programme	645.47	4.59	710.02	4.39
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	2063.48	14.68	2285.91	14.13
5	Energy	1634.32	11.62	1350.97	8.35
6	Industry and Mining	145.77	1.04	167.59	1.04
7	Transport	1805.20	12.84	1991.79	12.31
8	Science Technology & Environment	82.46	0.59	71.38	0.44
9	Economic Services	335.73	2.39	359.92	2.23
10	Social Services	4352.48	30.95	5857.24	36.21
11	General Services	149.21	1.06	88.42	0.55
Total		14061.19	100.00	16174.16	100.00

The outlays reflect the public investment in different sectors out of the state plan. However, they do not communicate the complete picture of the total public investments in different sectors e.g. the provision of central sector schemes, central share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), SSA, and NRHM etc. are not reflected in the above statement.

The outlays do not communicate the correct picture of sectoral distribution either e.g. a very significant proportion of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) resources are deployed to conserve water and enhance the irrigation potential but they are not reflected in the sectoral allocation for irrigation. Same applies for the expenditure under the PMGSY scheme, which is not reflected in the transport sector but gets reflected in the rural development sector.

5. Agriculture and allied activities:

The state is committed to implement scientifically advanced technology in agriculture to achieve 5% annual growth in agricultural output by increasing productivity. Rain fed farming will be made an economically viable proposition by adopting appropriate technologies. To supplement the income of those entirely dependent on the agriculture sector so that they attain reasonably satisfactory standards of living, including food and nutritional security, they will be encouraged to take up allied practices like dairying, poultry farming, aquaculture, piggery and apiculture, etc. The State will promote agro-forestry, social forestry and the reclamation of wastelands and degraded lands through community participation with satisfactory rights to the community. Suitable legislation will be enacted to achieve these ends.

The State is committed to strengthen District Cooperative Banks, so that they are able to meet out increasing demands of farms loans. The practice of converting surplus into saving and to plough it back into investment in the rural sector will be encouraged and the problem of rural indebtedness will be frontally addressed. Vaidyanathan Committee recommendations have been accepted and necessary amendments to the Cooperatives Act have been made.

Community participation is an integral part of decision-making at the field level and the Panchayats will take steps for introduction of new initiatives, both locally and at the State level, through the Gram Sabhas, Village Agriculture Standing Committees, Kisan Mitras and Kisan Didis etc. Suitable incentives will be provided to women farmers and local self help groups who have played an increasingly important role in promoting profitable farm practices within the community.

Under AGRINET scheme, effort has been made to provide access to comprehensive agriculture related guidance to farmers using ICT. All farmers will be encouraged to get their crops insured under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme. Government of India will be persuaded to bring all crops under the Insurance cover, irrespective of area coverage and the Patwari Halka to be the crop yield estimation unit for all crops. To integrate the roles of the core sectors of power and irrigation and ensure their synergies to increase agricultural production, the State Government has put in place a perspective plan to increase the irrigation. The energy charges on irrigation pumps of the farmers have been further subsidized.

The state of Madhya Pradesh has the largest SC/ST concentration in India. The tribal population of the state is 20.27% and the population of Scheduled Caste is 15.17%. The rural SC/ST population comprises primarily of small and marginal farmers and landless laborers. For improving the techno-socio-economic condition, the scheme of "Special Training for SC/ST Farmers" has been launched to enhance their skills and provide employment. With a view to enhance productivity of holdings with S.C. and S.T. families, the scheme for boring of tube wells on cultivator's field has been continued. For efficient utilization of irrigation, water sprinkler sets and drip units are being given additional subsidies by the state apart from that provided under centrally sponsored schemes. A major programme of digging wells and constructing tanks on the fields of SC, ST and BPL farmers called 'Kapil Dhara' has been taken up under NREGS. For others, tanks on farmer's fields are being constructed under Balraam Talaab scheme. Extension services to such farmers are being provided by the agriculture and horticulture departments.

The RKVY is a major initiative aimed at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector at national level during the XI plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors. The state intends to make full use of the scheme to maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors by bringing about quantifiable improvement in a holistic manner in the productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors.

6. Forest:

The Plan places main emphasis on implementation of Forest Working Plans. For this purpose, besides the state's resources, NREG resources are also being used to the extent possible for implementation of Working Plans. It is proposed to undertake activities like rehabilitation of flowered bamboo areas, encroached areas, MFP plantations and other plantations (under Hariyali Yojana). Majority of about one crore people who reside in about 22,000 villages located in the vicinity of forests belong to scheduled tribes. They are largely dependent on forests for their subsistence and daily needs. To reduce increasing biotic pressure on forests, it is desirable to develop necessary infrastructure, provide alternative sources of energy and develop necessary skill in inhabitants of these villages so as to ensure their active cooperation in protection and development of forests, Therefore, a new scheme "Integrated scheme for development of forests and forest dwellers" has been introduced for development of infrastructure, promotion of energy saving devices and organization of trainings.

Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich and diverse forest resources. Legally designated forest area of the state is 94689sq km constituting 30.71% of the geographical area of the state and 12.21% of the total forest area of the country. There are 14428 joint forest management committees (JFMC's) which are engaged in protection and management of 59,400 sq .km forest area.

7. Industry:

Madhya Pradesh is a leading State in terms of agriculture production. During the annual plan 2009-10 thrust will be on development of agri food processing, auto-industrial units, and herbal processing (considering state's ample resources of minor forest produce) etc. A separate policy for agro-based industries is being developed. Industry sector will also have special focus on emerging areas like Information Technology, Biotechnology, and Bio-informatics etc. for which the state has a separate policy for IT offering attractive incentives to potential investors.

The annual plan 2009-10 initiatives will also focus on creating an industry friendly environment in which new industrial projects could be setup expeditiously without much procedural hassles. Special attention will also be required to cater to the needs of existing industries to make them competitive. This would also require continual efforts towards simplification of rules and procedures, deregulation as well as encouragement towards self-certification, tax reforms etc. State would be required to mobilize more and more funds for strengthening of core infrastructure and development of world-class industrial infrastructure to attract investments. A new scheme "**Destination MP - Investment Drive**" is being launched for attracting local and global investors. Special focus will also be on public-private partnership particularly for development of infrastructure projects.

The state organized International Investors Summit at Indore and Investors Meet at Jabalpur which received tremendous response from potential investors. The quantum jump in

Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandums filed by the industrialists for the state is reflection of investment friendly climate in the state.

More support will be given through policy initiatives to MSME sector, as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) play a vital role in the process of industrialization providing a vehicle for entrepreneurship to flourish and a valuable entry point for new entrepreneurs.

8. Rural Development:

One of the key goals would be to bring down the proportion of people below poverty line to 25% by the end of Eleventh Plan. This will be done through effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, externally aided projects and state schemes of wage employment and self employment. Requisite provision has been made for the state share in continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Mid Day Meal Scheme, etc. and for the externally aided projects like DPIP and M.P. Rural Livelihood Programme (MPRLP). Besides these, the State is implementing State Rural Road Connectivity Scheme, C.M. Rural Housing Scheme, Master Plan Scheme, state SGSY scheme and Integrated Livelihood Programme. Backward Regional Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme is being implemented in 27 out of 50 districts to address their infrastructural and capacity gaps.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): The state has been the frontrunner in implementation of this scheme. The Scheme will be implemented in 50 districts in M.P. during the year 2009-10. The proposed target for the year 2009-10 is 2,800 lakh mandays and allocation for the state share is Rs.497.10 crores.

Integrated Livelihood Programme: Poverty levels in the rural areas have seen a gradual decline from 37.1% in 1993-94 to 28.3 % in 2003-2004. That is, 16 million people or over 3 million families, live below the poverty line, making MP one of the poorest states in India. One million new persons are seeking employment every year, as the estimates from population growth and census worker participation rate indicate.

Large area of the state is under forest cover. Low urbanization and consequential unavailability of varied employment opportunities renders farm sector to be the only livelihoods option for the vast majority. However, lack of irrigation facilities, undulating terrains etc. yield low productivity from farms. The lack of income opportunities compels many poor people to migrate for low-wage jobs and to lead undignified life. Low levels of education and lack of skills as per the needs of the market have further worsened the situation. Thus, the limited scope of livelihoods enhancement because of lack of opportunities & skills is the core problem to be addressed in the state to combat poverty.

Integrated Livelihood Program is essentially such an initiative. It aims to converge & integrate various rural programmes/schemes like Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (MPRLP), [District Poverty Initiatives Program](#) (DPIP), NREG, SGSY, BRGF, IADP/DPAP, RKVY etc.

The objectives of the programme are to strengthen existing livelihood opportunities and creating sustainable opportunities for BPL persons by improving income generation capacities of their livelihood system. This will be done through establishment of backward

and forward linkages, promoting market oriented production system, creation of new economic assets, promotion of sectors with large employment potential, promotion of rural manufacturing hubs through a mission mode of delivery etc. The integrated livelihood programme will be implemented in all the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has announced the SHG Strengthening Policy and Employability Training Policy 2007. Under **SHG Strengthening Policy**, the activity-based federations of SHGs will be promoted by providing handholding operational support and financial assistance for working capital, infrastructure development, quality control & brand development, exemption in taxes, subsidy in loans etc. For providing support, a performance based incentive mechanism will be developed. Under the **Employability Training policy**, educated/uneducated, skilled/unskilled youth will be trained according to the existing demand of services in industry, tourism, hotel, construction etc. and placement provided. 50% of the cost of training in case of assured employment will be borne by the state.

Under the Integrated Livelihood Program and SHG Strengthening Policy and Employability Training Policy 2007, following targets are proposed to be achieved within next 5 years

- More than 40 lakhs BPL families to be benefited.
- More than 2.5 lakh livelihood SHGs to be organized.
- 5 lakhs BPL members will be benefited under the employability training and placement
- 1500 Cluster based federations / microfinance institutions will be promoted.
- More than 300 activity based federation to be promoted.
- 11000 'Ajeevika Kendras' to be established.

State Rural Connectivity: Under PMGSY the construction of all weather roads is not permitted if the villages are less than 500 meter away from the main route/road. Such left out roads and bridges will be covered and connected under the scheme with state support. During Annual plan 2009-10, a provision of Rs 2.50crores has been made to construct such missing links.

Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna: The State Government has determined to setup the Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide housing to the houseless SC/ST families not covered currently under Bharat Nirman. During annual plan 2009-10 a provision of 5.10crores has been provided for constructing 2040 houses covering 1030ST and 1010 SC families .

9. Urban Development: Urban Development:

With an Urban population of about 1.61 crores, Madhya Pradesh is growing with fifth highest rate of urbanization in India. Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Jabalpur are emerging as important urban growth centers.

The government aims to increase infrastructure investment by increasing participation of municipalities, and involving the private sector & community organizations in the development and delivery of commercially viable urban infrastructure services. The thrust areas are:

- providing basic amenities like water, sanitation and street lighting to the urban areas and their residents;
- development of basic infrastructure such as roads, adequate supply of urban land and an institutional set up to facilitate investment in identified growth centers;
- implementation of 74th constitutional amendment with specific reference to decentralization of management in urban local bodies and improved decision making in them;
- develop urban land policy with stress on using land in urban areas as a scarce resource and as an asset;
- using PPP for growth and maintenance of services in urban areas;
- Focusing on development of metro areas with setting up of new institutional arrangements in keeping with the 74th amendment.

ADB assisted **Urban Water Supply & Environmental Improvement Project** is successfully running in 4 cities of the state for Environment Improvement and Water and Sanitation interventions. The state is launching the Urban Sanitation Mission for improving the civic & sanitation conditions in the urban areas. To build competencies at various levels, various capacity building interventions have been initiated under MPUSP project assisted by DFID, UK.

JNNURM is being implemented in Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain has been included under heritage category town .For this scheme Rs 188.78 crores is proposed for annual plan 2009-10. Under IHSDP Rs 25.94 crores has been provided for 300 houses and infrastructure project during the year 2009-10.

10. Irrigation:

It is estimated that about 60.90 lakh hectares can be irrigated from surface water and 52 lakh hectares from ground water. On full utilization of this potential, it should be possible to irrigate 75% of the present net sown area of 150.78 lakh hectares. Against this, development of irrigation from all sources at present is barely 41% of net sown area. The government has developed an irrigation potential of just 26.21 lakh hectares up to 2007. Thus, there is a large scope and need to develop more irrigation facilities in the state.

Long term planning is been done to develop irrigation and all possible efforts are been made to execute such plans .All the ongoing 10 major and 15 medium schemes during XI th and XII plan period are to be completed. All 1663 ongoing minor schemes are proposed to be completed during XII th plan period.

It is proposed to create additional potential of 1.63 lakh hectare during 2009-10.

In order to utilize the irrigation potential, an ambitious programme of Command Area Development is being taken up under Sahastradhara with NREG funding. Command Area Development Directorate has been established with a view to utilize the full irrigation potential of existing dams. Besides the above, watershed development and water conservation programm being undertaken under NREGS on community lands and private fields of SC, ST and BPL farmers, Master Plan scheme, Balraam Talaab Scheme, and scheme of promotion of wells and tube-wells will add significant amount of irrigation.

11. Energy:

Looking to the future load growth and to over come present shortages, the state has given priority to enhancing the power generating capacity, and augmenting the transmission and distribution network capacity.

Generation: In order to increase the generation capacity, the state has already signed 22 MOU's with private sector companies, in line with national policy for additional power generation. Further, in order to invite 100% private participation, the state has invited tenders for setting up 1200 MW Thermal power station at Shahpur in Jabalpur district. In this project, the power generating company will have to supply energy generated to MP Trading Company at competitive rates. Similarly, Letter of Intent (LOI) has already been issued for setting up Plant of 600 MW, and the negotiations for another 1400 MW capacity plants are under process. During 2007-08, capacity addition of 520MW was made by August, 2007. Further, 210 MW generating unit has already been synchronized on June 2008 is expected in the month of March, 2009.

Anticipated peak requirement and peak availability from 2008-09 to 2011-12 has been indicated in the following table:

Table 3.2

Year	Peak requirement in MW	Peak availability in MW	Shortage/ Surplus	Shortage/ Surplus in %
2008-09	8,144	7242	(-)902	(-)11.08%
2009-10	8,938	8031	(-)907	(-)10.15%
2010-11	9,753	8351	(-)1402	(-)14.38%
2011-12	10,491	9333	(-)1158	(-)11.04%

It may, therefore, be seen that the State will continuously improve the power availability position and will have surplus power by the end of 11th Plan.

Transmission: It is programmed to construct 1047 Circuit Kms of 220 KV lines and 1103 circuit kms of 132 kv lines .400Kv substation works of 315 MVA, 220 KV substation works of 1740 MVA and 132 KV sub station works of 980 MVA, capacity i.e. :2150circuit kms of EHV lines and 3035 MVA capacity in EVA substation during 2009-10. The MP Power Transmission Company was awarded the best Transmission Company of Asia for best work execution by Asia Power Magazine. GOI also conferred "Project management award" in March 2007 to MP Power Transmission Company for expeditious completion of 400 KV Indirasagar –Indore line.

Sub-Transmission & Distribution: In the sub-transmission and distribution schemes, importance is being given to strengthening of the system, energy audit, 100% metering and prevention of theft.

T&D losses which were 43.59% in 2002-03, 43.99 in 2003-04 43.48% in 2004.05, 41.35% in 2005-06 & 40.75% in 2006-07 to further reduced to 38.5% in 2007-08 and to 36.50% in 2008-09 and 31.46% by the end of 11th plan. The major bottleneck in reduction of T&D losses is

the social evil of theft of power. Government of M.P. has constituted 92 special courts all over M.P for speedy trial of offences referred.

Bharat Nirman Yojana (RGGVY)

The Government of India has launched an ambitious scheme of rural electrification viz Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)

In this Scheme, fund shall be provided through REC as 90% grant and 10% loan. Electrification of villages and households are the main thrust areas.

A total outlay of Rs 1290.45 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10 for MPSEB.

12. Education:

Universal Access for Elementary Education: Primary school facility has been provided within one kilometer to all habitations having 25 or more children in tribal areas and 40 or more children in other areas and goal of access to upper primary school within 3 Km. to all habitations is near completion. Under SSA, 25,968 Education Guarantee Schools have been upgraded to Primary Schools and 14,564 primary schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary schools

Infrastructure: All primary schools have been provided adequate building facilities and all upper primary school buildings too would have adequate buildings by the end of year. In more than 1 lakh building works, new school buildings and additional rooms, have been sanctioned so far under the SSA. These new buildings have toilet, drinking water and barrier free access facility.

Universal Enrolment: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has risen from 96.2%, in 2000-01 to 104.32% in 2007-08 at primary level and from 87.3 to 97.54% at upper primary level. There has been a significant increase in GER of girls, SC & ST categories at the elementary level. GER at elementary level has increased from 84% to 102.27% for SC children & from 80.7% to 100.28% for ST children. The number of out of school children has decreased from 13.28 lakh in 2001 to 1.81lakh in 2007-08. The effectiveness of universal enrolment is eroded by drop outs and therefore, special efforts have been made to reduce the drop outs by improving infrastructure facilities, providing teachers, enhancing teacher quality, improvised teaching-learning strategies, targeted incentives, involving community, effective monitoring, etc. Though these efforts succeeded in decreasing the Drop out Rate substantially to 15.6% at primary level in 2007-08 (from 21.4% in 2004) and to 14.7% at Upper Primary level (from 21.5% in 2004), a lot is yet to be done in this respect.

Targeted Incentives: To ensure universal coverage for all the children in 5-14 years age group, targeted interventions are being made for the SC, ST, girl and physically challenged students. Textbooks are being provided free to all children numbering about 1.15 crores. For visually impaired children all the textbooks have been translated and prepared in the Braille script. Similarly, uniform to all girl children, numbering 55 lakh, are being provided free with part support coming from NPEGEL and the rest from the State budget. In addition to the 200KGBVs, 254 hostels are being run under the NPEGEL for providing residential facilities for Upper Primary education to girls and benefiting more than 38 thousand girls. For encouraging girl child education, the State is providing free cycles from its budget to all SC-

ST girls getting enrolled in the 6th standard if Upper Primary schooling facility is not available in their villages. With a view to bring minority community children in the mainstream, efforts are being made to bring all *Madarasas* under the modernization scheme and upgrade teaching-learning facilities in the *Madarasas*. So far training to teachers in 2429 *Madarasas* have been provided and these *Madarasas* are being given school grant, teacher grant, and free textbooks. On similar lines, support is being extended to 82 *Sanskrit* schools.

SSA Proposals for 2009-10: Besides strengthening the ongoing programs for universal access to elementary education, the Annual Work Plan of the SSA for 2009-10 focuses on imparting quality education to all. The salient features of the AWP are:

1. **Access and Infrastructure:** Access to primary schools having been provided, Upper Primary school facility would be provided to all villages within 3 km. by upgrading more than 500 primary schools to upper primary schools. Adequate buildings with requisite facilities would be ensured for all schools at up to elementary level – by taking up construction works of 89 upper primary schools buildings and 20 thousand additional rooms. Furniture would also be provided for 550 thousand children in upper primary schools.

2. **Teachers:** With a view to ensure availability of teachers as per sanctioned norms in all schools at the beginning of the academic session, fresh recruitment of teachers on the basis of a State wide competitive examination would be made in time. For upgrading the quality of teaching, innovative teaching-learning methods based on successful experiments within and outside the State would be implemented in a substantial way. SCERT and DIETs are proposed to be modernized and strengthened to improve teacher quality. With a view to encourage teachers and promote quality enhancement of teaching, additional remuneration linked to performance is proposed for teachers. The performance indices would be linked to student attendance and retention, girl child retention and output of child learning.

3. **Incentives:** The ongoing incentives would be further increased in a focused manner. 48 hostels would be run for

Children With Special Needs (visually impaired, hearing impaired and needing special care from mental health angle). The State Government has provided budgetary allocations for construction of hostel buildings and for matching fund requirements under the SSA as well as for meeting the gaps, not covered under the SSA.

Secondary Education:

The drop out rate from Class I-X in Madhya Pradesh at 63.81% is unacceptably high. The girls have higher (70.29%) drop out rates as compared to boys (58.97%). However, the enrolment for secondary schooling is rising rapidly. The successful implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is resulting in increased number of pass-outs from Class 8 and boosting the demand for expansion of secondary education facilities in the state. In the coming years, the completion rate in elementary education and transition rate should increase and there will consequently be more children who will require secondary education facility.

The projected enrolment in the coming years in Class 9 is expected to rise by over sixty per cent by the end of plan period. In order to meet the increasing demand, the existing infrastructure facilities will have to be expanded and new schools will need to be opened. Since the share of rural and lower income group children will increase, the public sector will have to shoulder the major part of the responsibility of expanding secondary schooling facility to cater to this demand.

At present, there are large genders, economic and social equity gaps in the secondary education sector. The percentage of girls' enrolment in the high schools (Classes 9 & 10) is merely 36.30, and the percentage of ST children is 10.47 as against their population share of nearly 20.3%. The State Government is providing incentives to bridge these equity gaps. Free bicycles are being provided to the girls who enroll in Class 9 in the government schools located in other villages. Besides the scholarships and incentives to SC and ST students, free text books are given to the students belonging to the SC, ST & Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Meritorious children from poor families will also receive stipend and free hostel accommodation while studying in Excellence Schools.

Expanding secondary education facilities to improve access and equity, promoting girl's education to bridge the gender gap, promoting education among socially and economically weaker sections, providing quality education improving infrastructure facilities and use of ICT in secondary school education are the key approaches for secondary education.

Higher and Technical Education:

The state has lagged behind other states in GER in higher education. Higher Education whether in the general or the technical stream, must have links with all national goals and endeavors. To this end, a large number of centers for excellence to turn out quality manpower in areas relevant to industry and society need to be established with the triangular partnership of academia, industry and government.

Gaon Ki Beti scheme is implementing through Higher Technical Education Department. Girls who are studying in rural areas and have secured first division and taken admission in technical education and medical education will be provided scholarships of Rs 750 per month. Girls who had taken admission in collages will be provided scholarships of Rs 500 per month. 28000 girls students to be benefitted during 2009-10.

Pratibha Kiran has been launched for urban areas the girls whose family of below poverty line to provide scholarship like [“Gaon Ki Beti” scheme in 2009-10. 1700 girls are to be benefitted under this scheme.

To ensure a continuous and growing supply of quality manpower we need large investments in public sector institutions of higher learning, combined with fundamental reforms of the curriculum and also service conditions to attract high quality faculty. To exploit the scope for expanding capacity through private sector initiatives in higher learning must, the state passed the M.P. Private University (Establishment and Operation) Act, 2007.

Some of the key approaches that will be adopted are:

1. Awareness about training programmes, employment scenario
2. Build linkages with employment provider,
3. ITIs to be expanded not only in terms of the persons they train but also in the number of different skills and trades they teach.
4. Training to keep pace with the changing needs of the economy.
5. Public Private Partnership
6. Increased autonomy
7. To reach out to rural youth
8. Adequate and quality faculty
9. Building accountability in the system.

To improve the quality of education in backward districts in M.P. it is proposed to set up 39 model collages with modern technology and infrastructure.

The state has been allocated many high levels of institutions like Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), One Central University, Institute of Planning and Architecture, Tribal University, Urdu University. The state has promptly made available adequate land free of cost. The state has created Special Education Zone (SEdZ) to have land in advance to provide for national and international level institutes. In SEdZ at Bhopal, the land has been recommended for allotment to IISER and Dhirubhai Ambani Information and Technology Institute.

Higher and Technical education sector is regulated by many agencies like AICTE, UGC, NCTE, MHRD, State governments and Universities, and yet it lacks quality. Therefore, there is a need to have only one regulator that should be accountable and responsible for the systems.

13. Health:

The state has one of the poorest indicators of maternal and child health. U5MR and IMR are the highest amongst all the states of the country. The state is making concerted efforts to improve maternal and child health. NRHM has greatly helped in these efforts. Probably the most important evidence based intervention to reduce MMR and IMR is the promotion of institutional delivery. The State has brought about over 100 percent improvement in

proportion of institutional deliveries in last 3 years. This is being done by improving the access to facilities capable of providing Comprehensive/Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC/BEmONC) and increasing the demand through **Janani Suraksha Yojana** and such other related interventions. Over 170 institutions including all districts hospitals, civil hospitals and CHC's in the government sector are being developed to provide CEmONC care. Besides this, private/ NGO hospitals are also being accredited to provide maternal and neo-natal care.

Providing access to quality health care facilities at affordable price to rural population is another major challenge. The government is trying to develop all the public health institutions as per Indian Public Health Standards. However, non-availability of doctors and specialists at the PHCs, CHCs and hospitals in small towns is making this task difficult. State Government has offered attractive packages to get the doctors and specialists to work in rural areas.

Meeting the health care needs of the poor is a major area of concern. Madhya Pradesh was the first state to provide free treatment cover on hospitalization to all BPL families up to twenty thousand rupees, under **Deendayal Antyoday Upchar Yojana**.

14. Water Supply and Sanitation:

Providing safe and adequate drinking water to all the habitations in the state is one of the key goals under Bharat Nirman. It is proposed to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities to the entire population in the current plan. All the 1,27036 habitations will be provided with safe drinking water by the year 2009-10.

Water management issues are also critical, as most of the rural water supply schemes are based on ground water in the state. The expansion of irrigation facilities, using ground water as source, has adversely affected the ground water availability for drinking water in many rural habitations. Therefore, efforts would now be made to base the new drinking water supply schemes on surface water sources. Sustainability of sources and Recharging programmes like Hydro fracturing /cleaning of existing sources, construction of DYKES, Check dams, percolation tanks, Roof water harvesting structure, water recycling and reuse schemes in rural hostels and ashrams is being promoted.

Through effective IEC campaigns and community mobilization, efforts are being made to attain the targets of Total Sanitation Campaign, so that the objective of open defecation free villages can be achieved. It is proposed to ensure that all the schools and Anganwadi Centers have toilet facilities by the end of March 09, and that all villages become Nirmal Grams by the year 2010.

River Narmada based water supply scheme for Bhopal town has been sanctioned for augmenting the water supply of the city for a population of 36 lakhs now this scheme has also been included in JNNURM.

15. Development of SC/ST:

More than 14% of India's Scheduled Tribe population lives in Madhya Pradesh and as such the State is home to the largest share of tribal population. They form 20.27% of the State's total population of a little over 60 million (2001 census). Social, economic and educational development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is a high priority for the state government. Although the planned

development efforts have improved Human Development Indices of State's ST population considerably, the gaps between the general population and the ST population are still at unacceptable level. There are three Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), namely, Sahariya, Baiga and Bharia forming the largest population of primitive tribes in the country. They are farther behind the major tribes in terms of human development. Our firm belief is that without inclusive development, material progress can not be sustained for long. Therefore, our thrust during the Eleventh Plan is to make focused and intensive efforts over and above the mainstream development interventions to bring PTGs at par with the major tribes and all tribes near equal to general population in terms of human development. Opening of special residential schools for PTGs, provision of a nursery teacher at Anganwadi and additional primary school teacher from their own community to teach in their own dialect, redoubling the supplementary nutrition at Anganwadis in tribal block under project "Shaktiman", providing mobile health clinics in all the tribal blocks, more incentives to the continuing education of tribal girls, large scale skill development training program in collaboration with private sector so as to guarantee employment and comprehensive program of assistance for augmenting incomes and livelihoods in agriculture, horticulture, dairying, fisheries and other allied activities including collection and processing of minor forest produce are major strategic initiatives of Eleventh Plan and some of these have already been implemented. Large number of high school and higher secondary schools and more residential schools (Ashrams) and Hostels are proposed in all the 89 Tribal Development Blocks. Excellence Hostels in all TD Blocks would be strengthened further with the objective to provide quality education. Construction of 100% Ashram School Buildings, 100% Hostel Buildings and 100% Higher Secondary/High School will be undertaken. Students living in other hostels will also be given special coaching in English, Mathematics and Science subject. To provide nutritive food to students living in hostels and ashrams, rate of stipend has been increased. Special training will be given to tribal students in reputed coaching institute for preparation of Civil Services Exams, JEE, Medical, Engineering Exams. Vocational Training would be imparted to ST Students in reputed institutions. Filling of critical gaps in infrastructure in TSP areas so as to facilitate income generation and market access is being planned for next four years.

Scheduled Castes form 15.17% of the State's population. Their human development indicators are closer to the general population as compared to the State's ST population. Still gaps exist and our thrust in Eleventh Plan would be to bring them at par with the general population by the end of the current plan. The state is providing education facilities, scholarships, stipend, free textbooks etc. to de-notified tribes/caste and those persons who are engaged in unclean occupation to promote education among them. Expanding educational opportunities and sending them to top class institutions including foreign universities at government expenses, providing skill development with job guarantee in the private sector, expanding self employment opportunities by providing income generating assets with soft loans and grants, comprehensive program of assistance for augmenting livelihoods in agriculture and allied sectors, promoting social cohesion by incentivizing inter caste marriages and socially inclusive village panchayats are our thrust areas for the uplift of these sections of society.

Under social security and empowerment a special cell called PCR cell has been set up in the state to monitoring policies and programme under the protection of Civil Rights Act; 1955
43 special courts has been set up to try the cases registered under scheduled caste and scheduled tribes Act; 1989.

16. Women and Child Development:

Madhya Pradesh was one of the first states to come out with a state policy for women in the year 1995 with a time frame of five years for implementation. This policy visualizes that the issue of women's development should be located in the "Rights" framework rather than in the "Welfare framework". As policy goals, it emphasizes five important areas i.e. survival of women and girls, women's autonomy, equity, women's dignity and empowerment.

Universal elementary education, women's reservation in rural and urban local governments and government jobs, extensive women SHG movement etc. have contributed to social economic and political empowerment of women. However, the poor gender ratio, high MMR and low levels of enrolment and retention in secondary and higher education reflect that the policy goals are far from being realized. Ensuring women's participation on an equal basis is also essential for accelerated social and economic development of the state and has direct bearing on the state's Human Development. Recognizing this, the state has initiated a series of measures (i) to enhance women's participation in different walks of life, (ii) to ensure that the benefits of various schemes and programmes reach the women and (iii) to reduce MMR (iv) to improve education of girl child and (v) to empower them.

- To promote gender equality, gender based budget was introduced in 2007-08 in 13 departments. Expanded to 21 departments in 2009-10.
- 50% reservation provided in all rural and urban local governments and teachers recruitment.
- To help victims of domestic violence, help centers are being established at district level under a new scheme called Usha Kiran.
- CM Kanyadan Scheme launched to help in the marriage of under privileged girls.
- Free text books and uniforms to school girls.
- Free bicycles to eligible girls joining a school outside the village in class VI and IX.
- Free board and lodging facilities for girls under KGBV, NPEGEL and state schemes.
- To promote higher education, Goan Ki Beti Yojna and Pratibha Kiran Yojna have been started.
- Under Swayam Siddha, and various self employment schemes of rural development, women self help groups are being established.
- For dignity and all round development of girl child, Laadli Laxmi Scheme has been launched.
- To reduce maternal mortality, a major thrust has been given for promoting institutional deliveries. Over 100% increase in institutional deliveries in last 3 years.

Nutrition: Of all the Indian states, M.P. has the worst indicators relating to nutrition. It has the highest proportion of underweight children. Anemia amongst women and children is unacceptably high. For survival, growth and development of children, and for enhancing human productivity, there is an urgent need to reduce malnutrition. A special campaign called BAL Sanjeevni was started in 2001 to identify malnourished children of the age between 0-5 years every six months and provide focused nutritional and health counseling and care to them. Severely malnourished children are admitted to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers established in various District Hospitals, CHCs etc. The approach has proved very effective in reducing proportion of severely malnourished children. To improve attendance at the Anganwadi Centers, 17 new delicious types of nutrition food is being provided to beneficiaries at the cost of Rs.2/- per beneficiary per day. Four Mangal Diwas (Janam Diwas,

God Bharai Diwas, Kishori Balika Diwas and Anna Prashan Diwas) in a month will be celebrated at all Anganwadi Centers.

Project Shaktiman: Tackling Endemic Malnutrition, among children and women, especially among tribal's, is a major concern of the government. To reduce the percentage of the malnutrition in the tribal area, a project named "PROJECT SHAKTIMAN" has been launched in 39 clusters having high percentage of malnutrition among young children. In these villages, AWC's will open for 6 hours a day and supplementary nutrition will be given 3 times a day.

17. Transport:

The social, economic and poverty profile of M.P. is such that the quality of infrastructure is a bottleneck for more rapid and equitable growth in the state, and thereby growth in human development. The infrastructure backward regions also correspond to where the poorest reside and the human development deficit is maximum. Improving the rural connectivity and quality of road network is thus a key priority of the state government. To improve the functioning and carry out the works in a project mode, a new Company/Corporation namely M.P Road Development Corporation was created in July, 2004 , to develop and maintain 8729 kms of state highway out of which 6832 kms of road length were taken up for up gradation under various schemes .Presently, 35 road project are ongoing in MPRDC .Road covering a length of 1701 Kms are completed and ongoing work on 538 Kms is in progress through Public private partner ships with GOI assistance under Viable gap funding 1734 Kms of road length is completed and work on 1539 Kms is going on under Asian Development Bank funded Loan .Under regular Budget Scheme 961 Kms are completed and work on 359 Kms road length is in progress .

M.P Rural Road Development Authority was constituted to carry out the works under the PMGSY .A total number of 11607 roads measuring 52457 Kms and costing Rs 12423.12 crores have been sanctioned under PMGSY to connect 12867 villages. Of these, 4825 roads measuring 22411 Kms costing Rs 5718.9 crores have been completed.

18. E-Governance:

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has embarked upon various initiatives to provide citizen online services round the clock without any holidays. In this regard, the State has taken concrete steps to provide common infrastructure such as State Wide Area Network [SWAN], State Data Center and front end for citizen service through more than 9000 Common Service Centers [CSC] across the State. To facilitate seamless service delivery, the State has put up a portal 'MPOne' which is a single gateway for citizen services and financial transactions. The portal has started offering turnkey services for Professional Examination Board, Open School, M.P. State Electricity Board bill payments etc. Soon Municipal Corporation services like payment of property tax, issuance of birth and death certificates, etc., will be made available to the citizens. In order to improve internal process, the State has computerized the Transport Department where Smart Card based Driving Licenses and vehicle registrations are being issued to the citizens. This data is also available for scrutiny and verification. Similarly, the Treasury system in Madhya Pradesh is fully computerized resulting in stoppage of pilferage and improving financial discipline. The State has also computerized the rural market areas or MANDIS resulting in farmers getting better price and making informed selling decisions. As a next step, the property registration and the Value Added Tax system are being computerized so that transparency and accountability are ensured in these critical

sectors. For its e-Governance initiatives, the State has received awards/ appreciation from national and international bodies.

19. Tourism:

Tourism is a priority sector with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. A dynamic mechanism is being put in place to remove all bottlenecks and the private sector is being encouraged to invest in the sector. All roads linking major tourist centers have been taken up for up gradation. To ensure an increase in employment generation and promote and market destination within and outside India, the government is developing basic infrastructure at lesser known tourist locations, developing eco-friendly and sustainable tourism facilities, promoting eco & adventure tourism and converting old palaces in to heritage hotels under the public private partnership scheme.

20. Public Private Participation:

The state has been a pioneer in Public Private Partnership (PPP). Projects in the areas of urban transport, industrial water supply, health, mini-hydel power generation, using existing air strips for flying training etc. through PPP are either in the pipeline or under implementation. The state has also been among the first ones to submit proposals of road construction using the VGF.

21. Decentralised Planning:

Under Article 243 (z) (h) of the constitution, the district Planning Committees have a mandatory function of formulation of district plans, monitoring and formulation at district level. Madhya Pradesh was probably the first state to enact the District Planning Committee Act in 1995. The District Planning Committees were duly constituted and have been entrusted the responsibility of the preparation of the district plan from the financial year from 2001-02 so as to best address the specific needs of the district. For this purpose, the process of distribution of state budget into district budget was introduced in the year 2000-01. It was decided to earmark a minimum of 30% of the State Annual Plan outlay for this purpose.

One of the important steps in the formation of District Plan is to allocate specific plan ceiling to each district.

The plan ceiling as per the above formula is communicated to each District Planning Committee for formulation of their District Plans. For the year 2009-10, the total allocation for District Plan is Rs.6598.46 crores, which is 41% of total State Plan outlay of Rs. 16174.16 crores. As many as 30 subjects have been identified for district sector schemes. These include Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Minor and Micro Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Industries and Rural Industries Including Handloom, Khadi and Village Industry, Sericulture, Roads, School Education, Sports and Youth Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Urban Development Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, Social Justice and Development of Women and Children Welfare etc.

The state has broadly adhered to the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, Government of India for the decentralized planning. The efforts are on to further deepen the process to the Gram Panchayat level in an effective manner. The local bodies' plans prepared for different sectors have been incorporated in the District Plan. The decentralized village and urban body plans of various Departments such as Rural Development, Health, Education, Urban development etc. were included in the District Plans. These amalgamated District Plans were discussed and finalized by the District Planning Committees at the District level.

These proposals were thoroughly examined and deliberated upon in the State Planning Commission before they were approved and incorporated in the state plan. All the Heads of the Departments and District Collectors along with the team of district officials participated in these deliberations.

22. Strengthening Public Expenditure Management:

The Government is keen on ensuring fiscal discipline, and effective and efficient utilization of allocated resources. Accordingly, outcome budget is being prepared and is placed before the State Legislature.

For strengthening links between policy, planning and budgeting and to achieve more effective and efficient use of public resources so as to bring about poverty reduction and human development in Madhya Pradesh, GoMP has decided to implement the project on “**Strengthening Performance Management in Government of Madhya Pradesh**” with DFID support. The project will:

- Build capacity within GoMP to prepare a strengthened Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in selected line departments;
- Strengthening of departmental capacity to set goals and strategies, and allocate resources to target poverty and promote human development more effectively;
- Strengthen the pro-poor focus in resource planning and allocation by building capacity in gender budgeting.

One of the components of the Project is ‘Poverty Monitoring, Policy Support, and Improvements in Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Systems’ which will be implemented through a Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (PMPSUS) established under the administrative control of the State Planning Commission.

23. Improvement in Governance:

The State Government realizes that effective, efficient, accountable and responsive governance is critical for growth and development in all sectors. The government has set up a ‘**School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis**’ as a registered society in Bhopal. The role of this school is in the Global-Local context, to act as ‘Think Tank’ in the field of good governance;

- to analyze the policies of the government and to assess their impact on the target group,
- to analyse key issues in good governance, identify problems and to suggest solutions for them,
- develop action plans and support implementation of these plans,
- to create a bank of “Best Practices”, methodologies and e-governance programmes and their dissemination,
- To provide consultancy services towards improving the prevailing administrative system and required restructuring.
- To identify those areas for change and reform that will make the positive impact in improving administrative performance and achievement,
- to provide institutional mechanisms to local, national and international institutions and stake-holders from people-centric administration,

- To provide, technical support and advisory services to local bodies, states, national and international institutions in the areas of programme structuring and implementation, action research, change management and administrative reform.

During 2008-09, Brain Storming Session on Moving Towards cherished goals of good governance was organized in New Delhi.

Annexure - 1

Proposed Outlay for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2009-10

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2009-10
1	Agriculture		
a	Agriculture Production	89447.92	57224.11
b	Soil & Water Conservation	4781.63	622.00
c	Agriculture Research & Education	15754.25	2091.30
d	Minor Irrigation	3550.00	426.36
e	Micro-Minor Irrigation	75295.00	1940.00
	Sub Total	188828.80	62303.77
2	Horticulture	32100.00	10231.62
3	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Dev.	32080.00	7400.42
4	Fisheries	6400.00	1920.00
5	Forest		
a	Forestry & Wild life	120500.00	24254.82
b	Soil & Water Conservation	500.00	56.00
	Sub Total	121000.00	24310.82
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	5040.00	853.00
7	Cooperation	35925.00	6839.00
8	Rural Development		
a	SJGSY	29656.12	5100.00
b	SGRY	18016.64	
c	DPIP	23158.72	14900.00
d	MP RRDA Roads Dev. Authority	50000.00	15000.00
e	Rural Housing (IAY)	27766.71	7372.00
f	IWDP	10598.56	731.00
g	DRDA Admn. (DS)	4857.36	1100.00
h	DRDA Admn. (SS)	1155.00	275.25
i	DPAP	21294.84	2000.00
j	Gramin Aajivika Pariyojana	22480.00	9553.00
k	NREGS	199881.85	49710.41
l	M. P. Rojgar Gaurantee Council	3800.00	900.00
m	Mid Day Meal	69462.00	7485.00
n	B.R.G.F.	225695.00	54618.00
o	Community Development	29265.20	6295.04
p	Walmi	1250.00	260.00
q	MP RRDA Roads Maintance/Renewal	2030.00	500.00
r	State Rural Road Conneectivity	8647.60	250.00
s	CM Awas Yojna (Apna Ghar)	6200.00	510.00
t	State SGSY	1800.00	100.00
u	Training	50.00	

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2009-10
v	Master Plan		
w	Sutradhar Scheme	50.00	
x	Gokul Gram Adhosarchna	5000.00	23.00
z	Godan Yojna	1000.00	10.00
aa	Total Sanitary Scheme		3172.30
ab	Samanvit Ajivika programme	8399.00	200.00
ac	Working plan for water storage	1863.00	10.00
ad	State water and Sanitation Mission		100.00
ae	MDM Parishad		50.00
af	Bio Fuel Mission		10.00
ag	RGM Parishad		25.00
ah	Integrated Watershed management programme (IWMP)		75.00
	Sub Total	773377.60	180335.00
9	Land Reforms	16617.10	5092.01
10	Panchayat	324352.51	103487.14
11	Irrigation And Flood Control		
a	Major And Medium Irrigation	586435.00	44985.16
b	Minor Irrigation	365695.00	28185.84
c	AIBP		52200.00
d	Flood Control	2214.00	800.00
e	Command Area Development	7000.00	1000.00
	Sub Total	961344.00	122971.00
12	NVDA		
a	Irrigation Portion		
a1	Irrigation	470071.61	34253.86
a2	AIBP		64800.00
	Sub-Total (a)		99053.86
b	Power Portion	56834.39	7395.59
	Sub Total	526906.00	106449.45
13	MPSEB	864066.00	129045.00
14	UVN	8698.00	1240.00
15	Industries	37540.00	10192.04
16	Handloom	3354.00	861.52
17	Khadi & Gramodhyog	4226.19	931.61
18	Handicraft	4835.00	657.40
19	Sericulture	7000.00	3238.78
20	Mining	2650.00	615.00
21	Civil Aviation	12390.00	700.00
22	Road & Bridges (PWD)	784416.00	182729.17
23	Scientific Research (Incl. S&T)	6200.00	1715.00
24	Pollution Control Board	380.00	400.00
25	Disaster Management (DMI)	500.00	120.00

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2009-10
26	Epc.	2562.00	415.12
27	Biodiversity & Biotechnology	2436.00	348.00
28	Information Technology	6910.00	4140.00
29	Tourism	14760.00	3276.00
30	Survey & Statistics	375.00	20851.00
31	State Planning Commission	136465.00	10805.48
32	School of Governance(GAD)	1200.00	1026.00
33	Weights & Measures	190.00	33.00
34	School Education		
a	Elementary Education	397046.40	99473.00
b	Secondary Education	99342.50	21000.00
	Sub Total	496388.90	120473.00
35	Higher Education	27742.00	7640.86
36	Technical Education	36735.00	9178.00
37	Sports & Youth Welfare	12500.00	5022.00
38	Language & Gazetteers	3454.00	724.00
39	Archives / Archeology & Museum	3768.00	615.00
40	Swaraj Sansthan	875.00	322.00
41	Health Services	93000.00	20000.00
42	Medical Education	36165.00	5040.00
43	Indian System of Medicines & Homeo.	8250.00	1267.00
44	Food & Drug Control	364.00	100.00
45	Water Supply & Sanitation (PHE)	153695.00	31655.00
46	Police Awas.	640.00	2132.00
47	Town & Country Planning	54995.00	5000.00
48	Gwalior Counter Magnet	5.00	1.00
49	State Capital Project	17080.00	3750.00
50	Urban Administration (Local Bodies)	268650.00	76548.06
51	Information & Publicity	400.00	392.57
52	Welfare of SC		
a	SC - Development	59533.00	14834.29
b	Elementary Education	62616.00	4466.11
c	Secondary Education	59684.00	21102.60
d	Electrification of SC Basti	5000.00	1697.00
e	Pool Fund	2500.00	939.19
	Sub Total	189333.00	43039.19
53	Welfare of ST		
a	ST - Development	37167.60	8647.75
b	Elementary Education	111967.80	29568.62
c	Secondary Education	91040.25	18580.59
d	Electrification of ST Basti	14580.00	2919.04
e	Grant-in-Aid under Art 275(1) T.S.P.	38775.00	5715.00
f	Special Central Assistance for T.S.P.	48734.35	10669.00

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2009-10
g	Pool Fund	2500.00	2128.21
	Sub Total	344765.00	78228.21
54	Welfare of OBC	66520.00	20206.30
55	Labour Welfare	735.00	50.00
56	Craftsmen Training	22776.00	3532.00
57	Employment Services .	174.00	121.36
58	Social Justice	96022.00	77626.63
59	Women & Child Dev.		
a	Women & Child Dev.	83471.00	47509.71
b	Nutrition	73746.00	35917.92
	Sub Total	157217.00	83427.63
60	Legal Aid to Poor	977.90	250.00
61	Strengthening of Judicial Admn.	2945.00	2000.00
62	Jail	1040.00	2051.37
63	Public Works	5000.00	0.00
64	Others -D.I.F.	2964.00	2200.00
65	Buildings		
66	Dister Relif Bhawan		170.00
67	EOW		200.00
68	Commercial Tax		300.00
69	Const. of Rajya Soochna Ayog Build.		200.00
70	Madhyanchal Bhawan, New Delhi		200.00
71	Printing & Stationery	100.00	20.00
72	Share Capital for MP Finance Corp.	2500.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	7032900.00	1617416.53

CHAPTER - IV

Economic and Financial Status and Resource Mobilization

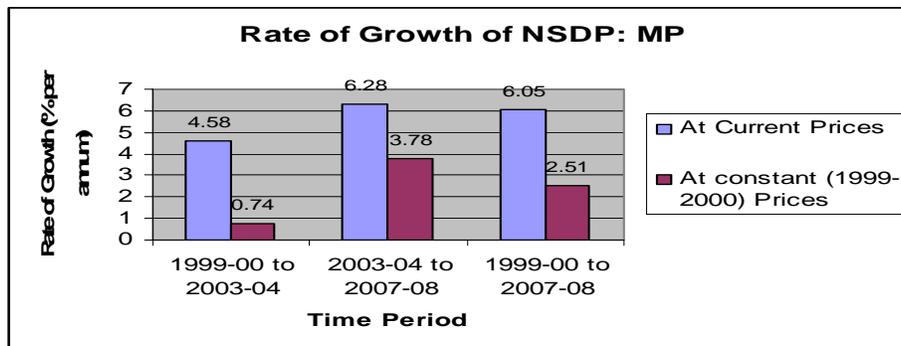
Growth in State Economy and State Income:

A latest estimate of Net State Domestic Product shows that annual growth rate of 6.28 % and 3.78 % has been achieved in State's economy during 2003-04 to 2007-08 at current and constant (1999-00 prices) respectively.

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the state has increased from Rs. 75399.85 crore of 2003-04 to Rs. 90786.10 crore in the year 2007-08 thus registering an increase of 20.41 percent at constant prices.

The rate of growth in NSDP during 2003-04 to 2007-08 is higher than what was during 1999-00 to 2003-04 at current and constant prices. Thus pace of growth is significant but unable to achieve the target of 5 percent per annum. The rate of growth in NSDP during different time period is shown in Figure 1 below:

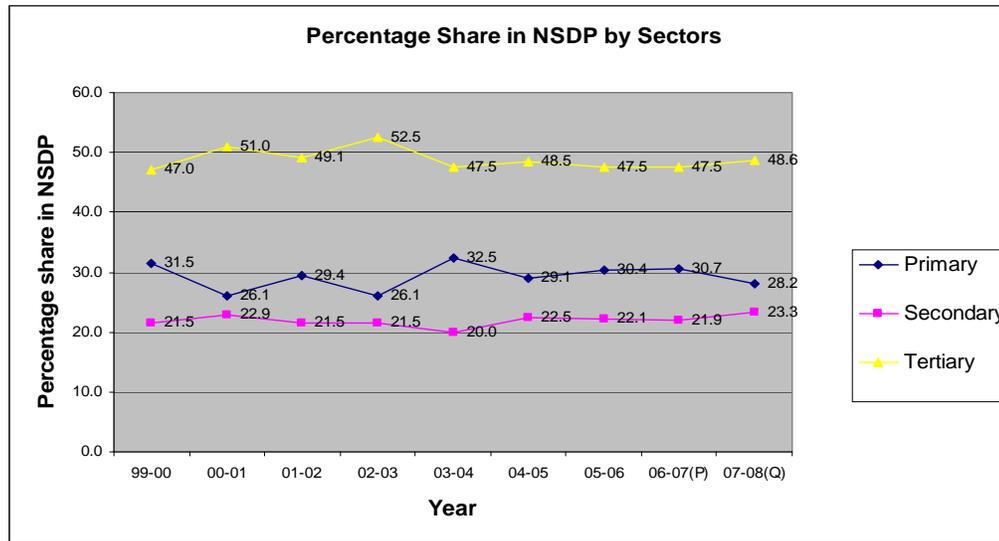
Figure 1: Growth rate in NSDP: MADHYA PRADESH



On year to year basis the growth in states NSDP is impressive during last three years. This trend has to maintain with much more acceleration through adoption of progressive reforms to attain the stipulated growth rate during XI plan period. The trend of annual growth rate in NSDP is shown in Chapter 1.

The trend of Sectoral composition of Net State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh as shown in Figure 2 shows that no significant change has taken place between 1999-2000 and 2006-07 comparing beginning and terminal years. The changes which have been observed in 2000-01 and 2002-03 could not maintained in long run. The trends during 2004-05 to 2006-07 as shown are seems to be range bound. Based on quick estimate for 2007-08 shows shift in trend which is similar to what has been observed in 2000-01 and 2002-03. This sectoral composition should be maintained or change by increasing the share of Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It is necessary because, Primary sector which is mainly agriculture, depend upon monsoon and Madhya Pradesh have each alternate year as bad year with respect to monsoon. To boost up Secondary and Tertiary sectors, more investment is required.

Figure-2: Percentage share in NSDP by Sectors



Agriculture sector, on which rural population depends, has not registered any growth in real terms though at current price the sector grew at the rate of 5.21 % per annum during 1999-00 to 2003-04 and grew at 3.32 % during 2003-04 to 2007-08. During the entire period (1999-00 to 2007-08) sector grew at 4.74 % per annum while in real terms it grew at 0.19 %. See Chapter 1.

Both Secondary and Tertiary sector have grown at faster rate during 2003-04 to 2007-08 as compare to 1999-00 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices. Secondary sector have slowed down during 1999-00 to 2003-04 in real terms. The overall sectoral performance in terms of growth rate per annum of primary, secondary and tertiary sector has been 0.19, 2.96 and 3.66 percent during 1999-2000 to 2007-08 at constant prices respectively. At current prices, growth rate has been 4.74 %, 6.96 % and 6.44 % per annum for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively.

The low growth rate in primary sector is mainly due to more dependence on monsoon, low level of irrigation facilities and no breakthrough in high yielding variety of seed of main crops of the state.

It is evident from the bifurcation of NSDP/Per Capita Income (PCI) for base (1999-00) year that there is wide gap between the PCI of rural and urban areas. Though the contribution of rural areas to net state domestic product is higher than that of urban areas, the per capita income of rural areas at Rs. 8,879 is still much lower than that of urban areas (Rs. 22,135) in other word per capita income in rural areas is only 40% of that in urban areas. It is because 74 of percent of total population of the state reside in the rural areas and dependant on agriculture which is not growing at desirable rate.

The per capita income of the state has increased from Rs. 12384 (1999-2000) to Rs. 13299 in the year 2007-08, while at the national level, it increased from Rs. 15839 to Rs. 24295 during the same period. Per capita income of the state has increased at the rate of 2.30 % per annum as compare to the national rate of 5.84 % per annum during 2003-04 and 2007-08. During

1999-00 and 2003-04, per capita income decrease at the rate of 0.84 % per annum. Annual growth rate of per capita income shows that when the pace of increase of per capita income had slowed down at national level than per capita income of the state has registered negative growth. There is significant difference in growth of state as compare to nation.

This reflects the growing disparities between the backward regions and the more developed regions, which ought to be a matter of grave concern for the national planners and needs to be addressed urgently.

Growth Targets for 11th Plan:

The Government has targeted an overall growth rate of 7.9 percent in the 11th plan with agriculture, industry and service sector expected to grow at 5, 10 and 8 percent respectively.

Overview of State Finances:

The revenue surplus for 2007-08, as per the accounts, stood at Rs. 5087.62 crore as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 3356.37 crore. Similarly, as per accounts, the fiscal deficit was Rs. 2783.92 crore against the revised estimate of Rs. 4499.75 crore. The revenue surplus is estimated to increase from Rs.2839.78 crore (BE) to Rs. 3170.06 crore (RE) for year 2008-09. The Revised Estimate of fiscal deficit is Rs. 5371.16 crore against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 4741.00 crore for year 2008-09 which is within the prescribed limits (3.5 percent of GSDP) under The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva Evam Budget Prabandhan Adhiniyam, 2005 for the year 2008-09.

As per accounts for the year 2007-08, the revenue receipts are Rs. 30688.73 crore, which is higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 29840.01 crore. The revised estimates of revenue receipts for the year 2008-09 are Rs.34949.00 crore which is 1.58 percent higher than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 34403.78 crore.

The actual receipt of non tax revenue for 2007-08 was Rs. 2738.18 crore which is 6.98 percent more than the revised estimates of Rs. 2559.59 crore.

Prospects:

The growth rate in registered manufacturing has been positive, except 2005-06, since the year 2004-05 which gives an optimistic indication. The manufacturing sector has attracted new investment and as a result there is an expectation of further improvements in the growth rate in this sector.

Increased investment in public irrigation systems and adequate power supply for irrigation pumps has resulted availability of agriculture based resources. The credit availability for agriculture sector also has nearly doubled in the last three years. It has improved the economic growth prospects of the State.

The fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP has been limited to only 1.95 percent during the year 2007-08 resulting controlled loan burden on the state. As per revised Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act-2005, the fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP, has been accepted to be 3.5 percent for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. As per revised estimates for year 2008-09 fiscal deficit is estimated to be 3.46 percent of GSDP. In year 2009-10 this is estimated to be at 3.73 percent. The fiscal indicators and rolling targets are as follow:

Table 3.1: Fiscal Indicators and Targets

Fiscal Indicator	Account 2007-08	Revised estimates 2008-09	Budget estimates 2009-10	Target		
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue surplus as % of GSDP	3.57	2.04	0.99	1.00	0.75	0.55
Fiscal Deficit as % of GSDP	1.95	3.46	3.73	4.00	4.64	5.00
Total outstanding Liabilities as % of GSDP	42.73	41.24	40.70	41.35	42.57	43.70

The balance between receipts and expenditure in general and revenue receipts and revenue expenditure in particular:

In order to achieve the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit targets envisaged in the Act, it is necessary for the receipts to grow at a faster rate than the total expenditure in general and revenue expenditure in particular. As per the revised estimate of year 2008-09, the tax revenue to GSDP ratio is 15.95 percent and is expected to go up to 16.65 percent by the year 2011-12. Own tax-GSDP ratio is 9.01 percent which would reach 9.6 percent in the year 2011-12. State's share in Central tax devolutions as a proportion of GSDP for the current year is 6.93 percent and would reach 7.05 percent in the year 2011-12. In order to increase the non-tax revenues, user charges would be reviewed from time to time with a view to making them sustainable.

The interest payments as a proportion of total revenue receipts in the Revised Estimates for 2008-09 were 12.83 percent. This is expected to reduce to 12.43 percent in Budget Estimates for 2009-10 and become 11.01 percent by the year 2011-12. This is significantly less than the limit of 15 percent targeted from the sustainability point of view.

In previous years, public debt, small savings, provident fund etc., other interest bearing deposits and maximum guarantees were included in the total liabilities of the state. Whereas in the year 2009-10 other liabilities also mentioned in statement no. 4 of the Finance Accounts and outstanding loan and interest against the guarantees issued to the institutions, instead of maximum guarantee, are included.

As per the revised estimate for 2008-09 the ratio of total liability to GSDP was estimated at 41.24 percent. This ratio is expected to be 40.70 percent in 2009-10 and 43.70 percent by the year 2012-13

Utilization of capital receipts including market borrowings for creating productive assets:

The State has already achieved revenue surplus in the year 2004-05. All capital receipts are being used for capital formation in irrigation, power, roads and bridges as per the priorities of the Government from 2007-08. In view of increasing public investment in infrastructural field, the targets of growth in capital receipts have been fixed.

The estimated yearly pension liabilities worked out for the next ten years:

On the basis of trend growth rates (i.e. average rate of growth of actual pension payments during the last five years for which data are available), pension liabilities have been

estimated till 2017-18. It may help in better management of resources keeping in mind recurring liabilities.

FISCAL POLICY STRATEGY

Fiscal Policy-Overview:

The fiscal policy of the State is aimed at increasing capital expenditure so as to ensure investment in social and physical infrastructure. This would expand the productive base of the State's economy and help to attract more private investments. Apart from it revenue expenditure in social sector is also required to enhance by including the concept of accommodative growth. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to increase revenue receipts and decrease Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE). Due to economic recession, tax collection has been reduced in the year 2008-09. Interest rates have been reduced due to swapping of the debt, debt consolidation and relief facility (DCRF) and the increase in interest payment has been under control.

The revenue receipts of the State are to grow at 12.34 percent in 2009-10 in comparison with the Revised Estimates of 2008-09. State own tax revenues (SOTR) are estimated to grow at 16.51 percent during the year 2008-09 (RE) as compared to the year 2007-08. SOTR is expected to grow at 14.81 percent in 2009-10(BE) as compared to 2008-09 (RE). NPRE is expected to grow at 24.06 percent in the year 2008-09(RE) as compared to the year 2007-08. NPRE for the year 2009-10 is estimated to grow at 15.70 percent over 2008-09(RE).

The main reason for the increase in the NPRE in 2009-10 is the implementation of 6th Pay Commission recommendations and additional installment of DA to be given to the state government employee. Due to this hike in salary and wages, the States revenue surplus is estimated to be Rs.1698.91 crore as compared to the Rs. 2839.78 crore in the year 2008-09. The fiscal deficit is expected to be Rs. 6436.41 crore in the year 2009-10. In spite of reduction in revenue surplus and increase in fiscal deficit, all fiscal indicators are expected to be within the fixed limits under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act- 2009 (Amended) for the year 2008-09. As far as year 2009-10 is concerned the fiscal indicators are expected to be within limits as announced by the Central Government in its Budget Statement 2009-10.

Fiscal Policy for the Ensuing Year:

The present fiscal policy is showing good and positive results. Therefore, the Government would continue to pursue the same policy in coming financial years.

Tax Policy:

The Government endeavors to increase the revenue receipts continuously. It is the Government's intention to undertake positive tax initiatives to expand the tax base, to increase tax compliance and make tax administration more efficient. The State Government would be further strengthening Information Technology initiative in tax collecting departments.

Expenditure Policy:

Outcomes are the measure of success or failure of government expenditures. These can be evaluated on the standards of outcomes and accountability.

Forest Departments Drawal Facility (FDDF):

The new drawal facility for works departments (WDDF) was implemented from 1st April, 2007. In continuation of it drawal facilities for Forest Department has also been implemented from 1st April, 2009. This way now almost all Government Departments are under Integrated Treasury Computerization System.

Outcome Budget:

The Outcome Budget has been prepared and presented before the Vidhan Sabha in the year 2006-07. In continuation the Outcome Budget is being presented for the year 2009-10. This will enable assessment of Outcomes through quantify as to deliverables.

Gender Budget:

The Government's commitment for enabling women in realizing their full potential is evident by the preparation and presentation of gender budget. Through the gender budget we are able to classify some major schemes that benefit women and this will help in the better targeting of the schemes. In continuation for 13 and 21 departments, Gender Budget had been prepared in 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. For 2009-10 we have brought 23 departments within this purview.

Off Budget Estimates:

The transparency of the sources of expenditure makes two fold success of the expenditure. To make the system transparent, State Government had decided to publish sources of funds for ongoing projects in the state since the year 2008-09 budget estimates. This process has been continued also in the year 2009-10.

Borrowing and Contingent liabilities:

Revenue surplus has already been achieved in the year 2004-05 and there has been a positive rate of growth in revenue surplus in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. As a result, there has been an increase in Plan Capital expenditure even after reducing the loans for capital investment.

Strategic Priorities for Future:

It has been decided to adopt information technology to attain maximum growth in revenue earnings. The progress of computerization will be further energized for stamps and registration, commercial taxes, state excise and transport. The implementation of the tax regime will be more transparent and more effective due to the use of new information technology.

There will be an effort to complete physical infrastructure development projects on priority basis. Apart from this priority will be given to education, health and food security for improvement in indicators related to health and productivity of human resources.

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework is being prepared for six government departments under the DFID supported "Strengthening Performance Management in Government" programme. The Medium Term Fiscal Framework is also being developed for the State so that the expenditure of government departments can be better aligned with their priorities and targets and resources can be utilized more effectively. This will also assist in more accurate assessment of the state's fiscal estimates and thereby formulating the fiscal policies in accordance with state's fiscal targets.

Rationale for Policy Changes:

State Government has increased the salaries and the pensions of Government employees. The complementary nature of revenue expenditure in social sector is recognized. The Education and Health sectors require deployment of more teachers, Doctors and Para-medical staff. Food security is crucial due to the high incidence of poverty and malnutrition in the State. As a result, revenue expenditures may go up.

While deciding the borrowing programme of the Government, trend in money market is kept in mind. The basic objective of the borrowing policy is to bring down the average cost of borrowing and to increase its efficiency.

In order to increase agricultural production there is a need to decrease the cost of agricultural inputs and ensure their availability. Therefore, the level of power subsidies and loan subsidies to farmers would be decided by the economic rationality in the context of a democratic polity.

Policy Evaluation:

All updated fiscal information has been provided as per the Act. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy are based on 2007-08 account, 2008-09 revised estimates, 2009-10 budget estimates and project trends for year 2010-11 to 2012-13. The targets set for mentioned years are likely to be met. Further, the assumptions underlying the projections have been appropriately modified with explanations to ensure that they continue to be rooted in reality. The commitment of the Government to fiscal transparency is reflected through the disclosure statements and other information provided.

Financial Resources for Annual Plan 2009-10

For the present plan, the projections of states resources which may be available for annual plan 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 16174.16 crore based on assumption that the state economy will grow at rate of 12 % at 2006-07 prices are presented in Table 3.2.

It shows that during annual plan period state own resources accounts for 31.33 % and State's government budgetary borrowing 40.39 %. Thus state's own resources accounts for 71.72 % of proposed outlay. Of total resources estimated to be available for annual plan 27.64 % of which will be come in form of central assistance. It is assumed, that no contribution to resources is expected from Public Sector enterprises and local bodies during the year. An attempt will be made to mobilize the resources of the tune of Rs. 102.95 crore. Thus based on projected resources, the outlay of present annual plan is proposed for Rs. 16174.16 crore.

Resources to be mobilized by different sources for annual plan are depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Plan for Resource Mobilization for Annual Plan 2009-10

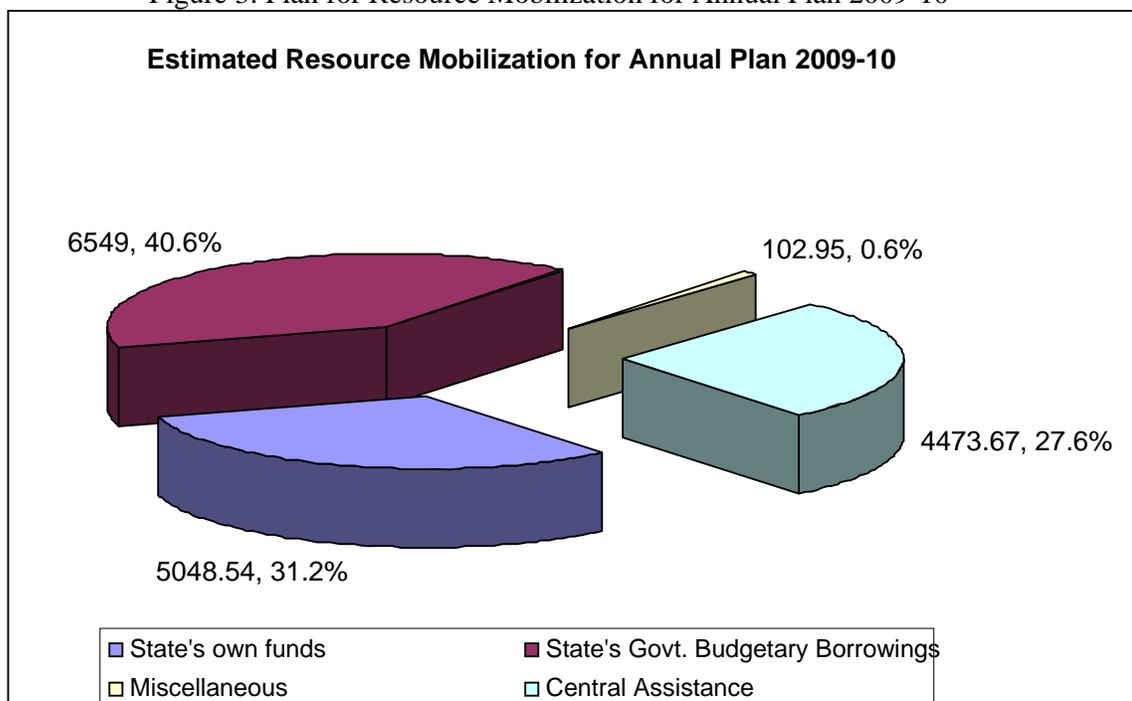


Table 3.2: Projection of Resource Mobilization for Annual Plan 2009-10:

S.No	Item	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Rs. Crore)	Percentage share	
1	2	3	4	5
A	State Government			
	1. State's own funds	5048.54	31.21	
	2. State's Government Budgetary Borrowings	6549.00	40.49	
	3. State's Own Resources (1+2)	11597.54	71.70	
	4. Central Assistance	4473.67	27.66	
	5. Miscellaneous	102.95	0.64	
	Total State Government Resources (1+2+3)	16174.16	100.00	
B	Public Sector Enterprises (PSE's)	0.00	0.00	
C	Local Bodies	0.00	0.00	
D	Aggregate Plan Resources	16174.16	100.00	
E	State Plan Outlay	16174.16	100.00	

Thus present Annual Plan 2009-10 is based on available resource of Rs. 16114.16 crore.

CHAPTER- V

Decentralized Planning In Madhya Pradesh

1. Eleventh five year plan envisages Decentralized District Planning as important mechanism for improved development outcomes. According to the guidelines issued by Planning Commission, District Plan shall be prepared through bottom-up approach from grass root level i.e. rural plan proposals to be prepared by PRIs and Urban Plan proposals by Urban Local Bodies.

The important objectives for preparing decentralized district plan proposals are as follows:-

- ❖ Enhancing the production and productivity of agriculture and allied sectors, traditional and small industries with focus on creation of employment opportunities and alleviation of poverty.
- ❖ Emphasis on resource mobilization, management and integrated rural and urban development.
- ❖ Enhancing the quality of basic services offered by local bodies with emphasis on the services relating to health, education, water supply, sanitation, waste management etc.
- ❖ Exploring avenues for increasing social participation, gender and financial equality etc.
- ❖ Improving the efficacy of local administration in the context of transparency, sensitivity, people's participation and management.
- ❖ Enhancing the efficiency of local bodies, particularly for resource management.

2. Guidelines of District Planning:

Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of decentralized district plan covering all critical processes and activities in detail.

The main features of guidelines are as follows:-

- ❖ State Planning Commission will provide support and direction for preparation of District Plan and allocate plan ceiling of the districts.
- ❖ DPC in consultation with subject matter Specialists, Government officials, NGOs and other stakeholder(s) will determine plan ceiling between rural & urban segments and formulate strategy to prepare and integrate plan proposals of local bodies.
- ❖ Rural plans will be prepared by PRIs and urban plan proposals will be prepared by local bodies which would be further submitted to the District Planning Committee for consolidation.
- ❖ Local bodies are expected to come up with vision of development based on local needs and specific strengths.
- ❖ All the line departments will be grouped into key sectors. Further working groups will be constituted for each sector for preparing proposals keeping in view the needs and possible inter and intra sector convergences. Working groups will also prepare positioning paper for the achievement of MDGs at their levels.

Table 5.1: Possibility of Sector Specific Convergence among Selected Departments

Sector	Concerned Department
Education	School Education, Higher Education, Technical Education, Non-formal Education, Vocational Education.
Health & Nutrition	Public Health and Family Welfare, Public Health Engineering, Woman and Child Development, Food & Civil Supplies.
Livelihood	Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, Panchayat, and Rural Development, Veterinary and Dairy, Village Industries, Social Justice, Water Resource, Fisheries, Handloom, Cooperation, Sericulture, Welfare of SC, ST and OBCs.
Infrastructure Management	PWD, Rural Development, Rural Engineering Service, Water Resource, Energy, Planning.
Energy Management	Energy, Rural Development, Forest, Planning.
Civil Right Protection	Land Reform, Social Justice, Women and Child Development, Revenue.

3. Participatory Planning Process:

The guidelines issued for the preparation of participatory district planning exercise are as follows:

3.1. Preparation of Rural Plan

- ❖ Each Gram Sabha will follow a participatory process with the help of Specialists, development workers and Government functionaries to come up with "**vision of development**" based on local needs.
- ❖ The Gram Sabha will prepare their proposal for different sectors in consultation with all the stakeholder(s) specially with poor, SC,ST and women.
- ❖ The proposal of each Gram Sabha will be consolidated for preparing plan proposal of Gram Panchayat. Similarly, Janpad Panchayat will consolidate plan proposals of all concerning Gram panchayats including the interventions of Janpad. Janpad Panchayat will also decide whom to allocate resources if there are limitations.
- ❖ In addition to the district level interventions, plans prepared by Janpad would be the basis for consolidation of plan at Zila Panchayat level.

3.2. Preparation of Urban Plan

- ❖ Urban local bodies will form working groups to provide technical support in the process of participatory planning.
- ❖ For participatory planning, Nagar Nigam/Nagar Palika will form Committees at Ward level, keeping Specialists, NGOs etc. As proposed to prepare plan proposals for above mentioned sectors, keeping special emphasis for SC, ST, poor and women in the plan.

4. Role of District Planning Committee:

After receiving the rural and urban plan, DPC will consolidate them with the help of working groups constituted for this purpose. The integrated plan finalized by DPC will also ensure clarity on the roles of various departments and arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the projects. The plan will be submitted to State Planning Commission after due deliberation in district planning Committee.

5. Status of Decentralized District Planning

The state Government introduced decentralized planning process by allocating about 30% of state resources to the districts, known as "District Plan". The total allocation District Plan for the financial year 2009-10 is 6598.46 crore which is 41 percent of total size of the state plan. The progress of Madhya Pradesh on the front of decentralized planning is summarized in Table 5.2

Table-5.2

S.No	Particulars	Status
01	Constitution of District Planning Committee	DPCs are constituted in all the districts under the provision of "M.P. Zila Yojana Samiti Adhiniyam 1995". District Plans are being consolidated by DPCs since 2001-02.
02	Detailed guidelines for decentralized dist. Plan	Detailed guidelines for decentralized district Plans have been issued for participatory district Planning.
03	Capacity building of PRIs & ULBs	PRI and ULBs are empowered to prepare Plans. Untied financial resources are provided to the local bodies of self governance under the provisions of State Finance Commission.
04	Capacity Building	MP State Planning Commission is working with multilateral agencies to build capacity at district level and below to prepare bottom- up plans.
05	Roll- out Plan	The District Plan of 2010-11 will be prepared as per the guidelines. The preparations are under way for role out. An allocation Rs. 200.00 lakh is being provided for year 09-10.

CHAPTER – VI

Agriculture & Allied Services

6.1 Agriculture

1.1. About 74% population of M.P. resides in rural areas. Around 65 percentage of the total land holdings belong to small and marginal farmers occupying only 26 percent of the cultivable land. The net sown area is about 147.90 lakh hectares. The gross cropped area is 202.16 lakh hectares. The ratio of Kharif to Rabi crops is 1: 0.79 during 2006-07. The total irrigated area of the State is 43.3 % and remaining area is rain fed. The cropping intensity of the State is 136%.

1.2. The State is divided in the following 11 Agro Climatic Zones: (1) Chhatisgarh plains (Balaghat district falls in this zone) (2) Northern hill region of Chhatisgarh (Districts of Shahdol, Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur, Umaria and part of Sidhi fall in zone) (3) Kymore plateau and Satpura hills (4) Central Narmada Valley (5) Vindhya Plateau (6) Gird region (7) Bundel Khand (8) Satpura Plateau (9) Malwa Plateau (10) Nimar Plains (11) Jhabua hills. Agro ecologically the state falls in three zones namely, Zone –VII (Eastern Plateau and hills Zone), Zone VIII (Central plateau and hills Zone) and Zone IX (Western Plateau and hills Zone)

1.3. The State has about 70 percent rain fed farming area. Erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall is the major constraint for achieving targeted level of production. Due to failure of rains, drought condition also prevails almost every year in one part or the other.

1.4. The major Kharif crops are: Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Tur, Urad, Moong, Soybean, Groundnut and Cotton etc. The major Rabi crops are: Wheat, Gram, Lentil, Peas, Mustard and Linseed etc.

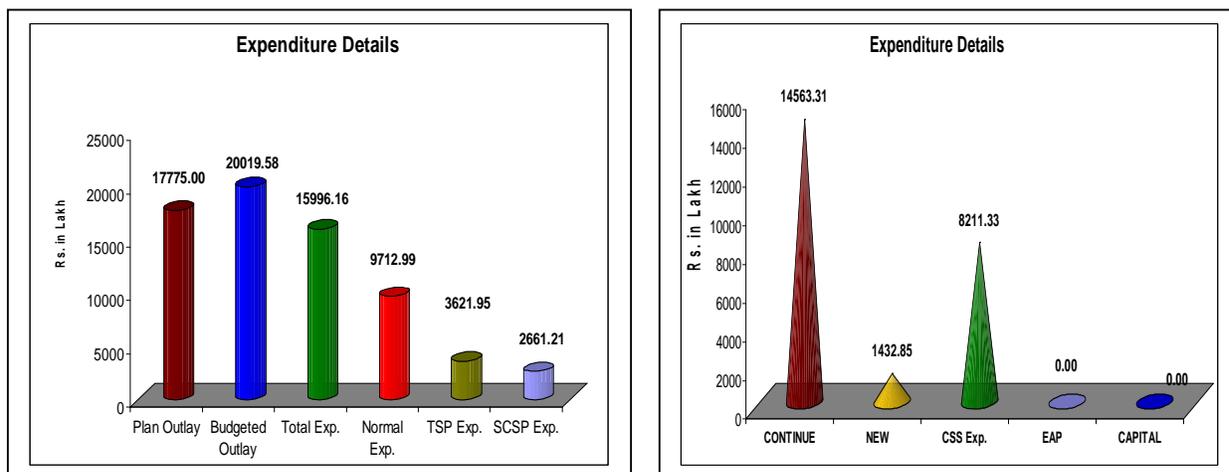
1.5. To facilitate execution of various programmes of department in a coordinated manner, all schemes are grouped into four categories. They are agriculture production, soil conservation, minor irrigation, and micro minor irrigation.

2.0 Performance of annual plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 17,775.00 lakh was approved. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 20019.58 lakh. Total expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 15996.16 lakhs. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was revealed that department has made satisfactory progress.

Crops	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
Cereals	83.73	124.69	109.44	102.27	105.44	98.51
Pulses	23.77	34.86	33.51	32.77	32.04	24.22
Food grains	107.50	159.55	142.95	135.04	137.48	122.73
Oilseeds	31.44	56.24	49.08	60.02	58.13	63.42
Cotton (Lakh bales)	3.90	6.39	6.55	7.09	8.29	8.65

Financial expenditure break up for the year is presented in the below chart:



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. The approved outlay for the annual plan 2008-09 was Rs. 68961.14 lakh. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 20019.58 lakh. Department has reported anticipated expenditure of Rs. 40686.84 lakhs by the year end. Group wise detailed outlay is given below:

Table 6.1.2

S. No.	Groups	Approved Outlay for 2008-09	Budgeted provision 2008-09	Anticipated expenditure by March 2009
1.	Crop Husbandry	61578.10	54479.50	33269.51
2.	Research & Education	2991.64	3001.64	3001.64
3.	Soil Conservation	622.00	646.26	646.26
4.	Minor Irrigation	482.23	482.23	482.23
5.	Micro Minor Irrigation	3287.17	3287.17	3287.17
	Total	68961.14	61896.83	40686.84

3.2. Physical Progress:

The target of food grain & Oilseeds for the annual plan 2008-09 was fixed at 185.28 lakh tonnes and 70.16 lakh tonnes respectively. The production targets and anticipated achievement for the annual plan 2008-2009 are given below.

Table 6.1.3

(in Lakh Tonnes)

S. No.	Crops	Production Target 2008-09	Anticipated Achievements (Kharif '08)
1.	Cereals	145.05	43.23
2.	Pulses	40.23	5.61
3.	Foodgrains	185.28	48.84
4.	Oilseeds	70.16	62.88
5.	Cotton(lakh bales)	7.70	8.83
6.	Sugarcane(gur)	2.85	-

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. Objectives and strategies of eleventh five year plan are highlighted below:

4.1.1. To achieve 5% annual growth in agricultural output by increasing productivity:

- ❖ The end of the 11th plan the seed replacement rate of all major crops, and efforts will be made to bring it to the national level by the ten years.
- ❖ Use of hybrid and improved seed varieties will be encouraged in the state.
- ❖ The state is committed to implement scientifically advanced technology in agriculture.
- ❖ Special emphasis will be placed on the balanced use of NPK fertilizers to achieve the most favorable consumption ratio, from 10:7:1 to 4:2:1 by the terminal year of 11th plan.
- ❖ Efforts will be stepped up to raise steadily the fertilizer consumption level to be able to catch-up with the rest of the country by the ten years.
- ❖ Cultivated area will be increased and cropping intensity will be brought to 150% by the end of the 11th plan.
- ❖ Special emphasis will be laid on crop diversification and the cultivation of cash crops, particularly sugarcane, oilseeds and pulses.
- ❖ Core sector infrastructure including power and roads, will be leveraged and oriented to facilitate marketing of produce and increase the Profitability of agriculture.
- ❖ Rain fed farming will be made an economically viable proposition by adopting appropriate technology.

4.1.2. To enhance the incomes of all those dependent on the agriculture sector so that they attain reasonably satisfactory standards of living, including food and nutritional security;

- ❖ A comprehensive strategy for the replacement and diversification of low value crops to high value crops will be taken up. This will include renewed emphasis on horticulture.
- ❖ A large section of rural population consists of small and marginal farmers and landless laborers, who entirely depend on the agriculture sector for their livelihood. In addition to farm related activities, they will be encouraged to take up allied practices like dairying, poultry farming, Horticulture, fisheries aquaculture, piggery and apiculture, etc, to supplement their income.
- ❖ Opportunities for round the year gainful employment, for farm laborers, will be created, in the village itself.

4.1.3. To promote sustainable agricultural development through efficient management of land and water resources, using farming systems and watershed development approaches;

- ❖ The State will promote agro-forestry, social forestry and the reclamation of wastelands lands and degraded and through community participation with satisfactory rights to the community. Suitable legislation will be enacted to achieve these ends.
- ❖ The use of water resources would be optimized.

4.1.4. To provide farmers with appropriate technology, and necessary inputs, services and incentives;

- ❖ The state will make efforts to leverage the current developments in the areas of biotechnology, farm mechanization, and information technology.
- ❖ Farmers will be provided appropriate technology for minimizing the pre and post harvest losses.

4.1.5. To strengthen the cooperative infrastructure to provide easier access to agricultural credit and inputs;

- ❖ An effective strategy would be put in place to increase the availability of rural credit for short and long term needs.
- ❖ The State is committed to strengthen District Cooperative Banks, so that they are able to meet out increasing demands of farms loans.
- ❖ The interest rates on farm loans will be rationalized in a manner that credit from banks is available on reasonable interest rates. The loan portfolio of banks will be broadened, so as to make available the loans for purposes other than for agricultural purpose to the farmers on easy terms.
- ❖ The practice of converting surplus into saving and to plough it back into investment in the Rural Sector will be encouraged and the problem of rural indebtedness will be frontally addressed.

4.1.6. To refocus extension activities to emerge as a potent conveyance to acquaint farmers with National & International market demand and developments in agricultural practices, and the transfer of appropriate technology;

- ❖ Training practices will be revamped and integrated to bring them in line with the objectives of this policy.
- ❖ The existing public extension system would be replaced by a multi agency extension system.
- ❖ It is also recognized that women farmers and local self help groups have played an increasingly important role in promoting profitable farm practices within the community. Therefore, suitable empowerment will be provided to these groups.

4.1.7. To ensure the involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the decision-making process to enhance agriculture production;

- ❖ Community participation is an integral part of decision-making at the field level and the Panchayats will take steps for introduction of new initiatives, both locally and at the State level, through the Gram Sabhas village Agriculture Standing Committees, Kisan Bandhus etc.

4.1.8. To promote increase in exports of those agricultural commodities in which the State has a competitive edge;

- ❖ The policy will lay emphasis on the development of Agri Export Zones (AEZs), processing and storage infrastructure, and Research and Development activities for this purpose.

4.1.9. To strengthen the Research and Education Infrastructure;

- ❖ Educational and research infrastructure will be brought at par with international standards.
- ❖ The State will support biotechnological research, with greater emphasis on adaptive research.

4.1.10. To promote Organic Farming;

- ❖ Balanced and integrated use of biomass, organic and inorganic fertilizers will be promoted. Use of chemicals in agriculture would be continuously monitored and controlled to attain sustainable agricultural production by launching a statewide Programme.
- ❖ Use of locally available biodegradable waste, bio-fertilizers, and bio-pesticides shall be encouraged to promote eco-friendly and tourism friendly agriculture.
- ❖ Accredited testing and certification facilities will be established for organically grown agri-produce.
- ❖ Organic farming will be structured so that it will have a direct impact on improving rural sanitation.

4.1.11. Risk Management

- ❖ All farmers will be encouraged to get their crops insured under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme.

- ❖ Government of India will be persuaded to bring all crops under the Insurance cover, irrespective of area coverage and the Patwari Halka to be the crop yield estimation unit for all crops.

4.1.12. To integrate the roles of the core sectors of power and irrigation and their synergies to increase Agricultural Production;

- ❖ The State Government has put in place a perspective plan to increase the irrigation.
- ❖ This will be in addition to the commitment of the state Government to repair and upgrade the existing infrastructure.
- ❖ The existing generation facilities will be repaired and upgraded.

4.1.13. Public Private Partnership

As per the guidance of government of India for agriculture extension reforms, state has exercised practices for promotion of Public Private Partnership in betterment of agriculture extension services.

4.2. STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

4.2.1. With the objective of increasing the agriculture production and productivity in five years. Creating more employment opportunity and convert present marginal employment in to full employment by raising productivity particularly helping small and marginal and women farmers and doubling the agriculture credit following strategy for will be adopted to achieve the plan target.

4.2.2. Organic farming drives in M.P.

- ❖ First seeded in 1969 at KASTURBA GRAM Indore where entire 2000 hect. Farm transformed to ORGANIC Farming.
- ❖ Focused workshop, seminars, farmers fare camps etc. on organic farming during late seventies for awareness.
- ❖ Extensively adopted organic farming in the state during and nineties through several special programmes.
- ❖ Since 1998-99 fifty percent area in government farms put under organic farming.
- ❖ Based on satisfactory result of trials (between organic and inorganic), applied the technologies in important crops like pulse, oilseeds etc.
- ❖ Popularized organic manure production in bio-village by introducing vermi compost, nadep compost, phospho compost, bio gas slurry, green manuring, blue green algae etc.

4.2.3. Integrated Approach:

Integrated approach for increasing food production and farm income by contact village concept: -

- ❖ 2 villages will be adopted by each village extension worker (VL) with the total strength 7838.
- ❖ Capacity building of key communicators in the village (Kisan mitra & Kisan Saheli).
- ❖ Involvement of 'Kisan Mitra ' & 'Kisan Saheli' in extension activity as well as in establishing agri clinic & agri business centres.
- ❖ Extension training through SETCOM, HELLO AKASH WANI, GRAM MANAGAL (DD1), KISAN CALL CENTRE.

- ❖ Formation of Agri. Extension groups as well as self help groups for employment generation.
- ❖ Strengthen the extension programme through farmer's Field school by establishing in village level.
- ❖ Extend out the contract farming.
- ❖ Encourage the produces company.
- ❖ Provide the Institutional loan and Insurance to all farmers in the Agriculture sector.

4.2.4. Improvement-Indicators

1. For increasing agriculture production and productivity action plan has been prepared agro-climatic zone wise.
2. Increase in fertilizer consumption zone wise target have been fixed in such way that state consumption of fertilizer per unit cropped area will nearly reach to the national level.
3. Self sufficiency in certified seed - seed replacement rate to be enhanced to 16% in the XIth Five year plan and 30% by the 10 years by seed village program and seed rolling plan . Also seed production programme will be taken up in large scale in Govt. farms and through cooperative seed grower society.
4. Increase in irrigation: 5% increase in irrigated area by mean of developing Govt. and private irrigation resources with coordination between agriculture, rural development and water resources department.
5. Increase in cropping intensity: To reach the level 170% cropping intensity by ten years from the present level of 136%.
6. Comprehensive Agriculture Extension for transfer of technology: Following activity will be taken up on priority basis.
 - Educating farmwomen in agriculture practices.
 - Farmers training and visit of small and marginal farmers.
 - Use of modern communication system.
 - Private participation in extension.
 - Adherence to low cost technology Agriculture
7. Strengthening of skill of staff & farmers:
 - Provide the training facility for up gradation, refreshment & orientation of knowledge & skill of staff.
 - Provide the training for farmers & women farmers and farmers of SC/St for awareness, up gradation of knowledge of about new low cost agriculture technologies.

4.3. Keeping the above objectives and strategies, the plan outlay is Rs.62303.77 lakh for the annual plan 2009-10. Group wise detail is given in below table:

Table 6.1.4: Group wise Outlay**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Groups	Total outlay for 2009-10	Out of which		
			Normal	T.S.P.	SCSP
1	Crop husbandry	57224.11	33378.57	14356.20	9489.34
2	Research and Education	2091.30	697.64	629.00	764.66
3	Soil Conservation	622.00	520.80	101.20	0.00
4	Minor Irrigation	426.36	0.00	201.48	224.88
5	Micro Minor Irrigation	1940.00	1940.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	62303.77	36537.01	15287.88	10478.88
	% of flow		59%	24%	17%

4.4. Physical targets proposed:

The target of food grain & Oilseeds for the annual plan 2009-10 is proposed 172.96 lakh tonnes and 70.16 lakh tonnes respectively. These targets were kept in consideration to the achievements made during past years.

The proposed production targets for the annual plan 2009-2010 are given in the following table.

Table 6.1.5**(in Lakh Tonnes)**

S. No.	Crops	Production Target 2009-10
1.	Cereals	130.25
2.	Pulses	42.72
3.	Foodgrains	172.97
4.	Oilseeds	70.97
5.	Cotton(lakh bales)	8.93
6.	Sugarcane(gur)	3.60

5.0 Details of important schemes**5.1. Agriculture Production:****A. Crop Husbandry**

Schemes under agriculture production group mainly aims at increasing production and productivity of food grains (cereals/pulses), oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane and other cash crops through dissemination of latest technology by use of organic farming, increasing the seed replacement, use of balanced dose of fertilizer. For this purpose, centrally sponsored schemes like Macro management plan (6 Schemes), ISOPOM (National Pulse Development

Programme, Oilseeds Production Programme, Accelerated Maize Dev. Programme), Intensive Cotton Development Programme, ATMA and Central sector schemes like Agrisnet, seed village programme, organic farming, Demonstration of improved agriculture implements. National food security mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are being implemented in this group

Important state sector schemes like Surajdhara, Annapurna scheme, training and extension, biogas development, national crop insurance scheme, participation of women in agriculture, special training program of SC/ST farmers for skill development and employment generation, are being implemented.

The state has separate Directorates for Horticulture and Agriculture Engineering. The schemes for promotion of growing vegetable, fruits, land scaping and Farm Mechanization respectively (under Macro Management) pertaining to Agriculture Engineering are accommodated in this group. The details of main scheme under this group is as follows-

Important Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given below under crop husbandry:

1. Macro Management Plan:

The Macro management plan is being implemented from 1st January 2001. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The cost sharing pattern by Government of India and state is in the ratio 90:10 respectively. GOI share includes 8-% Grant and 20% Loan with a recovery period of 20 years including five year moratorium. In the year 2007-08 only 6 schemes of Agriculture Department and 01 scheme of Agriculture Engineering Department are implementing under the Macro Management Plan. They are as follows :

1. I.C.D.P. (Coarse Cereal +Rice)
2. Sustainable Dev. of Sugarcane
3. Balance and Integrated use of fertilizer with integrated Nutrient Management (I.N.M.)
4. NWDPR
5. R.V.P./FPR
6. Augmentation of Groundwater.
7. Promotion of Farm Mechanization (Agriculture Engineering department)

2. Integrated Scheme Of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm And Maize (ISOPOM)

To provide flexibility to the states in implementation of these programmes, based on regional priorities, schemes are merged in to one Centrally Sponsored scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)". The cost sharing pattern by Government of India and state is in the ratio 75:25 respectively. In the state this scheme is being implemented since first April 2004. The merged schemes are as below:

- b. Oil Seeds Production Programme :**
- c. National Pulse Programme :**
- d. Accelerated Maize Dev. Programme :**

3. Intensive Cotton Development Programme :

The scheme is in operation in 14 district Viz. Dhar, Khandwa, Bhurhanpur, Khargone, Jhabua, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dewas, Badwani, Shajapur, Betul, Sehore, Harda and Chhindwara. Under this scheme subsidy is provided on production of foundation seeds, distribution of certified seeds, distribution of plant protection equipments, front line demonstrations, subsidy on sprinkler set and training programme etc. The cost is shared by Government of India and state in the ration of 75:25 respectively.

4. Support to State extension programme for extension reforms through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

As per the guideline of Government of India for Agriculture Extension Reform, State has exercised practices of promotion of Public Private Partnership in Agriculture Extension services and currently 8 partners are working under this programme, the innovative activities under PPP are-

- a **Kisan Call Center (KCC)** : A Kisan call center has been established by the NGO partner ISAPP at Bhopal. Farmers can access the latest information of Agriculture by using the toll free number 18002334499.
- b **Community Radio Station (CRS)** : A community radio station has been established at the Sirounj block of Vidisha district, under ATMA-PP by the partner ISAP.
- c **ATMA Sandesh** is published monthly and distributed to all the field offices in all 48 districts and to Kisan Mitra and Kisan Didi.
- d **Physical Progress under ATMA** : Demonstration 9698,684 Farmer field school, 47 agriculture fair and 110 training has been conducted up to July 2008.

Important State sector schemes are given below under crop husbandry:

1. Surajdhara Scheme :

The main objective of this scheme is to encourage the Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers to adopt cultivation of productive of oil seeds and pulses instead of low productive millet. The main components of the scheme are as follows:

- ❖ Seed Exchange
- ❖ Seed Reliance
- ❖ Seed Production

2. Annpurna Scheme:

The main objective of this scheme is to encourage the scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe farmers to adopt cultivation of cereal crops instead of low productive millet. The major components of the scheme are as follows;

- ❖ Seed Exchange
- ❖ Seed Reliance
- ❖ Seed production

3. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme:

The Scheme has been implemented in whole state since 1999-2000 as per norms fixed by Government of India. The scheme is implementing through "The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited". The objectives of the scheme are as under:

- ❖ To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
- ❖ To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value in-puts and higher technology in Agriculture
- ❖ To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

4. Strengthening of Machine Tractor Station:

Directorate of Agriculture Engineering is implementing this scheme. This is supportive scheme of Machine Tractor state scheme (MTSS) for farmers of weaker sections. This scheme breaks the monopoly of private tractor operators providing tractors at exceptionally higher rates. Under MTSS scheme tractors alongwith implements are provided on custom hiring basis to farmers for performing different agricultural practices.

5. Information and communication support Agriculture Production Programme:

To extend out the new agricultural technologies farmers fare exhibitions are organized in this scheme.

6. Staff Training for Agriculture Engineering Directorate :

In this scheme the staff of Agriculture Engineering Directorate has been trained about the innovations which improving the quality of execution and providing transparency to work. For the fast and best quality implementation schemes. Information Technology in Agriculture Engineering is also executed in this scheme.

7. Participation of women in agriculture :

Women play a vital role in agricultural production process. They do most of the work at every stage of production. Their contribution is estimated to be 70% so that a new scheme "Participation of women in Agriculture" is launched in the 11th five year plan for skill development, awareness, knowledge up gradation and employment generation of farm women. The major activities of MAPWA scheme are bench mark survey, technical training, follow up visits, self help group formation, training for staff and farm women, special training resource development

8. Special training for SC/ST farmers:

The state of Madhya Pradesh has the largest SC/ST concentration in India. The tribal population of the state is 19.94% and the population of Scheduled Caste is 15.40%. The farmers of SC/ST caste are mostly small, marginal and landless labourers. So that to improve the techno socio-economic condition, skill up gradation and employment generation the scheme of "Special training for SC/ST Farmers" is implementing since 2007-08 in the 11th five year plan.

The main components of the scheme are training of Kisan mitra and Kisan didi, training of landless laborers, women farmers farmers interstate and with in state visit, seminar, workshop, interface and Kisan Mela.

9. Subsidy on bullock carts:

A new scheme of subsidy on bullock cart for farmers is launched in the 11th five-year plan according to Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement. Bullock cart plays major role in the transportation of goods in the interior of village. Govt. of M.P. has started the scheme "Subsidy on bullock cart in the year 2007-08. Under this scheme poor farmers are the beneficiaries, who can avail the benefit of the scheme. Farmers who have bullock can get bullock cart on 50% subsidy under this scheme.

10. State Institute of Agriculture Extension & Training (SIAET)

State department of Agriculture M.P. has its own state Institute of Agriculture Extension & Training (SIAET) located at Bhopal. This Institute has its own well equipped Administrative Block, Hostel and Press etc. which covers an area of 7 acres. This institute is also running totally from state funds. GOI has recently allocated small funds for this institute like in Agri. Extension Reform Project wherever like other institutions at least to the tune of 1 crores every year should be separately provided. The main activities of this institute are to impart training to staff and farms, conducting Seminars and workshops etc. The SIAET has been declared Autonomous body by the state Government to vide order Bo. B-6/2/06/14-2 dated 20.12.07. Presently this institute executing many important scheme like Food Security Mission, ATMA, Bamboo Mission etc.

11. Information Technology in Agriculture:

The process of Agriculture Extension is being modernized to handle the quantum of work as well as the challenges and rapidly increasing needs of farmer coming up with greater speed. The modern agriculture extension has also to have speed up and synchronize according to changing information environment so as to help farmers effectively.

With this intension GOI has started a state sponsored scheme name AGRISNET under which state governments have been provided grants for hardware, Customized Application software Development & training of stake holders. To address the sustenance of AGRISNET project for further Operation Management and maintenance of infrastructure so created, state Government has proposed a State Sector Scheme "Information technology in Agriculture Krishinet" from April 2008 under 11th five year plan.

The following activities are planned in the scheme under 11th five year plan. The main components are –

- ❖ Human Resource Development (Staff and other stake holders).
- ❖ Creating awareness amongst farmers and regular training include refreshers and training of new staff/other stake holders.
- ❖ Maintenance of Farmer Information Center :
- ❖ Electricity water and consumables including computer stationary to maintain the Farmer information center at departmental offices established under Agrisnet and RKVY.
- ❖ Operation management.

- ❖ Hiring expert professional services for setting up a facility centre for managing the application, regular technical work like application management, Database administration and network support services.
- ❖ Up gradation and development.
- ❖ Enhancements in the software to cover financial management; accommodate changing requirement of department and to incorporate change of technology.
- ❖ Connectivity and hosting.
- ❖ For internet connectivity up to block level (will shift to SWAN/NIC when available).
- ❖ Miscellaneous (Including Consultancy Services)
- ❖ Consultancy, insurance, disaster management, security related audit and evaluation.

Important Center sector schemes are given below under crop husbandry:

1. Seed Village Scheme: The aim of the Scheme is to produce quality seed and improvement in facilities for distribution. The scheme will be implementing with 100% assistance from GOI.

Implementation Agency:

- The scheme will be implemented through Agriculture department, Agriculture University, seed and Farm Development Corporation and Seed certification agency.
- **Implementation of Scheme:** The scheme will be implemented in these villages where the participant cultivators are 50-100 numbers.
- **Distribution of foundation seed:** Seed will be made available to a cultivator on 50% subsidy for an area of half acre through authorized agency.

2. National Food security Mission:

The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a food Security Mission comprising Rice , Wheat and Pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tones and pulses by 2 million tones by the end of the Eleventh plan (2011-12). Accordingly central sector scheme National Food Security Mission". has been launched from 2007-08 to operationalise the above mentioned resolution.

The National Food security Mission will have three components-

- ❖ National Food security mission - Rice (NFSM-Rice), District 9 (Damoh, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Dindori, Katni, Mandla, Shahdol & Annopur).
- ❖ National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat) District 30 (Damoh, Panna, Rewa, Rewa, Satna, Dindori, Katni, Mandla, Shahdol, Dewas, Guna Jabalpur, Raisen, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Vidisha , Jhabu, Sagar, Rajgarh, Seoni, Chhatarpur, Ujjain, Betul, Bhind, Khandwa, Harda, Indore, Sehore, Sidhi, Balaghat & Dhar)
- ❖ National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) District 20. (Damoh, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Dewas, Guna, Jabalpur, Raisen, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, Jhabua, Sagar, Rajgarh, Seoni, Chhatarpur, Ujjain Chhindwara, Narsinghpur & Shajapur).

Mission Objectives:

- ❖ Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country.
- ❖ Resorting soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
- ❖ Creation of employment opportunities and
- ❖ Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. far profits) to restore confidence among the farmers.

3. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector at National level during the XI th plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sector. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- ❖ To incentive the state so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sector.
- ❖ To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- ❖ To ensure the preparation of agriculture plan for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- ❖ To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- ❖ To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.

A. Research & Education:

The state has one Agriculture University JNKVV and a number of KVK and ICAR Research institutes which are providing the Research, Extension & Training support to enhance the productivity of crops. The main activities are:

❖ Germplasm Conservation & Management of Various Crops:

The Vishwa Vidyalaya will maintain the germplasm collections of 32 field crops, about 25 vegetables and 15 fruits plants, 30 medicinal plants, 6 aromatic plants and 50 flowering plants. Altogether more than 1000 varieties are being maintained at 26 research stations for the purpose of seed production Programme. Apart from this a large number of germplasm has been collected and maintained. Medicinal and aromatic plants, fruit crops and fruit plant saplings in vegetables etc. have been maintained.

❖ Crop Improvement Programme:

Genetic Improvement Programme on various crops will be continued in field crops, vegetables and medicinal and aromatic plants in different centers of the Vishwa Vidyalaya by utilizing the existing genetic resources. This may lead to the development of high yielding varieties of different crops suited to various agro climatic zones of Madhya Pradesh. About 56 varieties of 27 field crops & vegetables cultivated during the year 2006-07 has been developed by now.

❖ Nucleus and Breeder Seed Production:

Vishwa Vidyalaya will produce the nucleus and breeder seeds of field crops of around more than 20,000 quintals to meet the requirement of the State. Apart from this, a

massive Programme of production of seeds of vegetables, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, and fruit plant saplings is being implemented that adds the new dimension to the seed Programme. Vishwa Vidhyalaya got the first position at national level for excellent nucleus and Breeder seed production.

B. Research in the Agriculture and Animal Biotechnology, Food Technology and Forestry

C. Participation of state in All India Coordinated Research Projects funded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

D. Education: Under plan scheme, new colleges of agriculture science has been established at Ganjbasoda, animal husbandry, and veterinary college at Rewa; college of horticulture at Mandour; department of food science and department of forestry at Jabalpur and centre of Biotechnology and agriculture management at Jabalpur.

1.5.2. Soil & Water Conservation:

The objective is insitu moisture and soil conservation; extension of recommended production technologies, scientific management and sustainable use of natural resources and labour oriented development activities for employment generation through agricultural enterprises.

1.5.3. Minor Irrigation:

With a view to enhance productivity and production of holdings with S.C. and S.T. families, the scheme for Boring of tube wells on cultivator's field has been continued. For efficient utilization of irrigation water sprinkler sets and drip units are also being subsidized under different centrally sponsored schemes.

1.5.4. Micro Minor Irrigation (Balram Talab):

Balram talabs are being constructed under Micro Minor Irrigation Programme.

6.2 Horticulture

1.1. The Horticulture crops have great scope for the development of the small and marginal cultivators by providing quick and regular income due to high productivity and high value produce in comparison to food grains.

1.2. Importance of fruit and vegetables in human nutrition is well known. Vegetables and fruits are rich and comparatively cheaper source of vitamins and minerals. According to W.H.O. study report say that per capita requirement of fruits and vegetables is 90 grams and 250 grams respectively per day, but in our country per capita availability is only 27 grams of fruits and 85 grams of vegetable, which is much below the prescribed requirement.

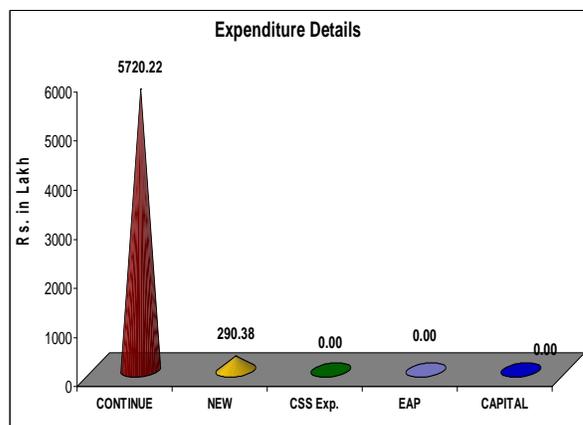
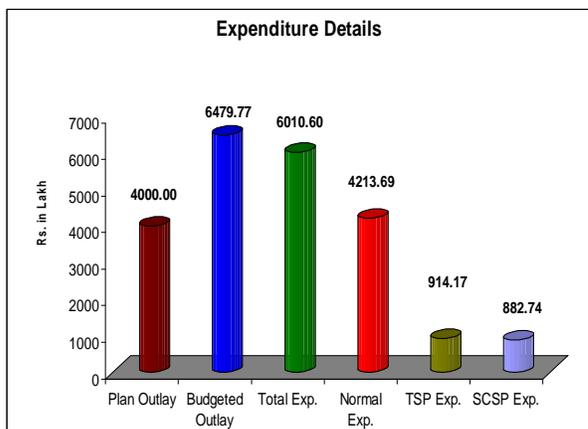
1.3. In the country where population is predominantly vegetarian, the nutritional demand can only be achieved by increasing the production of fruits and vegetables. Horticulture offers great opportunity for generating employment and above all providing nutritional security to the people besides supplementing the income of producers.

1.4. The department of Horticulture is vested with the responsibility of development of Horticulture in the state. Besides, programmes being implemented by the department, linkages have also been established with NHB and GOI for their sponsored schemes.

1.5. Gross irrigated area of the state is about 42.85 lakh hectares and area under horticulture crops is about 4.03 lakh hectares.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 6479.77 lakh has been provided by finance dept. The expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 6010.60 lakh. However, the financial performance of the department found satisfactory.



2.2. The physical achievements of schemes are satisfactory related to intensive fruit development, grape cultivation.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. All the activities of the year 2007-08 has been continued in the year 2008-09 besides some amended schemes like, distribution of seeds of Hybrid chillies and some new schemes related to food processing.

3.2. The approved outlay and budgeted outlay for the annual plan 2008-09 was Rs. 9465.00 lakh against which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 9465.20 lakh i.e. 100% by the year end.

4.0 Annual plan 2009-10

4.1. All the activities of the year 2008-09 will be continued in the year 2009-10. The outlay for the annual plan 2009-10 is Rs.10231.62 lakh against which Rs. 6353.38 lakh is allocated in normal; Rs. 2519.16 lakh is allocated in TSP and Rs. 1359.08 lakh is allocated in SCSP.

Name of Department / Schemes	DS/SS	CSS	Proposed Outlay 2009-10			
			Total	Normal	Tsp	SCSP
Intensive Fruit Development Programme	DS		835.45	547.19	162.78	125.48
Production of Banana	DS		19.98	15.14	3.12	1.72
Production of Vegetable around Big Cities	DS		328.34	137.04	114.17	77.13
Potato Development Scheme	DS		188.31	103.08	42.63	42.60
Spices Development Programme	DS		187.66	99.45	49.08	39.13
Foriculture Programme	DS		154.85	111.54	19.98	23.33
Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	DS		99.48	72.81	14.83	11.84
Exhibition, Fair & Publicity	DS		80.81	64.07	10.09	6.65
Mushroom Development Programme	DS		4.92	1.60	2.77	0.55
Grapes Cultivation	DS		66.47	61.00	3.90	1.57
Kitchen Garden	DS		156.35	73.02	48.67	34.66
Horticulture Trg to the Officers & Employees	DS		24.49	19.25	4.16	1.08
Hybrid Chilli Production Programme	DS		355.41	140.14	89.77	125.50
Farmers Training	DS		65.70	25.67	26.17	13.86
Micro Irrigation CSS 20% State Share	SS	CSS	2500.00	1900.00	400.00	200.00
National Horticulture Mission CSS 15% State Share	SS	CSS	1663.00	1263.88	133.04	266.08
Horticulture & Food Processing	SS		262.90	184.00	56.00	22.90
Development of Entrepreneurship through Establishment of Nurseries	SS		37.50	22.50	10.00	5.00
Construction Rural Market	SS		800.00	0.00	800.00	0.00
R.K.V.Y.		CSS	2400.00	1512.00	528.00	360.00
Total			10231.62	6353.38	2519.16	1359.08

5.0. Details of schemes are given below:

5.1. Administration

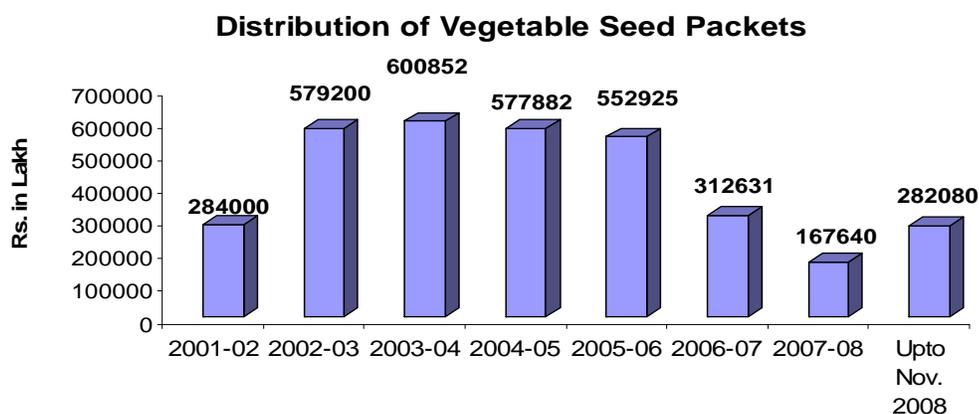
- ❖ **Integrated Horticulture development scheme:** State and district level staff has been sanctioned and working under the scheme who implements and monitor the different schemes.
- ❖ **Intensive Fruit development programme:** Under the Tribal Sub Plan staff for the seven district and 16 nurseries is sanctioned.

5.2. Fruit Development Programmes

- ❖ **Establishment of New Garden & Nurseries:** Production of quality planting material is most important component for the improvement of production and productivity for the Horticulture crops. For this purpose 217 nurseries are established at block level.
- ❖ **Production of Banana:** Tissue culture of Banana is being supplied on subsidized cost to the farmers for higher production than traditional planting material.
- ❖ **Subsidy on Fruit Plantation:** The area expansion of fruit crops is being taken up under the scheme. Subsidy is given in the shape of planting material and other inputs @ 25 percent cost norms fixed by NABARD.

5.3. Vegetable Development Programme

- ❖ **Potato development:** Research is being done for the improvement of production and productivity. For dissemination, the latest development of technology to the farmer, field demonstrations of Potato are organized at free of cost.
- ❖ **Integrated Vegetable Development Programme:** To fulfill the higher demand of fresh vegetables of the urban people, this scheme is providing assistance to the farmers. The assistance is given in the shape of subsidized improved seed quality.
- ❖ **Establishment of vegetable seed multiplication farms:** State has established 7 vegetable seed multiplication farms where foundation and certified vegetable seed is produced. This seed is being supplied to the farmers on the reasonable cost for improved productivity.
- ❖ **Kitchen Garden (Baadi) scheme:** This scheme has been started from the year 2000-01 under the flagship programme. Vegetable seed packets worth Rs. 50 /- each, is distributed free of cost to the small-marginal and landless labourers living BPL to fulfill their nutritional requirement and additional income. Year wise distribution of vegetable seed packets is below:



- ❖ **Spice Development:** The area under spices/condiments crops is about 3.31 lakh ha. with a production of 3.08 lakh tons. The improved quality seed minikits of coriander, chilies, ginger, turmeric, and garlic is being distributed under the demonstration component.

5.4. State share under centrally sponsored scheme:

5.4.1. National Horticulture Mission: This scheme has been launched as to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies.

5.4.2. Micro Irrigation: The objective of the scheme is to increase the coverage of area under micro irrigation in the country for improving productivity of horticultural crops with efficient use of water resources. Therefore, micro irrigation needs be promoted in a holistic manner involving appropriate cultivars, good agronomic practices, post harvest handling, processing and marketing leading to an end-to-end approach.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance @ 50% of the unit cost for various of crops. The financial assistance of 50% would be jointly shared between the centre and state governments in the ratio of 80:20. In other words, 80% share (40% of unit cost) will be met by the centre, and 20% (10% of unit cost) will be met by the respective states. The beneficiaries may have to contribute the balance 50% of the unit cost, either through his/her own resources, or through soft loan(s) from any financial institutions.

6.3 Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

1.1. Madhya Pradesh accounts for about 14 % of total cattle population and 11.7% of the total milk production in the country. Livestock sector alone contributes 12.5% of the overall GSDP at current prices. The agro climatic conditions are conducive to development of not only dairy and poultry sector but also to development of sheep, goat and pig rearing. Bullocks of Nimari, Kenkatha and Malvi breeds of M.P. are known for their superior draught power.

1.2. The climate of the state is not conducive to adoptability of cross bred and up-graded bovine. Breeding policy of the state recommends indigenous milch breeds like Haryana, Gir, Tharparker, Sahiwal etc to be taken up at large scale, especially in rural areas along with cross breeding with Jersey as well as Holstein Friesian in urban or semi urban areas. Jamnapari and Barberi breeds of caprine and White York Shire breed of swine have been introduced in different part of the state.

1.3. As per 17th Livestock Census, there is 0.8% decline in indigenous cattle population as compared to 16th Livestock Census. There is increase of almost 10-12% in milk production. This growth in production can be attributed to significant growth of 70% in cross-bred cattle as well as 13.6% in buffalo. Per capita availability of the milk in MP is 262 gm/day higher than that of national average of 247 gm/day.

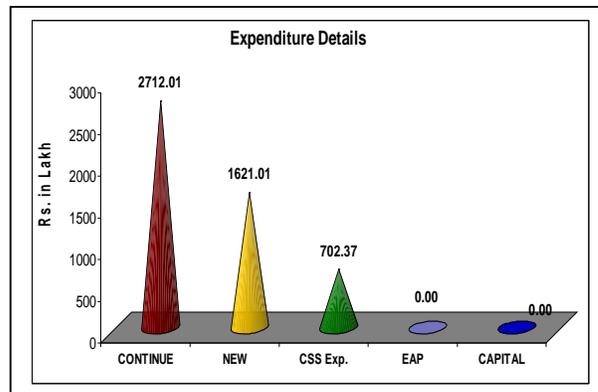
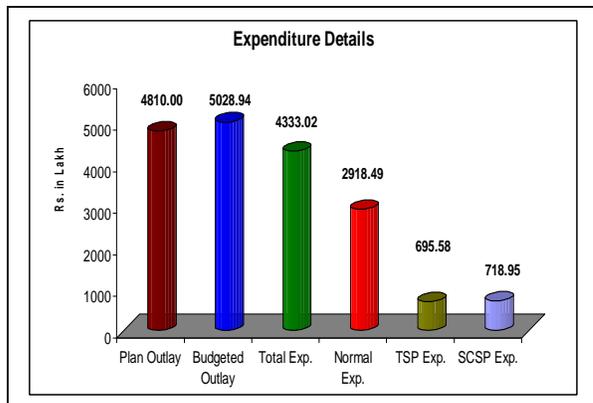
1.4. Approx. 24.5% growth of caprine and 59.7% growth in poultry during the period of 16th and 17th Livestock Census establish the potential in the sector. .

1.5. Objectives of the department:

- ❖ Animal health care and breed improvement
- ❖ Preservation and development of the superior indigenous germplasm.
- ❖ Employment generation through investment in Animal Husbandry Sector.
- ❖ Disease free, low cost and nutritious animal protein for human population through animal health care and breed improvement.
- ❖ Protection to human population from zoonotic diseases through curative as well as prophylactic measures.

2.0 Performance of annual plan 2007-08

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 4810.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved and expenditure was Rs. 4333.02 lakh. The break of financial outlay and CSS contribution to the overall planned expenditure is as below:



2.2. Department has outperformed in schemes in terms of achieving the physical targets.

3.0 Performance of annual plan 2008-09

3.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 7900.50 lakh was approved. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 5415.51 lakh by the year end march 2009. The schemewise break of financial outlay and CSS contribution to the overall planned expenditure is as below:

Table 6.3.1

(Rs.in Lakh)

Plan ceiling	Anticipated Expenditure
Total expenditure	5415.51
Continue schemes	4578.68
New schemes	836.83
Normal Plan	3452.59
Tribal sub Plan	929.70
Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	1033.22

3.2. With the efforts of department and involvement of stakeholders, below attempts are appreciated and resulted into improvement:

- ❖ Mass vaccination against contagious diseases.
- ❖ Modernization and strengthening of Biological Product MHOW and Disease Investigation labs.
- ❖ Intensive publicity created awareness widely at village level through awareness camps.
- ❖ State cattle buffalo breeding policy have been adopted by all agencies invited in the livestock development program.
- ❖ Improvement of milk production
- ❖ Door step delivery of breeding services.

Production anticipated for the year 2008-09

Milk (000 MT)	6884
Egg (Million)	967.00
Woo (lakh. Kgs)	4.50
Meat (000 MT)	23.20

- ❖ Curb multiplication of scrub bulls, and castration
- ❖ Strengthened information delivery mechanism through I.C.T.
- ❖ Skill improvement in livestock rearing, milking & feeding practices through I.C.T.
- ❖ Organized livestock farmers at village level to facilitate access to linkages like credit facility, marketing etc.
- ❖ Undertaken fodder development programmes in order to meet green fodder deficit in the state.

3.3. Highlights of important physical targets and its anticipated achievement:

Sno.	Important Schemes	Total
1	Special Livestock Programme	4025
2	Distribution of breeding bulls on subsidy	1788
3	Distribution of poultry units under M.P.P.P.	8982
4	Distribution of pig units/ pig trios on subsidy	2390
5	Distribution of Bucks on subsidy	7946
6	Gosewak Prashikshan	75
7	Distribution of breeding bulls on subsidy (Nandishala)	1428
8	Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions infrastructure & equipments	50
9	Strengthening of farms	10
10	Strengthening of Divisional & District Mobile van	14
11	Upgradation of Dispensaries to Hospitals	25
12	Distribution of Goat(10+1/20+2) units on subsidy	1409
13	Distribution of Dairy (3/5 cross breed Cows/ murreh Buffaloes) units on subsidy	1421
14	Distribution of Kadaknath chicks	1572
15	Veterinary Extension Programme	500

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. The planned approved outlay is Rs. 7400.42 lakh for the annual plan 2009-10. Out of the total outlay, Rs. 4960.69 is proposed under normal plan; Rs. 1551.68 lakh is proposed under TSP, and Rs. 888.05 lakh is proposed under SCSP respectively. The break of financial outlay of few important schemes is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Few important schemes	Type	CSS	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Special Livestock Breeding Programme	DS		118.11	73.78	19.40	24.93
Distribution of Breeding Bulls on Subsidy	DS		190.35	107.34	38.31	44.70
Distribution of Bucks on Subsidy	DS		201.96	59.98	64.38	77.60
Distribution of Goat(10+1/20+2) units on	DS		115.73	29.64	44.06	42.03

subsidy						
Systematic control of Animal Diseases of National Importance	SS	CSS	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
Intensive Dairy Cattle Production Programme at Headquarter	SS		1960.22	728.16	639.31	592.75
Distribution of Breeding Bull(Cow)	SS		160.00	120.00	20.00	20.00
Upgradation of Dispensaries to Veterinary Hospital	SS		138.00	92.97	45.03	0.00
Opening of veterinary college Rewa	SS		120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00
Opening of new Dispensaries	SS		100.00	65.53	30.39	4.08
Veterinary Extention Programme(JK Trust)	SS		880.78	880.78	0.00	0.00
Acharya Vidyasagar Gosamverdhan Scheme	SS		100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
R.K.V.Y.		CSS	2400.00	1920.00	480.00	0.00

4.2. Details of important schemes included in the annual plan 2009-10 are as below:

- ❖ **Special livestock breeding programme:** Under this scheme, cattle feed from 4th month to 33rd months age of the small, marginal farmers and landless agriculture labour holding cross bred/improve desi breed female calf is provided. Unit cost is about Rs. 8100. Subsidy for general beneficiaries is Rs. 3000 and Rs. 5000 for SC and ST.
- ❖ **Strengthening and modernization of biological products institutes (MHOW):** This institute of animal health and veterinary biologicals product is located at Mhow(Indore) to meet the requirement of various vaccines of the state.
- ❖ **Grant in aid to Go-Sewa-Ayog:** To ensure care of old, useless, and orphan animals with additional activity like fodder development, use of cow-urine and dung etc., financial assistance is provided to Goshalas.
- ❖ **Distribution of breeding Bulls on subsidy:** This programme is focused on such area where artificial insemination facilities are not available. Natural breeding facilities are made available by providing improved breed bulls on subsidy. Unit cost for one such breeding bull is Rs. 14000. Subsidy for general beneficiaries is 75% where as for SC and ST, subsidy is 80%.
- ❖ **Mass communication (SS):** The objective of the scheme is to spread information regarding various schemes of the department. The department organizes exhibitions, cattle fairs, seminars both at the state level as well as at various district levels.
- ❖ **Mass poultry production programme:** To promote the backyard poultry rearing on small scale in SC and ST population in order to generate additional income and raise the nutritional level of the target population. This scheme is implemented under sCSP and TSP heads only. Beneficiaries are given one unit of 15 days old 65 unsex chicks. The unit cost is Rs. 1500 with 80% state Govt. subsidy and remaining 20% amount has to be contributed by beneficiaries.
- ❖ **Distribution of pig trio on subsidy basis:** The objective of the scheme is to improve the breeds of local pigs being reared by the ST. They are given pig trio – one breedable male and two breedable female pig of improved breed on subsidy basis. Unit cost is about Rs. 7600 with 75% subsidy and remaining amount has to be contributed by the beneficiary.

- ❖ **Distribution of male pig on subsidy basis:** under the scheme, one improved breedable Boar (amle pig) is given to the SC beneficiaries on subsidy basis to improve the breed of the local pig reared by them. Unit cost is about Rs. 2750 with 75% subsidy and remaining amount has to be contributed by the beneficiary.
- ❖ **Distribution of buck on subsidy basis:** under this scheme, an improved breed of breedable buck is being given to beneficiary on subsidy basis. This scheme is implemented for all categories of the beneficiaries. Unit cost is about Rs. 4000 /-.
- ❖ **Systematic control of diseases of national importance (assistance to states for control of animal disease)** – the main aim of this scheme is to control the diseases in animals like H.S., B.Q., P.P.R, swine fever, new castles disease and control of one identifiable disease like F.M.D. Other activities are strengthening of biological product institute, disease diagnosis labs, training programmes for Vets and Oaravets, surveillance, monitoring and forecasting information and communication campaign in which health and awareness camps are being organized. The share of grant is 75% central and 25% is of state.
- ❖ **Estimation of cost and availability of Milk, Egg, and Wool:** this scheme is also central sponsored scheme on 50:50 basis. Scheme is meant for conducting sample survey for estimations of production milk, meat, egg, and wool for further efficient planning.
- ❖ **Remolding of departmental building:** Provision made for renovation of departmental building (MOW).
- ❖ **Establishment of Kenkatha cattle breeding farm:** to preserve Kenkatha breed in native tract at Pavai block of district Panna.
- ❖ **Intensive cattle development programme:** Improved breeding facilities through A.I. are being proposed by 17 intensive cattle development projects; 38 key village schemes; 16 state pattern A.I. centres with a network of 2340 A.I. centre/sub-centers and units. Out of these schemes, 2 ICDP's in mandasour and chhatarpur district, and 23 key village blocks are working under state plan sector.
- ❖ **Supply of Medicine and Chemicals to veterinary dispensaries and D.I.Labs:** 488 veterinary dispensaries and 3 disease investigation laboratories are continued under plan head; out of them, 337 V.D. under normal plan and 151 V.D. and 3 D.I. Lab under TSP head.
- ❖ **Information Technology:** All the districts of the state are being connected under information technology. The provision of purchase of computer, allied equipments, IT training and software development is undertaken in this scheme.
- ❖ **Gosewak Training:** Gosewak yojna is a rural employment generating scheme to increase the rate of income of the trained working gosweaks. A.I. training is provided to them so that A.I. facilities will also be available to the primary veterinary aids in the remote area where gosewaks are working. For this purpose provision of stipend for training of A.I. i.e. Rs. 4000 to each selected as gosewak under A.I. training period.

After completion of A.I. training equipment working Rs. 18000 are given. Thus total expenditure of Rs. 22000 for an A.I. trained goswak (will be know as A.I.Practitioner) is undertaken.

- ❖ **Nandishala:** The main objective of this scheme is to improve the breeds of the local non descriptive type of cattle (Cow) by providing bulls of native descriptive breed through natural service. The scheme is running in all panchayat in the state. Under the scheme, bulls of native scriptive breed i.e. Sahiwal, Tharparkar, Hariyana, Gir, Nimari, Malvi and Kankatha are proposed to farmers on subsidy basis. The unit cost of schem is Rs. 14000 /- (80% state and 20% beneficiary contribution). All categories of beneficiaries who have suffiecient agriculture land and minimum 5 cattle; landless who have 20 or more cattle.
- ❖ **Distribution of kadaknath chicks on subsidy:** to promote the backyard poultry rearing on small scale in ST beneficiaries which will also generate additional income and raise the nutritonal level of the target population. A unit of 15 day old 55 unsexed chicks is distributed to the ST beneficiaries in tribal district on 80 % subsidy on cost of chick, feed, medicine and transportation charges are included in the unit cost of Rs. 1500.
- ❖ **Pashudhan Beema Yojana (Cattle insurance):** The objective of scheme is to provide production maximum to farmers and cattle rearers against any eventural losses of their animals and to demonstrate benefit of scheme for the improvement in livelishock and their products.
- ❖ **Acharya Vidya Sagar Gosamvardhan yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in selected districts of MPCDF. Under this scheme, two desi improved cows will be given in 10 to 20 female groups in thre rural area. Unit cost of scheme is Rs. 40000 /-. Subsidy provided is Rs. 10000 /-; loan form mahila kosh is Rs. 25000 /-, and beneficiary share will be Rs. 5000 /-.
- ❖ **R.K.V.Y:** Interventions are proposed by the animal husbandry department are as below to strengthen
- ❖ State and district traning centre for improved capacity building in the area of animal husbandry
- ❖ Govt. buffalo/goat/poultry breeding farm
- ❖ To establish pashudhan vihar at Babai (hosangabad)
- ❖ To implement gram pashudhan yojna at stat level
- ❖ Feed analysis laboratory, Bhopal
- ❖ Cold chain for artifical insemination and immunization
- ❖ Establishing of ambulatory clinic
- ❖ Disease investigation laboratory for early diagnosis and treatment
- ❖ Fodder development programme

6.4 Fisheries

1.1. Inland fishery is an integral component of rural development programme in Madhya Pradesh. It is gaining increasing importance for its potential for employment and income generation. It caters primarily to the needs of socio-economically weaker and backward communities of fishermen, scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, which constitute the poorest section of the society. Fish is an important source of protein rich food.

1.2. Madhya Pradesh possesses 3.43 lakh hectare of water area in the form of large, medium and small irrigation reservoirs, village's ponds and private ponds.

Table No. 6.4.1: Inland water fisheries resources of M.P.

S.No.	Item	Available Resource in hac	Under pisciculture in lac.
1	Village ponds	56,072	50,028
2	Irrigation reservoir		
2.1	Under 3 tire panchyat	1,06,918	1,04,786
2.2	Under Department	12,592	12,592
2.3	Under M.P.Fisheries co-op. federation	1,68,320	1,68,320
	Grand Total (1+2)	3,43,902	3,35,726

1.4. The river and their tributaries form a network of 17088 Kms. The tributaries of Ganges, Yamuna like Chambal, Betwa, Ken Sone & Sindh have their origin in the state. Under NVDA some newly constructed reservoir having about 0.83813 lac ha. water area are also available for development of fishery activities.

1.5. For management of fisheries in the state. There are two main agencies who looks after the area under their control are Department of Fisheries along with FFDA's caters needs of fishermen in form of their co-operative development, extension of fisheries activity management and development of fisheries activity in small water bodies up to 1000 ha. M.P Matsya Mahasangh controls big reservoirs having more than 1000 ha. average water area.

Table No. 6.4.2 : As per New State Policy, management of water bodies is as follows:

S. No.	Category of Water body (in Ha.)	Management Authority
1	0-10	Gram Panchayat.
2	> 10-100	Janpad Panchayat
3	<100-1000	Zila Panchayat
4	1000-2000 44 reservoirs	Deptt. & Matsya Mahasangh of Fisheries for breeders storage, R&D & training.
5	Above 2000	M.P. Matsya Mahasangh

1.6. Fish culture activity in the state is culture-cum-capture technique, which required more consideration on stocking of fish seed, technology transfer to the ground level and assistance in creation of infrastructure for fishery developmental activities.

1.7. The irrigation reservoir, up to 2000 ha., were leased out for fish culture through 3 tire panchyat system as per the Government policy. Presently, most of the reservoir with water area up to 2000 ha. are being developed by primary fishermen cooperatives societies. But due to lack of adequate financial support, the leasees are not able to obtain optimum production of these reservoirs.

1.8. Fish production from villages ponds is 1,500 Kg/ha/yr as compared to the national average of 2,180 Kg/ha/yr. Per hectare production from irrigation reservoirs is 54 Kg / ha/yr is slightly higher in comparison to the national fish production of 49 Kg/ha/yr.

1.9. To give boost to development of fisheries and for generating employment opportunities through it, the Govt. has taken certain decision. Some of which are as follows:-

- ❖ "Fishermen" has been defined as "a person who earns his livelihood by catching fish by actually entering into the water irrespective of his caste."
- ❖ Fishing rights of all water bodies belonging to Govt. departments, State undertaking local-bodies and Boards etc., be given to the Fisheries Department. The income generated through fisheries may be shared with the organization were owns the tanks.

Present status of M.P. in comparison of national senario.

- ❖ Available inland water area is 4.60% in comparison of National water area, MP stand 12th position.
- ❖ Ist position in Group accidental insurance scheme among Inland water states.
- ❖ Ist position in orgnisation of registered Fisheries Cooperative societies scheme among Inland water states.

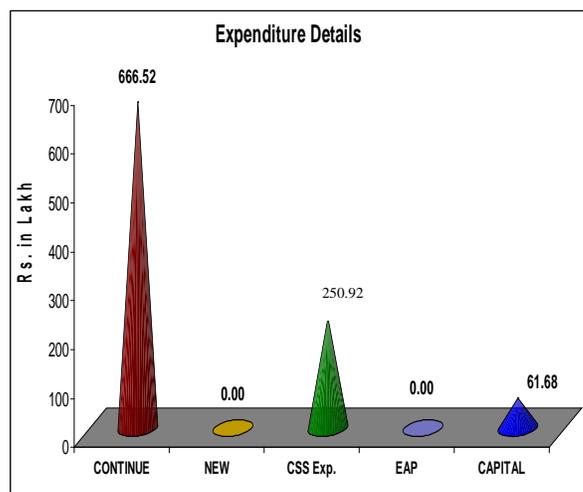
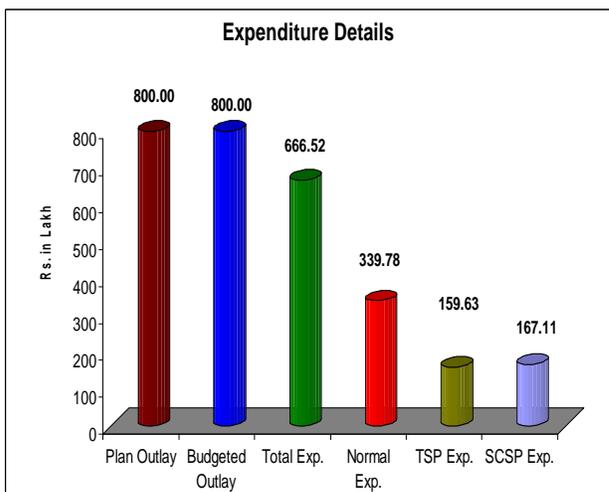
Beneficiaries

- ❖ Total 1,08,221 beneficiaries in state.
- ❖ Around 1,724 registered Fisheries Cooperative societies with 59935 active members in the state.
- ❖ About 28,000 beneficiaries have been benefited under F.F.D.A. scheme.

- ❖ All ponds above 1.00 ha, water areas are leased out, preferably to fishermen cooperative societies. Fishermen cooperative societies are organized on the basis of water area.
- ❖ To attain self sufficiency in fish seed production, use of selected seasonal ponds for rearing seed on large scale is encourage through fisherwomen groups / fisherwomen societies/ private fish farmers/ Fisheries federation/ Educated unemployment fish seed farms/ hatcheries be given to Fishermen cooperative societies/SHG/Educated unemployed on lease to accelerate seed production.
- ❖ Housing facilities to fishermen working on major irrigation reservoirs be provided. Loans on easy instalments with low interest rates to be provided to fishermen for nets and boats.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The Budgeted outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved and the expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 666.52 lakh. The department has also



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1096.00 lakh was approved for year. The budgeted outlay of Rs. 896.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 896.00 lakh.

3.2. Special Achievements during the year are as below:

- ❖ Department has formulated new fisheries policy for sustainable development of fisheries in state.
- ❖ Conducted district wise detailed survey of all water bodies and beneficiaries.
- ❖ Stocking of large sized fingerlings in deep pools of river system in Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ Subsidy interest on short term loan to fishermen.
- ❖ "Janshri Insurance Scheme" for fishermen welfare by the State Government.
- ❖ "Jal Deep Yojna" for fishermen welfare by Fisheries Federation for supply of nutrients to islands and isolated pockets of the reservoirs.
- ❖ Fisheries Federation awarded "ISO 9000-2001" Certificate.
- ❖ Enhance fish productivity in major reservoirs to 31 Kg./ha./yr. which is higher than national productivity ,11.50 Kg./ha./yr
- ❖ Research commissioned to CIFRI for survey of fish fauna in major rivers of the state active members in the state.
- ❖ About 28,000 beneficiaries have been benefited under F.F.D.A. scheme.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. The budgeted outlay of fisheries department is Rs. 1920.00 lakh for the annual plan 2009-10. In total Rs. 1277.53 lakh is allocated in normal plan; Rs. 372.30 Lakh is proposed in TSP and Rs. 270.17 lakh is allocated in SCSP. The scheme wise break up is highlighted in the below table:-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	DS/SS	CSS	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Fisheries Extention	DS		28.01	0.00	19.33	8.68
Fish Seed Production	DS		221.50	168.52	15.50	37.48
Development of Reservoirs and Rivers	DS		77.69	59.93	6.89	10.87
Education and Training	DS		34.20	16.59	12.03	5.58
FFDA State Share Establishment	SS	CSS	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
Fishermen's Cooperative	DS		49.13	11.95	28.58	8.60
Fish Farmer's Agencies for Dev.Activities	DS		103.36	78.47	14.39	10.50
Saving Cum Relief	DS		33.05	25.05	5.57	2.43
Janshree Insurance Scheme	DS		11.26	7.18	2.65	1.43
National Welfare Fund for Fishermen(Housing)	SS		22.63	22.63	0.00	0.00
Aquarium	SS		25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Fish Seed Production	SS		36.12	31.76	0.74	3.62
Education and Training	SS		4.05	3.85	0.12	0.08
Research	SS		5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Information Technology	SS		5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Direction & Admn.	SS		15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
R.K.V.Y.	SS	CSS	1200.00	756.00	264.00	180.00

5.1. Scheme details are as given below:

- ❖ **Direction and Administration:** This state sector scheme mainly aims to strengthen the departmental infrastructure at all levels so as to enhance the capabilities and bring it at par with the other departmental modalities.
- ❖ **Fish Seed Production:** Fish seed is the main input for the fisheries development. The envisaged growth rate is 22% per annum.

To achieve this target, new facilities for production and rearing both in public and private sector are to be created.

To accelerate the fish seed production, the provision of vocational opportunities for educated employed, private pisciculturists, fisherwomen groups and their cooperatives/through fisheries federation, Government fish farms and self help groups will be explored.

- ❖ **Development of Reservoirs and Rivers:** This district sector scheme aims to provide infrastructure facilities such as fish landing centers, storage cum-handling sheds for proper storage, transport and marketing of fish from reservoirs. The new concept of river ranching has been taken up for the very first time in the 11th five year plan period. Under this scheme fish seed stocking will be taken up to replenish the fish seed stock which has declined due to uncontrolled and over fishing in the rivers.
- ❖ **Fisheries Extension:** Under this district sector scheme, a programme of "Assistance to SC/ST fishermen" is being carried out which aims at providing subsidy upto a maximum limit of Rs. 15,000/- to a beneficiary during leased period.
- ❖ **Fishermen Cooperatives:** Financial assistance to fishermen cooperatives in the form of loan and subsidies are provided under this District sector scheme. SC/ST fishermen cooperative societies are provided subsidy up to maximum Rs.1.50 lakh in ten years period. Registered Cooperative societies are entitled to get water bodies on lease. Such societies will get subsidy on primary requirement such as purchase of fish seed, payment of leased amount nets and boats purchase. Recently Government has planned assured to give cooperative prizes to encourage fishermen cooperative societies the 1st prize of Rs.5000/- and 2nd prize of Rs.3000/- each at district level.
- ❖ **Fish Farmers Development Agencies:** Fish Farmers Development Agencies are functioning in 38 districts of M.P. Under the ongoing Centrally sponsored, development of fresh water aquaculture will be done to raise the fish productivity of the rural ponds, financial and technical assistance, training to fishermen, construction of ponds in self's land, installation of aerators are given.
- ❖ **Establishment:** FFDA's are functioning in 38 districts of the State. The GoI has stopped sharing to provide establishment expenditure since April 2001. Therefore the State will be required more finance for office contingents and maintenance of vehicles.
- ❖ **Group accidental insurance for fishermen:** Members of fishermen Cooperative societies are provided insurance cover free of cost. The annual insurance premium is

shared by GOI and state on 50:50 basis (The annual insurance premium is of Rs. 14/-) In case of accidental death the, nominee gets Rs. 50,000/- as insurance claim and in case of permanent disability the victim gets of Rs. 25,000/-.

- ❖ **Janshree Insurance scheme:** A new Janshree insurance scheme is approved to be implemented in XIth Five year plan (2007-12), with the assistance of State Govt, insurance company and with the share of fishermen. In case of normal death of fishermen, nominee will get Rs.30,000/-, in case of accidental death, nominee will get Rs. 75,000/- in case of permanent disability, fishermen will get amount of Rs. 75000/.
- ❖ **Development of Modal fishermen village (Centrally sponsored scheme 50:50)**
Under ongoing centrally sponsored state sector scheme it is proposed to provide basic amenities to members of fishermen cooperatives societies by construction of houses
- ❖ **Information Technology (State sector)**
This scheme deals with the upgradation of information technology to improve the efficiency of the department.
- ❖ **Saving cum-relief (Centrally sponsored 50:50)**
Under the M.P.Fisheries Riverine rules 1972, a close season w.e.f. 16th June to 15th August is observed during which fishing is prohibited. Fishermen remain out of work during this period. This centrally sponsored scheme provides financial assistance and interest to the members of fishermen cooperative societies in the closes season.
- ❖ **Aquarium (State Sector)**
A Govt. Fish Aquarium is established in the heart of the Capital city. It educates primarily to the people of the State about the natural fish fauna and gives glimpses of the colorful and ornamental aquatic life.
- ❖ **Research (State Sector)**
The Research is the backbone of the Fisheries Development.

The state level research unit is stationed at Bhopal where research work is conducted for the development of fisheries.

6.5 Forest

1.1. Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich and diverse forest resources. Central, eastern and southern parts are rich, whereas northern and western parts are deficient in forest. Legally designated forest area of the state is 94,689 sq. km constituting 30.71% of the geographical area of the state and 12.21% of the total forest area of the country.

1.2. Forests have been classified into Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Unclassified Forest, which constitute 65.36%, 32.84% and 1.7% of the forest area respectively. Per capita forest area is 0.16 ha as against the national average of 0.07 ha. The forests of Madhya Pradesh are rich in biodiversity and support 22% of the tiger population of the country, in addition to numerous species of mammals, birds, butterflies, amphibians, reptiles, flowering plants etc.

1.3. There are four important forest types viz. Tropical Moist, Tropical Dry, Tropical Thorn, Subtropical broadleaved Hill forests. Based on composition, the forest area has been classified into three important forest formations namely Teak forest, Sal forest and miscellaneous forest. Some of the economically important tree species are Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Haldu (*Adina cordifolia*), Dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*) Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Harra (*Terminalia chebula*), Achar (*Buchnaniania lanzari*) etc. The state is one of the important bamboo bearing states. The area under bamboo forest is around 6280 sq. km. The predominant species of bamboo found in the state is *Dendrocalamus strictus*. There are many valuable plant species which yield numerous Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs), particularly important among them being medicinal plants.

1.4. There are 9 National Parks and 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 10,859 sq. km which constitutes 11.4 percent of the forest area and 3.52 percent of the geographical area. There are two Biosphere Reserves in the state namely Satpura and Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve which are repositories of biodiversity. Of the 28 Tiger Reserves in the country, 5 are in Madhya Pradesh. About 22 percent of the tiger population of the country is in Madhya Pradesh earning it the distinction of being called Tiger state'. Important among endangered species are Barasingha, Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Tiger, Flying squirrel.

1.5. There are a total of 52,739 villages in the state of which around 22,000 villages supporting a population of more than one crore, are located in the vicinity of forest areas. A large population of these villages, mostly tribals, who are living below poverty line, depends on forests for their livelihood. In addition to fuel wood, fodder, small timber, there are a host of items like leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, seeds, roots etc. commonly referred to as non-wood forest products (NWFP), which contribute significantly in socioeconomic development

What do poor people get from trees and forests?

- ❖ Subsistence goods such as fuelwood, medicines, wood for building, rope, bush meat, fodder, mushrooms, honey, edible leaves, roots, fruits
- ❖ Goods for sale all of the above goods, arts and crafts, timber and other wood products
- ❖ Income from employment, both in the formal and the informal sectors
- ❖ Indirect benefits such as land for other uses, social and spiritual sites, environmental services, including watershed protection and biodiversity conservation

of the rural communities. There are 14,428 Joint Forest Management Committees, (JFMCs), which are engaged in protection and management of 59,400 sq. km forest area.

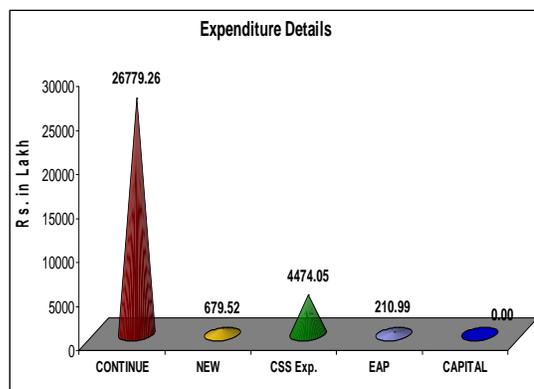
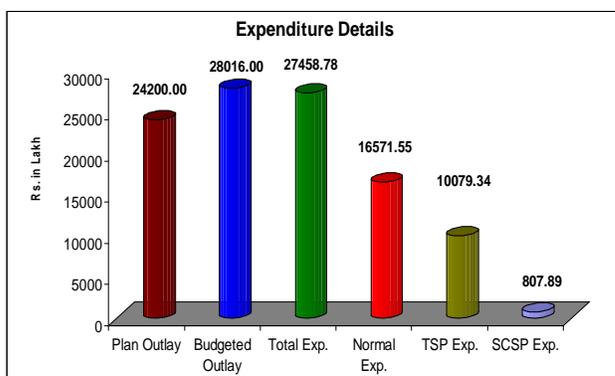
1.6. Status of Forest: Rising demand of forest products exerts enormous pressure resulting in degradation of forests. The total forest cover (canopy density more than 10 percent) of the state is 76,429 sq. km. Of this 4,000 sq. km is very dense (canopy density more than 70 percent) 37,843 sq. km is dense (canopy density between 40-70 percent) and 34,586 sq. km is open (canopy density 10-40 percent) forest. Around 40 percent of the forest area is categorized as degraded forest. The productivity of forests is very low. Forest areas are getting fragmented.

1.8. Issues of concern

Some of the important problems confronting forestry sector are illicit felling, unregulated removal of fuel wood, unrestricted grazing, forest fires, poaching of wild animals, mining and encroachments on forest lands. Declining productivity is also a cause of serious concern. Biodiversity needs to be conserved for posterity. Fragmentation of forest areas, honeycombing of forest areas, loss of corridors for movement of wild animals are great threats to conservation. Awareness about the importance of forests and environment is also lacking. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to strengthen the protection system by augmenting necessary infrastructure. In addition to protection, there is an urgent need to restore productivity of forest lands which can be promoted by assisted natural regeneration, planting etc. Wildlife habitat needs to be improved. Invasion of human activities in such habitats is to be curbed to avoid man-animal conflict. The forestry activities are to be taken outside forest areas by providing quality planting material, imparting training in nursery techniques and planting, encouraging and promoting planting of trees and cultivation of medicinal plants. Human Resource Development, which has not kept pace with the changing needs with time, has to be an essential ingredient in all these endeavours.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 24200.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved and the expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 27458.78 lakh.



The performance of schemes on financial utilization is given below:-

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay for 2007-2008	Budget Allotment	Anticipated Expenditure up to Mar. 2008
1	Strengthening of Administration, Forest Survey & Development of IT	185.00	185.00	176.98
2	Environmental Forestry	325.00	325.00	314.86
3	Forest Development Cess	0.10	0.10	0.00
4	Implementation of Forest Working Plan Prescriptions	17843.03	17843.03	17672.79
5	Forest Training Schools	50.00	50.00	47.77
6	Employee Welfare Scheme	40.00	40.00	38.50
7	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries (Project Tiger)	578.00	480.90	437.64
8	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	13.00	124.00	113.59
9	Development of Wildlife through Central Zoo Authority	37.50	38.50	8.32
10	Advanced Fire Protection Scheme in Forests	125.00	125.00	148.61
11	Roads, Buildings & Forest Posts	350.00	400.00	393.18
12	Lok Vaniki & Preparation of Plants in Nurseries	1200.00	1312.10	1302.68
13	Compensation for relocation of Villages from Protected Areas & Compensation for acquisition of rights in Protected Areas	500.00	3700.00	3700.00
14	Eco-development Scheme for Villages inside Protected areas.	200.00	200.00	44.66
15	Studies and Research	0.10	0.10	0.10
16	Soil and water conservation	100.00	100.00	99.03
17	12th Finance Commission	2300.00	2300.00	2280.55
18	Japan Social Development Fund	352.27	292.27	210.99
19	Expenditure from Onkareswar fund	1.00	501.00	468.53
Grand - Total:-		24200.00	28017.00	27458.78

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 27872.66 lakh was approved in the year 2008-09. But the budgeted outlay was Rs. 25891.26 lakh. The anticipated expenditure reported is Rs. 25621.26 lakh by the end of March 2009.

Implementation of Forest Working Plans	Item/Activity	Unit	Target	Anticipated achievement by march 2009
a. Protection Group	New	Hect.	10730	10730
	Msint	Hect.	78604	78604
b. Regeneration Group	New	Hect.	150544	150544
	Msint	Hect.	506987	506987
c. Rehabilitation group	New	Hect.	115288	115288
	Msint	Hect.	633796	633796
d. Construction of Boundary Pillers		Nos.	86600	86600
e. Fire Protection		sq.Km	95221	95221
Lok Vanki				
a. Training & Workshops		Nos.	22	17
b. Plant Preparation		Nos.	20000000	16000000
c. Study Tours		Nos.	16	12
d. Circle Level Lok vaniki meeting		Nos.	20	15
Forest Training Schools		Nos.	3500	1700
Soil & Water Coservation	Afforestation	Hect.	200	80
Roads Buildings & Forest Post				
a. Communicatio & Building	Infrastructure	Nos.	119	35
b. Estt. of Forest Development Checkpost	Infrastructure	Nos.	0	0
Construction of Line Quarters		Nos.	90	90

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 24310.82 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10. Out of which, 14928.96 Lakh is allocated under normal plan; Rs. 8042.36 Lakh is under TSP; and Rs. 1339.50 Lakh is under SCSP.

4.2. Priorities:

- ❖ **Working Plan/Micro-Plan Implementation:** The major thrust in the Plan would be to effectively implement all the prescriptions various Working Plans and Micro Plans. This is not only required for the better health and hygiene of the forests but is also essential as per Supreme Court directives. The Government of India's recommendations on the dovetailing of micro-plans within the overarching ambit of Working Plans are incorporated in state government's resolution dated 7.2.2000. Accordingly, the micro plans prescribing the treatment of area as per the priorities of the people involved contains the recommendations of treating areas within the scope of the Working Plan.
- ❖ **Wildlife Management and Habitat Improvement:** Madhya Pradesh is rich in wildlife. However, with increasing biotic pressures, the wildlife habitats outside the

protected areas are getting degraded and fragmented. There is a need to make special efforts for habitat improvement outside the protected area, such as creation of safe and protected water sources for wild animals. It is also important to boost up Eco-development works in villages located inside or in the vicinity of protected area. It will create wildlife friendly attitude in villagers. Similarly, the villagers who have been displaced from the protected area need to be suitably compensate.

- ❖ **Extension of Forest Cover:** Although the state has 30.71 % of geographical area under forests which is above the national average, the distribution of forests in various districts is very uneven. There is a tremendous potential for extending tree cover beyond the legal boundaries of forests under the administrative control of the forest department and also of increasing productivity of government forests through application of proper inputs and technology. For this purpose, eleven Research & Extension centers one in each agro-climatic zones have been established for conducting applied research and raising quality planting material for distribution to various stakeholders. For scientific and sustainable management of private forests in the state, Lok Vaniki programme has also been initiated.
- ❖ **Capacity Building of Staff & JFMCs:** In the changed scenario as mentioned above, the most important element to bring about effective implementation of Working Plans/Micro Plans is to enhance the capacities of both the JFMCs and the staff of the Forest Department. The training material as well as financial allocations to enable training at divisional levels is highly institutionalised today and replicated to enable the divisional level training sessions, the national level organisations are imparting training to the officers of the level of Dy.C.F. and above and updating them to become trainers for their staff. The training institutions in the state are organizing mid career refresher training to enable the staff to update itself with required managerial skills. Allocations under the schemes in HRD are provided within the Plan besides the provision of allocation from all the forest development schemes.
- ❖ **Technology Application for Effective Planning, Implementation and Monitoring:** The application of modern advanced technology like computers, networking, and satellite imageries, GPS, GIS and MIS in forestry sector has tremendous potential to assist forest managers and JFMCs for efficient implementation and strict monitoring. Accordingly, the measures of the technological application are being strengthened and special efforts have been made for better utilization of technology application.
- ❖ However, the efforts do not commensurate with the advancement in technology The biggest hurdle is the lack of appreciation on the use of technology at the highest echelons and the requisite trained manpower and of course, financial resources. If proper attention is not paid immediately then probably the gap will become so enormous that MP forestry which is considered to be the leader, in nation will take a back seat. The activities listed above are being addressed by strengthening the staffs' skill with programs designed by the HRD and IT unit in the Forest Department. There is a strong mechanism for constant monitoring of the programs in the field and it is improving and updating the personnel
- ❖ **Infrastructure Development:** The department is ill-equipped in terms of even minimum necessary infrastructure like field staff quarters, weapons for forest protection, computers, means of communication, fire fighting equipments, vehicles etc. Even many offices & residential building are in shambles in the absence of proper maintenance. Lack of these basic amenities is adversely affecting the quality of forest management. It

is therefore, necessary to pay attention to these long felt infrastructure development requirements.

4.0 Scheme-wise details are given below:

Strengthening of Administration

a. Strengthening of Communication System

The main objective of this component is to strengthen communication system, provide strong forest protection and to train the staff in use of equipments.

b. Forest Resources Survey and Use

The objective of the scheme is maintenance and replacement of survey equipment provided to sixteen Working Plan divisions of the state and make provision for forest resources and socio-economic survey. It is proposed to establish and strengthen GIS centres in phased manner and provide for equipments like scanners, plotters computers, printers, GPS in these centres.

Environmental Forestry

The main objective of this scheme is to raise plantations in cities and urban areas to ameliorate environmental degradation and pollution and also to beautify the road, lanes and strategic locations in the cities. In addition, educational and other institutions will be encouraged to raise and maintain plantations in their premises under Vidya Van Yojna.

Implementation of Working Plan Prescriptions

The main aim of the scheme is to ensure implementation of the prescriptions of government approved forest working plans.

Forest Training Centres

Skill Enhancement Programme:

There are 9 training centre in the state which are imparting training to Foresters, Deputy Rangers and Range Officers. In addition to the regular training at the time of induction, the forest officers at various levels need to upgrade their skills with regard to Forest Protection and Judicial processes, the emerging trends and techniques.

Department has recruited 2241 forest guards. The dept. has also recruited 1500 forest guards from daily wages cadre. There will be about 300 direct recruit forest guards, which will be left for training in 2009-10.

Employees' Welfare Scheme

This scheme is taken up for the general welfare and maintenance of the assets created for the forestry staff. The repairs and creation of small facilities for forestry personnel are undertaken in this scheme. Sports activities are also taken up in this scheme to keep employees physically fit and to develop sportsman spirit in their working.

Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

This scheme under Project Tiger and separately is aimed at Wildlife habitat improvement and strengthening the protection infrastructure of National Parks, which have been designated as

Project Tiger Areas by central government. Five Project Tiger areas in M.P. get assistance under this scheme. The major works carried out under this Scheme are as follows:

Habitat management interventions, Water Resource Development and Soil-Moisture Regime Development, Development of infrastructure for communication, staff accommodation, Protection measures including fire protection, Field / Office/ Lab equipment, Purchase of vehicles for protection and eco-development. Wildlife population estimation, Compensation for death/ injury of human beings and cattle kills by wild animals, Training/ Study Tour/ Workshops/ Seminars, Research and Monitoring, Publicity/ Extension/ Conservation awareness/ Interpretation and ecotourism, Wildlife Health Monitoring and Disease Diagnosis and Research as well as preventive measures, Eco-development, Maintenance of boundary pillars, roads buildings, tanks and water holes, Fire watchers and patrolling camps and wireless equipment.

Wildlife development through Central Zoo Authority

The CZA scheme is being implemented with following objectives:

- ❖ To take management actions for conservation, propagation and rehabilitation of captive wild animals and to act as a depository of genes.
- ❖ To take measures for captive breeding and rehabilitation of highly endangered wild animals.
- ❖ To establish health monitoring and disease diagnostic and health care facility.
- ❖ To conduct research on captive wild animals and create a data base.
- ❖ To elicit public support for conservation of wildlife and wild habitats through conservation awareness programmes and ecotourism.

At present the CZA scheme is being implemented in Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal. Van Vihar National Park is managed an ex-situ conservation area with a view to achieve the above mentioned objectives. This scheme covers almost all the works that are prescribed in the scientifically prepared management plans of Van Vihar National Park.

Roads, Buildings & Forest Posts

a. Communication and Buildings

In the interest of better administration and protection of forest wealth, it is necessary that the executive staffs are provided rent free residential accommodation. In fact, available residential accommodation at present is meeting the requirement of approximately 40% of the total strength of the executive staff. Preference is being accorded to residential accommodation for field executive staff. About 113 staff quarters and one Head Quarter building at Bhopal (Van Bhawan) are proposed to be constructed and five forest rest houses are to be upgraded during 2008-09.

b. Establishment of Forest Posts

With a view to control forest offences through joint patrolling, protection posts and line quarters are constructed for the field staff. Sometime the seized produce and the offenders have to be kept under supervision of forest employees and the forest posts have proved very useful in such situations. These are also useful as halting places for flying squads and protection groups patrolling interior forest areas. Forest protection will be greatly strengthened as a result of these posts.

Lok Vaniki and Preparation of Plants in Nurseries

a. Lok Vaniki

The scheme is for enabling farmers to undertake tree plantations on their own lands. The farmers are trained for technical capacity to raise trees. The management of such stands is to be carried out as per prescriptions of the Management Plans for thinning, tending and harvesting the crop. These Management Plans are to be formulated by Chartered Foresters.

b. Establishment and Maintenance of Nurseries

At present, 13 Centers of Research & Extension are acting as centers for raising planting material. About 200 lakh plants will be prepared in the nurseries established in the state.

Advance Fire Protection Scheme

Protection of forests from fires is vital, as fires adversely affect not only the health of the forests but also natural regeneration. These include burning of fire lines, their maintenance and watch and ward. Modern equipment like wireless sets, binoculars, vehicles etc. are also procured to protect forests from fires.

Expenditure from Onkareswar Fund:

Government of India, while sanctioning Onkareswar project, had imposed a condition that state government would create special fund from the net revenue received from the sale of timber obtained from felling of standing trees in the submergence area of the project. This fund will be utilized for the rehabilitation and reforestation of the affected forest area. Compensation for relocation of Villages from Protected Areas & acquisition of rights in Protected Areas

Villages located in areas sensitive from the point of view of wildlife in National Parks/sanctuaries will have to be relocated. The families being relocated will have to be compensated for their rights acquired by Govt. In addition, they will have to move to and establish in new areas. In such new areas, rehabilitation works like land development, provision of irrigation facilities, communication facilities etc. will have to be carried out. 9 such villages are proposed to be covered in 2009-10. This will help in smooth relocation of villages from national parks/sanctuaries and in turn, will greatly help in conservation and management of wildlife in the state.

Eco-Development Scheme for Villages inside Protected Areas

Many villages are not required to be shifted out of the National Parks/sanctuaries and will continue to remain inside these protected areas. Such villages will have to be provided with at least minimum amenities for proper living. With this in view, activities like development of alternate sources of energy, fuel and fodder plantation, training, improvement in agriculture, animal husbandry and other employment generation activities will have to be taken up in these villages. 50 such villages are proposed to be covered in 2009-10.

Studies and Research

A number of issues like plant breeding, Eco-tone development of various economically important species, development of clonal seeds etc. need to be studied. Research institutes

mainly State Forest Research Institute will be given the task of taking up such studies and research projects. The amount of each such study/research will be project based.

Soil and Water Conservation

Immediate relief from soil erosion by introducing check dams, gully plugging, contour trenching and temporary structures with local material can be extended to forests areas prone to erosion by either run off or from downpours. Some amount of plantation is also carried out in these areas. This is an important activity undertaken to prevent erosion from productive areas. The scheme will be implemented on basis of site specific projects.

Grant for maintenance of Forests (12th Finance Commission)

Under the recommendations of 12th Finance Commission, a provision of annual grant of Rs. 2300.00 lakh has been made for various forestry development activities. Detailed Project Report for a period of five years (From 2005-06 to 2009-10) has been approved by the State Government.

Integrated Development of Forests & Forest Dwellers

There are about one crore people who reside in around 22,000 villages located in the vicinity of forests. Majority of the population belongs to scheduled tribes. They are largely dependent on forests for their subsistence and daily needs. To reduce increasing biotic pressure on forests, it is desirable to develop necessary infrastructure, provide alternative sources of energy and develop necessary skill in inhabitants of these villages so as to ensure their active cooperation in protection and development of forests, Therefore, a new scheme "Integrated scheme for development of forests and forest dwellers" has been proposed. Under this scheme, development of infrastructure, promotion of energy saving devices and organisation of trainings and workshops for awareness generation are proposed.

The activities proposed to be undertaken under development of infrastructure include construction of stop dams, ponds, culverts, etc. To promote energy conservation, installation of biogas plants, improved cooking stoves, distribution of pressure cookers, etc is proposed. Notification of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006 has necessitated launching of an intensive awareness programme to appraise the forest dwellers and foresters about their role, rights and responsibilities. It is proposed to organise training programmes, workshops, seminars etc. on extensive scale.

Fuel Plantation and Pasture Development

The total annual requirements of fuel wood and fodder have been estimated as 36 lakh MT and 160 lakh MT respectively. Although these requirements are partially fulfilled by other sources also like agriculture residues, dung cakes etc, still they have to depend on forests for more than 50 percent of requirements of fuel wood and fodder. This heavy biotic pressure on forests, much beyond their carrying capacity, has resulted into further degradation of forests in the vicinity of villages. For increasing the supply of fuel wood and fodder, it is desirable to raise fuel wood and fodder plantations in open and under stocked forest areas adjoining the villages.

Development of Model Forest Villages

Madhya Pradesh has 925 forest villages which are located deep inside the forests. These villages lack basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water, communication network, roads, irrigation and health facilities. Economic condition of the people living in these villages is not up to the mark as compared to other villages. Efforts are being made to bring these villages

into the mainstream by developing infrastructure facilities and opening new avenues for employment with the help of funds of about Rs. 260 crores released by Government of India in the last two years as special central assistance.

In order to augment these efforts, it is proposed to start a new scheme under state plan budget also. Initially it is proposed to develop 10 forest villages as "**model villages**" with the token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan of 2008-09. These model villages will also work as source of inspiration for other forest villages.

Bamboo Plantations on Tribal Lands

Bamboo is known as poor man's timber. Bamboo forests are spread over an area of 6.28 lakh ha. Recent gregarious flowering of bamboo clumps in forests of Seoni and Balaghat districts, which are main production centres of bamboo, has resulted in significant reduction in bamboo production. It will take considerable time before these flowered areas are converted back into productive bamboo forests. It is, therefore, proposed to raise bamboo plantations on private lands of tribal especially on their field bunds, so that their basic and necessary requirements of bamboo are met from these plantations. Besides, the increased and easy availability of bamboo will help in promoting bamboo-based cottage industry as well.

New Schemes:

Payment of compensation for crop damage by wild animals:

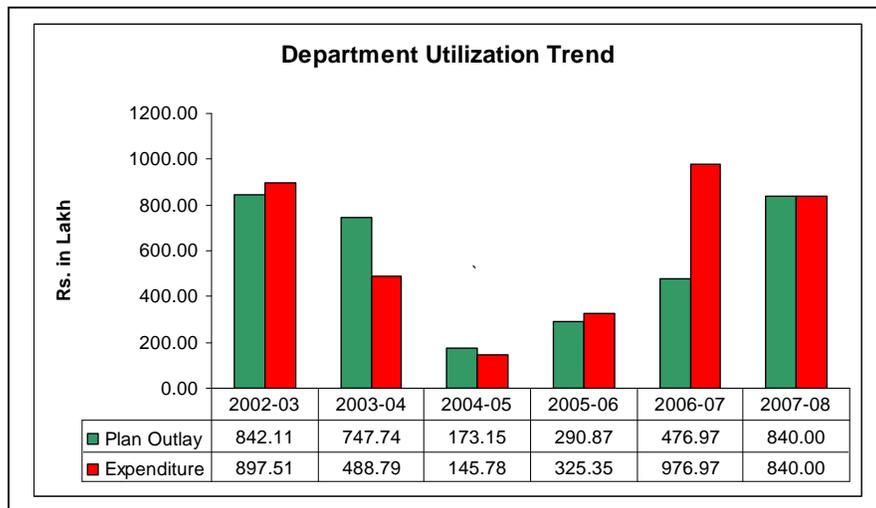
Instances of wild animals raiding into agricultural fields and causing damage to the crops are not uncommon. Poor farmers, residing in the vicinity of forests, have to suffer this loss. Therefore, it becomes difficult to enlist their cooperation in wildlife conservation. In view of this, a new scheme for payment of compensation for crop damage by wild animals has been proposed. The scheme has already approved by the Standing finance committee. The scheme is proposed to be funded partially from the tribal sub plan. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Eco-tourism development:

The state of MP has high potential for eco-tourism. There are many delightful spots of scenic beauty in forest areas. These spots need to be developed in order to attract tourists. Propostion of eco-tourism will help in creating awareness about nature conservation besides earning revenue and creating livelihood opportunities to the local people. The scheme envisages identification of potential spots, preparation of site-specific detailed project reports, and development of basic infrastructure and capacity building of the local people. This scheme is partially funded from the tribal sub paln. An allocation of Rs. 100 lkh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

6.6 Food and Civil Supplies

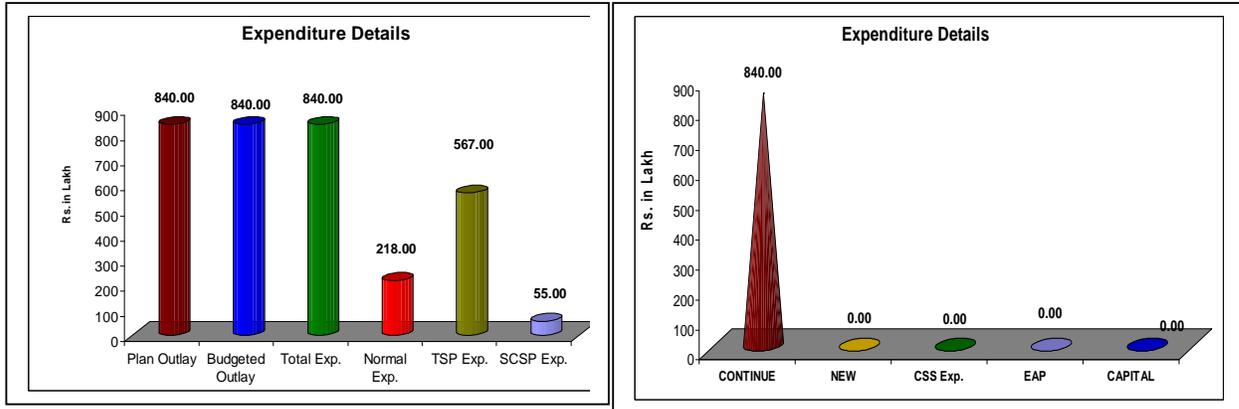
1.1. The main objective of the Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department is to ensure availability of essential commodities and check malpractices in supply and trade of food grains, petroleum products, sugar and other notified items. These commodities are available through Public Distribution System as well as in open market. Targeted Public Distribution System is meant for making available essential commodities to the weaker sections at administered prices. The department ensures supply even at the remotest corner of the state. Function of department is basically supervisory and regulatory in present context implementing Public Distribution Scheme and the Essential Commodities Act through control orders and schemes issued by central and state governments. The thrust nowadays is on ensuring supply of essential commodities to the targeted population i.e. people living below the poverty line.



1.2. In the field of Consumer Protection, the department is entrusted with the smooth functioning of Consumer Grievances Redressal Forums at the State and at the District level. Department encourages consumer protection movement through the registered and recognized NGOs. To carry out these functions, the Department has along with Mantralaya setup; Directorate of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Office of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, Rajya Upbhokta Pratitoshan Ayog and two Corporations-Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation and Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 840.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved against which expenditure reported was Rs. 840.00 lakh.



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been budgeted for Annual Plan 2008-09. The anticipated expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 1000.00 lakh i.e. 100%.

Table 6.6.1

(Rs. in Lakh)

Major Head	Anticipated expenditure
Aid to Coop. Societies for Construction of Tanks/ Purchase of Drums to store Kerosene	342.00
Distribution of Iodised Salt	658.00
Total	1000.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 853.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Out of the total, Rs. 169.27 is proposed in normal plan; Rs. 668.73 lakh is proposed in TSP and Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed in SCSP respectively. Schemewise break up is given below: -

Table 6.6.1

(Rs. in Lakh)

Major heads	DS/SS	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Aid to Coop. Societies for Const. of Tanks/Purchase of Drums to store Kerosene	SS	205.27	169.27	21.00	15.00
Distribution of Iodised Salt	DS	647.73	0.00	647.73	0.00
Total		853.00	169.27	668.73	15.00

6.7 Cooperation

1.1. Cooperative sector is basically aimed for improving socio-economic status of the weaker section of the society and in turn arrest the tendency of their exploitation. Besides developing their economic well-being, these weaker groups of society get a sense of confidence and respect in furthering their welfare. In the present condition the cooperative societies have to face tough competition from private sector. Therefore for a cooperative it is essential to have a strong share capital base for achieving maximum borrowing capacity for attaining economic viability and profitability.

1.2. For strengthening cooperative credit structure efforts will be made for expansion and extension of credit disbursement facilities in the short term and long term sectors. In addition credit facilities in other sectors like consumers, rural development, animal husbandry, education, housing and health are proposed to be provided through rural credit societies.

1.3. In the marketing sector it is proposed to provide marketing facilities to formers for their produce. In the housing sectors apart from providing loan at very low interest rate, the process of providing housing loans to the members of the cooperative societies will be simplified. In Consumer Cooperative sectors efforts will be made to establish self serviced departmental stores through Consumer federation.

1.4. For strengthening and extension of sugar cooperatives efforts will be made to ensure that sick sugar factories in M.P. get benefited through the schemes of rehabilitation of sugar factories as proposed by Government of India and NABARD.

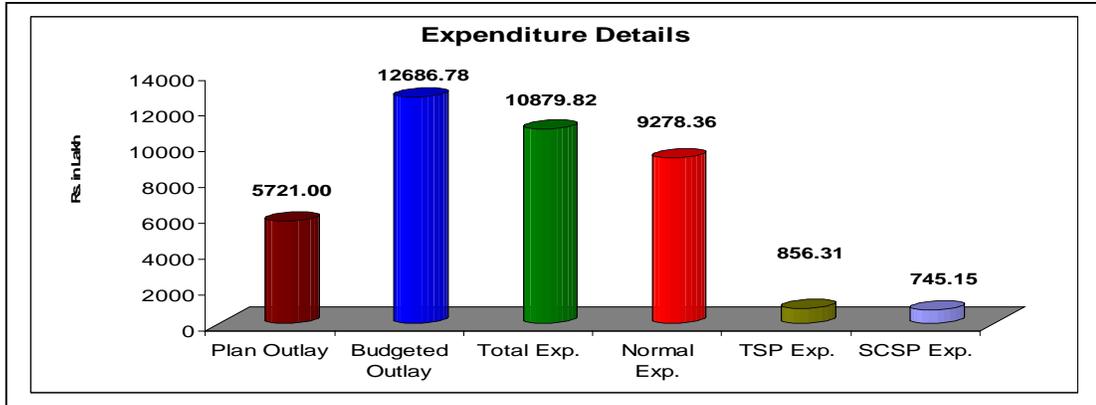
1.5. Integrated cooperative development projects are being implemented in the state with financial assistance from NCDC. It is a self-sufficient project for the activities of additional go-downing capacity, improving agricultural production, strengthening of public distribution system, increasing irrigation facilities, dairy development, poultry farming, fisheries development, sericulture development and all developmental activities relating to Handloom and Industries.

1.6. Presently ICDPs are implemented in 10 districts of which 5 projects are already completed. Now 12 more districts i.e. Sehore, Sagar, Indore, Jhabua, Neemuch have been identified and ICD Project will be implemented in them also in near future. Efforts will be directed towards implementing ICDP in all the remaining districts of the State.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 5721.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved. Total expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 10879.82 lakh.

2.2. The Physical progress of the department during the period is satisficatory. Highlights of the important schemes are as below:



S. No.	Major Head/Sub-Head/Scheme	Unit	Total Target for the year	Achievement
1	Assistance to sort term loan converted to long term loan by state Govt	Bank	38	35
2	Dam Dupat Yojana	Member	50000	50000
3	Managrual Subsidy to cadre fund of PACS/LAMPS	Society	195	192
4	Subsidy to sc/st members for purchase to sc/st members	Member	134765	131032
5	Conduption/social consumption loan to sc/st members	Member	24076	23644
6	Loan to sc/st members for purchase of share of primary LDB	Member	2500	1424
7	Subsidy to sc/st members for purchase of shares of marketing societies	Member	11600	6670
8	Assistance for rural godowans constrution	Go-down	140	80
9	Interst subsidy to farmer on short term loan through CCB	Member	2750000	2250000

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 4500.00 lakh and the budgeted outlay of Rs. 4100.53 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 2008-09. Department is reported 100 % anticipated expenditure by the year end.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. Strategies proposed for year 2009-10 are given below:

- ❖ To bring maximum number of farmers within the purview of cooperative credit sector to provide agriculture credit to the maximum number of farmers through cooperative societies.
- ❖ Maximizing the profitability and efficiency of the cooperative societies.
- ❖ Developing cooperative marketing, cooperative education and training and consumer cooperative sector.
- ❖ Participation of members in the activities of cooperative societies.
- ❖ To inspire common people for organizing Swayatt Sahakaritayane.
- ❖ Distribution of dividend in the cooperative societies.

4.2. An outlay of Rs. 6839.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The distribution of total outlay will be Rs. 4526.10 lakh in normal plan; Rs. 1170.38 lakh in TSP and Rs. 1142.52 lakh is allocated in SC Sub Plan. Break up of outlay in scheme is below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Major Heads	SS/DSS	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Managerial Subsidy to Cadre Fund of PACS/ LAMPS	DS	65.38	0.00	65.38	0.00
Construction of PDS Godowns	DS	262.00	82.00	128.00	52.00
Investment in Share Capital of PACS/LAMPS	SS	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Implementation of ICDP	SS	1100.00	1100.00	0.00	0.00
Investment in Share Capital of Primary LDB	SS	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Establishment & Assistance to Cooperative Sugar Mill	SS	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund at the level of Apex LDB	SS	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Subsidy to State/District Cooperative Union	SS	35.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
Assistance to short term loan converted to long term loan by State Govt.	SS	295.00	295.00	0.00	0.00
Interest subsidy to farmers on short term loan through ccb	SS	4938.62	2875.10	975.00	1088.52
Dam Dupat Yojana	SS	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Training of officials	SS	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Information and Technology work	SS	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Flotation of debenture through Apex LDB	SS	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Total		6839.00	4526.10	1170.38	1142.52

4.2. The proposed physical targets for annual plan 2009-10 are highlighted below:

Sno.	Major head/subhead/scheme	Unit	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
1	Assistance to short term loan converted to long term loan by state govt.	Bank	38	-	-	38
2	Investment on share capital of PACS / LAMPS	Society	-	10	10	20
3	Implementation of ICDP	ICDP	15	-	-	15
4	Subsidy to state/District cooperative union	Union	1/38	-	-	2/38
5	Managerial subsidy to cadre fund of lamps	Society	-	540	-	540
6	Interest subsidy to farmers on short term loan through CCB	Members	60000	95000	100000	255000
7	Construction of PDS godowns/subsidy on rent	Society	41	64	26	131

CHAPTER - VII

7.1 Rural Development

The basic objectives of the rural development programmes have been alleviation of rural poverty and unemployment by creating basic social and economic infrastructure, providing self-employment to poor and wage employment to marginal farmers and landless labourers. This will also result in reduction in seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas.

Under the decentralized planning process, rural development programmes have assumed greater significance as their planning and implementation has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Department of Rural Development is responsible for effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Rural Development Ministry and state sector schemes of similar and complementary nature. In all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, decides district wise physical and financial targets.

The development of rural areas and improvement in the quality of life of the rural people has been the primary concern of the department. In order to correct the development imbalance and to accord due priority to rural areas, a number of initiatives have been taken by the department for the creation of social and economic infrastructure in rural areas.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 The outlay approved for the department is Rs. 139953.53 Lakh for annual plan 2007-08, an actual expenditure of Rs.141079.80 Lakh incurred during the plan period.
- 2.2 Physical achievement under major schemes is as given bellow:

Table 7.1.1

S.No	Scheme	Unit	Target 2007-08	Achievement 2007-08
01	Indira Awas Yojana	No. of House constructed	46026	54531
02	SGSY	NO. of Self Help Groups	65272	59781
03	NREGS	No. Of Men days(in lakh)	2000	1981
04	DPIP	No. of groups in lakh	10,000	7399
05	Mid day meal	Student in lakh	55.13	46.87

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 178591.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09; and anticipated expenditure is 163527.05 Lakh during the plan period.

3.2 Physical targets and achievements of major schemes for Annual plan 2008-09, are given as below: -

Table 7.1.2

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual plan 2008-09)	Anticipated Achievement (Annual plan 2008-09)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SJGSY	No.of SHG in lakhs.	0.60	0.83
2.	SGRY	Lakhs employment Lkh menddays	275	160
3.	DPIP	No. of groups	50000	3483
4.	Rural roads (PMGSY)	KMs.	4000	4000
5.	Indira Avas Yojana	No. of houses	0.47	0.47
6.	Grameena Ajivika Pariyojana	No.of household	0.80	0.11
7.	NREGS	Lakh man days	2600	2540
8.	Mid Day Meal	Students in lakhs	68.84	58.52
9.	BRGF	No. of works	3000	1013
10.	Road maintenance	Kms.	11000	9000
11.	Total sanitation campaign	NO.		
	Construction of Latrine (BPL)	HH No. in lakh	5.94	4.24
	Construction of school Latrine	No. in lakh	0.27	.23
	AWC Latrine	HH No. in lakh	0.06	0.04
12.	IWDP	Area in lakh hect.	2.20	0.50
14.	C.M. Awas Yojana	No. of houses	12800	12800

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 180335.00lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10; Out of which Rs. 50115.18 lakh for TSP and Rs. 35869.57 lakhs for SCSP.

4.2 The plan outlay and physical target for Annual Plan 2009-10 under major schemes are as under: -

Table 7.1.3

S. No	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2009-10 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2009-10	
			Unit	Target
1	Swarna Jayanti-Gram Swarojgar Yojna	5100.00	No. of groups in lakh	1.25
2	DPAP	2000.00	Area, Lakh HAC.	0.80
3	Indira Awas Yojana	7372.00	No of House in lakh	0.60
4.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	75.00	Area, Lakh HAC.	1.32
5.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	49710.41	Lakh man days	2800
6.	B.R.G.F.	54618.00	Cons. No	22000
7.	Mid-day Meal	7485.00	Students in lakh	80.30
8.	DPIP (EAP)	14900.00	No of Groups	9000
9.	Gramin Agivika Pariyojana (EAP)	9553.00	HH No.Lakhs	1.25
10.	M.P. Rural Roads Development Authority	15000.00	KM	6000
11.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	3172.30	School latrine in lakh	0.27
			BPL HH Latrine In lakh	5.96
			Angan wadi centers latrine No.	6000

5.0 Important Schemes and Programs:

- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is an ambitious attempt to enhance rural livelihood security by guaranteeing at least 100 days of unskilled wage employment annually for every rural household in selected districts. In MP, State of Madhya Pradesh has been the frontrunner in implementation of this scheme. the NREGS is currently being implemented in 48 districts (18 Phase I and 13 Phase II & 17 Phase III districts) and impressive progress has been reported. As of August 2008, 3.3 million households had been provided about 1466 million person-days of employment in the State. Of the 1466 million person-days of employment generated; about 45 percent accounted for the Scheduled Tribes (ST), about 17 percent by the Scheduled Caste (SC) and about 43 percent by women. And till January 08, More than 200,000 works have been taken up (of which about a quarter have been completed) and Rs. 17 billion of expenditure incurred against Rs. 26 billion available.

An outlay of Rs. 497.10 crores is proposed for 2009-10, the proposed target for the year is 2800 lakh man-days. The central share of the scheme is 90%.

Under NREGS certain schemes like Nirmal Vatika Kapil dhara, Sahastradhara, Nandan Falodyan, Bhumishilp, Nirmal Neer, etc. Are being implemented for community as well as for individual beneficiaries.

- **D.P.I.P.**

The DPIP programme, which focuses its activities in 53 blocks of 14 districts of MP, will alleviate poverty by improving the capacity of poor and disadvantaged people and provide employment opportunities with special focus on women. The project period is five years. The overall project cost is Rs. 600 crores out of which loan from World Bank would be Rs. 461 crores and the remaining amount will be provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and from rural communities as their contribution towards project implementation. Plan outlay of Rs. 149.00 crores has been earmarked for the year 2009-10.

- **Backward Regional Grant Fund: (BRGF)**

The scheme is sanctioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in the year 2006-07. The duration of the scheme is five years. For each district every year about Rs. 15.00 crores will be sanctioned and this programme will cover 24 backward districts of the state. The Panchayati Raj Ministry, Government of India, provides total fund for this scheme. For the year 2009-10 the plan outlay is Rs. 546.18.Crores is proposed.

- **State Rural connectivity:**

Under PMGSY the construction of all weather roads is not permitted in case of such villages which are situated less than 500 meter away from the main route/road. Such left out roads and bridges will be covered and connected under the scheme with state support. Providing such connectivity is very cost effective. During annual plan 2009-10 , A provision of Rs. 2.50 Crores has been made to construct such missing links.

- **CM Awas Yojna (Apna Ghar):**

The State Government has determined to set off the Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide housing to the houseless SC/ST families. During annual plan 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 510.00 Lakh has been provided for constructing 2040 houses covering 1030 ST and 1010SC families.

- **State SGSY:**

To strengthen the SHG movement, it has been decided to constitute SHG Federations on the basis of activity and geographical location. Rs.01.00 crores has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10

- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented in the state from December 25,2000 for the proper monitoring and implementation of the scheme the plan outlay of Rs. 150 Crores has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

5.0 NEW SCHEME :

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP): -

Govt. of India is contemplating a New Scheme from 2008-09 for Madhya Pradesh for Watershed Development in 1,00,000 lakh heater area, under this project an amount of Rs. 12000 per hector will be sanctioned for 5 year. The total estimate under this Project would be Rs. 120.00 crore.

For the implementation of the scheme 75% share would be from Central Govt. and 25% share would be from State Govt. Under the Scheme an amount of Rs. 18.00 crore as first installment, which is 20% of central share for the year 2008-09, will be provided. 25% of this amount would be borne by State Govt.

Based on the expenditure of the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs 0.75 crore proposed for the year 2009-10.

7.2 Land Reforms

Survey and Settlement, Land reforms and other related programmes of the Revenue Department are implemented by Commissioner, Land Records and Settlement. Land reforms can be implemented successfully only if land records are updated.

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has also placed special emphasis on implementation of various land reforms programme. Some of these programmes were covered under the centrally sponsored schemes of strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records scheme.

Schemes of technical nature are being executed by this department such as regular updation of Land Records, Collection and publication of Agricultural statistics and rainfall data, up-gradation of revenue administration and computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps etc.

The objectives:

- (a) Digitization of cadastral maps.
- (b) Management of urban land.
- (c) Survey and management of Abadi Land.
- (d) Construction of record rooms.
- (e) Construction and Renovation of Tahasil building .
- (f) Construction of residential-cum-office accommodation for Patwaries and Revenue Inspectors
- (g) Financial assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land.
- (h) Arrangement of modern equipments for strengthening of Revenue Administration.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08:

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3902.00 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 2007-08 and actual expenditure was Rs.3870.77 lakh.

2.2 Physical Targets and achievement for Annual plan 2007-08 are as given below: -

Table 7.2.1

S. No.	Scheme/Programmes	Unit	Targets 2007-08	Actual achievement
01.	Land development for SC/ST	Person	1245	1245
02.	Record of Right for urban land	No.of town	5	5
03.	Provide plot for homeless SC/ST	Persons	96	96
04.	Replace old technology based system	No.of Tehsil	25	25
05.	Training of officials for computer and survey	No. of Trainees	350	350

S. No.	Scheme/Programmes	Unit	Targets 2007-08	Actual achievement
06.	Construction of residential cum office accommodation for Patwaries and RI's	No. of building	43	25
07.	Construction of Residential complex at small tehsils	No. of complex	40	40

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,539.00 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 2008-09 of which Rs. 912.25 lakhs earmarked for TSP and Rs. 896.50 lakhs for SC SP. Anticipated expenditure is Rs.3539.00lakh.

3.2 Physical Targets and anticipated achievement for Annual plan 2008-09 are as given below: -

Table 7.2.2

S. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	Unit	Targets 2008-09	Anticipated achievement
01.	Land development for SC/ST	Person	1245	1212
02.	Record of Right for urban land	No.of town	50	-
03.	Provide plot for homeless SC/ST	Persons	96	96
04.	Replace old technology based system	No.of Tehsil	25	25
05.	Training of officials for computer and survey	No. of Trainees	350	350
06.	Construction of residential cum office accommodation for Patwaries and PIS	No. of building	43	25
07.	Construction of Residential complex at small tehsils	No. of complex	40	40

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5092.01lakhs have been proposed for Annual plan 2009-10 . Rs. 841.50 lakhs earmarked for TSP and Rs. 721.50 lakhs for SCSP components.

4.2 The scheme wise physical targets and financial outlay under major schemes proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 are given as below: -

Table 7.2.3

S.No.	Main Scheme/Programame	Proposed outlay 2009-10 (in Lakh)	Unit	Target Fixed for 2009-10
01.	Improvement of Distt. Land Records	376.00	-	94
02.	Scheme to purchase and provide land to SC/ST homeless families	10.00	No. of Beneficiaries	33
03.	Construction of residential quarters of TAHSIL	1233.00	No. of Quarters	90
04.	Digitization of maps	78.00	No. of Districts	11
05.	Updating and computerizations of land records (NLRMP)	1400.00	No. of Town No. of village	05 5000
06.	Improvement of distt. and tahsil admin.	485.00	Tehsils State (Study) Vehicles	93 05 02
07.	Constriction of building at Distt/Tahsil/Division	1500.00	No. of Buildings	33

7.3 Panchayat

Indian constitution, in its 73rd amendment, has laid down the decentralization of power using the three-tier Panchayati Raj System. Panchayati Raj Institutions have also been entrusted with the responsibilities of formulation and implementation of schemes related to Rural Development and Social Justice. M.P. has been one of the pioneer states to effectively empower PRIs and Gram Sabhas. In M.P. the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions have taken roots and have started functioning properly. These institutions can play an effective role in strengthening grassroots democracy and improving service delivery of basic services. M.P. has 52,143 habitat villages, 23,051 Gram Panchayats, 313 Janpad Panchayats and 48 Zila Panchayats.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 57994.00 lakh was approved , out of which Rs.13,430 lakh was under TSP and Rs. 8,799.44 lakh under SCSP. An actual expenditure was incurred of Rs.60, 880.05 lakh.
- 2.2 All physical targets have been achieved during the annual plan 2007-08.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 56,654 lakh, for annual plan 2008-09 has been approved and department expects to utilize entire amount by 31 march 2009
- 3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement under major scheme for the year 2008-09 are as under :-

Table 7.3.1

S. No.	Scheme/program me	Unit	Target Annual plan 2008-09	Anticipated achievement 2008-09
1.	XII Finance Commission grant in aid	No. of gram panchayats	23,051	23051
2.	State finance commission grant in aid for basic service	Beneficiaries in Lakh	70	70

4 Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 103487.14 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10; Out of which Rs. 22663.39 lakh for TSP and Rs. 15106.51 lakhs for SCSP.

4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical targets under Important Schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 are given as below: -

Table 7.3.2

S. No.	Scheme/program me	Proposed Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. In Lakh)	Unit	Proposed target Annual plan 2009-10
1.	XII Finance Commission grant in aid	79593.14	No. of gram panchayats	23,051
2.	State finance commission grant in aid for basic service	22600.00	No. of gram panchayats	23051
3.	Establishment of national Panchayat raj Training Institute	200.00	Building (no)	01
4	Establishment of Directorate of panchayat raj	269.00	No. of building	01
5.	Training and refresher course	300.00	„	-
6.	Strengthening of Gram Sabha (Social Audit)	25.00	No. of Gram Sabha	1000

XII th Finance Commission :

- **Maintenance of PRI accounts:**
- Substantial funds are being transferred to PRIs by GoI & State Govt. Besides this, PRIS are also generating funds from their own sources. Effective monitoring and management of the funds provided to PRI's, by various agencies, is one of the most challenging tasks. XIIth Finance Commission has also given a serious consideration to this aspect and recommended for improvement .

- **Maintenance of data Base of Local bodies:**

Considering the inflow of Substantial funds to the PRIs, it is necessary to use the Information technology based solution for the compilation, monitoring, management and analysis of the PRI accounts and other related databases. ICT based solution for the above activities have already been implemented in 116 Janpad Panchayats of the 19 districts. The project has to be implemented in the remaining 197 Janpads of 29 districts. Implementation of this project in all Janpads will facilitate the analysis of the databases and result in better monitoring. A datacenter has to be established at State level for this purpose. The permission has been sought for Rs. 795.93 Crores under XII th Finance commission for above activities.

State Finance Commission:

Gram Panchayats are also supposed to carry out the following activities related to the basic services in public health and welfare.

- a) Ensuring the availability of clean water in Grams
- b) Construction, Extension and Repair of ponds
- c) Construction and Repair of Primary and Middle school buildings
- d) Construction and Repair of Public Health Centre .
- e) Construction and Repair of approach road.
- f) Construction and Repair of drains.
- g) Construction and Repair of Gram Panchayat building/platform
- h) Construction of tank and drains near existing hand pump.

For the above listed activities Rs. 22600.00 Lakhs proposed in the annual plan 2009-2010:

- Training and Refresher courses:

Elections for the PRIs in Madhya Pradesh have been conducted in year 2000 and 2005. The State has 3,96,877 people of the State have been elected as PRI functionaries. Out of the 3,96,877 elected PRI functionaries in the State, 61,103 are SC, 1,12,938 are ST, 72,175 are OBC and remaining 1,50,661 are from General category. 33% of the total posts have been reserved for women so as to ensure their participation in the Panchayat Raj System. Reservation for women has also facilitated the participation of women in social and public activities. This has boosted the morale and confidence of the women and a new breed of women leadership is evolving in the State.

Total number of elected women representatives in all the three tiers of the Panchayats in MP is 1,34,368. the State has 23051 Village Panchayats and as per the section 69 of the Panchayati Raj Act, every village Panchayat should appoint a secretary for day-to-day activities. At present 4022 Gram Sahayaks and approx 16761 Panchayat karmis are working and discharging the duties of the secretary.

The State Government has already transferred the functions and responsibilities of 23 departments to PRIs and Gram Panchayat is an important/crucial executive body for the functions related to all the 23 departments. Knowledge of the Panchayat Raj, Rules & Govt. Procedures will help PRI functionaries to execute their functions and responsibilities in an effective manner.

- Strengthening of Gram sabhas and Social Audit :

Gram sabha is an important body in the Panchayati Raj system as it facilitates the decentralization of power in a democratic manner. Gram sabha functions in an independent body. As per the gram swaraj act, a monthly meeting of Gram sabha is mandatory so as to ensure participation of the masses in the decision making process. It is proposed to strengthen the Gram sabhas promote 52727.

- a) Publicity through Radio and Doordarshan.
- b) Establishment of Gram Dhara – Govt. Kala Pathak and Non-Govt. Mandli
- c) Gram Mitra
- d) Publicity using Posters, slogans and notice boards
- e) Panchayat meetings at Block level
- f) Workshops for Janpad and Gram Sabhas at Block and district level

A budgetary provision of Rs. 25.00 Lacs has been proposed for the above activities in year 2009-10.

- Establishment of Panchayati Raj Directorate

Government of India has established an independent Panchayati Raj Ministry at Central Government. Government of India has expected the State Government to establish a separate Panchayati Raj Directorate in accordance with the norms of Central Government. In this scheme; no separate district offices will be created. Zila Panchayat office will work as its district office. Similarly, Janpad Panchayat will be its office at Block level. The Directorate will have full administrative and financial control on the office and staff of Zila and Janpad Panchayats.

It is proposed to keep a budgetary provision of Rs. 269.00 lacs in 2009-10

- Establishment of National Panchayati Raj Institute, Pachmarhi

There is no National Level Institute in the State. to train elected representative of Panchayati Raj Institution. Therefore, it is necessary to make Sanjay Gandhi Avam Yuwa Natrative Prashikshan Sansthan a national level panchayati raj training institute.

In the first stage, it is proposed to construct administrative building, hostel, and do some renovation work. In the second stage residential houses, hospital and sports complex will be built. Rs. 2.00 Crores proposed as Plan outlay for the year 2009-10.

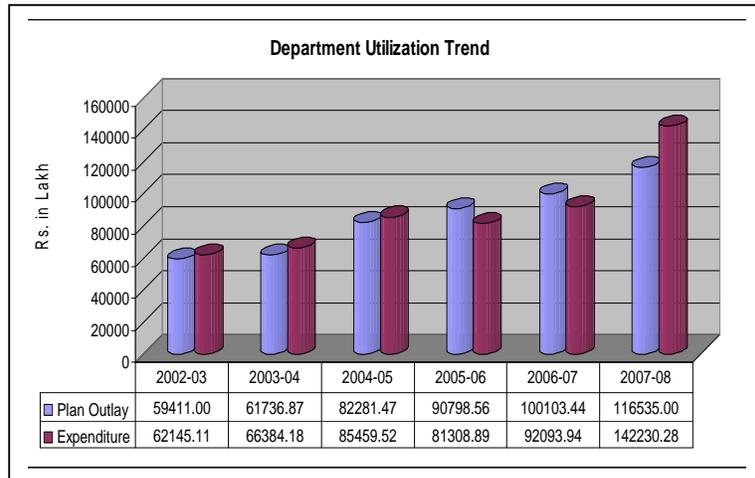
CHAPTER - VIII

Irrigation and Flood Control

8.1 Water Resources Development Department

1.1. The state of Madhya Pradesh, with a geographical area of about 308 lakh ha., is one of the largest states of India having nine major rivers namely Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Ken, Betwa, Sone, Tons, and Wainganga, which originate in M.P. and flow down to five bordering states.

1.2. The estimated annual run-off, from the above watersheds, in the state, is about 81523 MCM as assessed in Master plan. It is estimated that about 49743 MCM can be harnessed for irrigation purpose in M.P. It is possible to irrigate about 60.90 lakh ha., from surface water, while 52 lakh ha., can be irrigated from ground water. Thus the state has an ultimate irrigation potential of about 112.9 lakh ha., which, when fully utilized, can irrigate 75% of the present net sown area of 147 lakh ha. Against this, presently development of irrigation from all sources is 58.78 lakh ha. , which is around 40% of net sown area.



1.3. The Water Resources Department has developed an irrigation potential of 25.90 lakh ha. up to 2008, which is only about 17% of net sown area. Thus there is a large scope and need to develop more irrigation facilities in the state from Government sources, to ensure development of irrigation.

1.4. Activities of the Department in Brief

10 Major, 105 Medium, and approximately 3850 minor schemes have been completed so far. At present, work on 10 Major, 15 Medium and around 1492 minor schemes and six modernization schemes are in progress.

The important points are being mentioned below:

- The work of maintenance and management of irrigation has been entrusted to the elected three-tier Farmer's Organisations. 1687 Water User Associations (WUAs) have been elected in Feb 2006 for a term of five years. The details of WUAs are as under:

Table 8.1.1

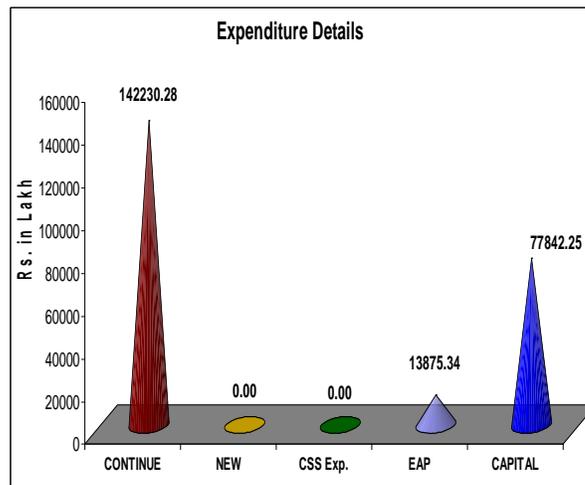
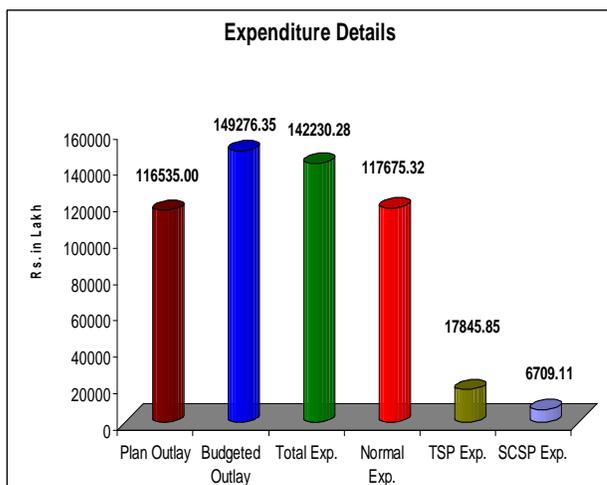
S.No	Classification	No. of WUAs	Command Area under WUAs in lakh ha.
1	Major Project	542	8.94
2	Medium Project	209	2.25
3	Minor Project	936	5.73
	Total	1687	16.92

- WUAs are being given the maintenance grant @ Rs.80/- per hectare and Rs.5000/- for annual administrative expenses.
- Approval from World Bank has been obtained for Water Sector Restructuring Project for Rs.1919 crores. It is proposed to have integrated development in the command of 654 schemes completed prior to the year 1986, spread over in 30 districts of five river basins (i.e. Betwa, Chambal, Sindh, Ken and Tons). The project period is 6 years commencing from 2006.
- It is proposed to increase water rates for irrigation gradually every year so that at the end of 5th year, the water rates are adequate to take care of maintenance of canal system, as per guidelines issued by the 11th finance commission.
- In view of the deficit of power, priority is being accorded to projects like Bansagar (425 MW), Rajghat canal (13MW), Sindh phase-II (60MW) and they have been included in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of Government of India.
- The proposals of interstate link projects, like Ken-Betwa and Parwati-Kalisindh-Chambal link are under consideration with respective other states. The M.O.U for preparation of DPR for Ken-Betwa project has already been signed between M.P.& U.P. in August 2005 and that for Parwati-Kalisindh-Chambal link, discussions are going on.
- Continuous efforts are also being made to reduce the gap between potential created and actual irrigation. Field officers have been directed to increase Rabi irrigation and to encourage kharif irrigation also.
- Irrigation tanks are being availed by the Fisheries department and approximately 45,000 tonnes of fish are being produced annually.

5.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1.** An outlay of Rs. 116535.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved. However, the budgeted outlay approved from finance departments was Rs. 155190 lakhs against which expenditure of Rs. 142230.28 lakh was incurred.

2.2. The financial progress is provided in below charts:-



2.3. The physical progress as highlighted below:

Table 8.1.2

Classification of schemes	Target Potential	Actual potential created
Major & Medium	98.90 thousand Ha.	103.52 thousand ha.
Minor	30.00 thousand ha.	22.68 thousand ha.
Flood control	0.00	0.00
CAD	0.00	0.00
Total	128.90 thousand ha.	126.20 thousand ha.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 135219.00 lakh was approved for the year 2008-09. However, the budgeted outlay was Rs. 152892.00 lakh. The department has reported Rs. 152892.29 lakh as anticipated expenditure by the year end. Details are given as given in table 7.1.3.

Table 8.1.3

(Rs. in Lakh)

Classification of schemes	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure By March 2009	Anticipated Potential created by mar 2009
Major & Medium	97975	97975	111.37 thousand Ha.
Minor	53317	53317.29	38 thousand Ha.
Flood control	600	600	0
CAD	1000	1000	0
Total	152892	152892.29	149 thousand ha.

3.2. New medium schemes undertaken during the year 2008-09

- ❖ Construction of 4 aqueducts in tawa canal system
- ❖ Mardanpur LIS and Kharasaniya sub minor scheme
- ❖ Seep kolar link scheme and Banetha LIS
- ❖ Ghogra Tank
- ❖ Rehti project
- ❖ Bagharu project
- ❖ Khirkiya canal project
- ❖ Upper kaketo

3.3. New Flood scheme

- ❖ Repair of Sethani ghat and Loni barra ghat
- ❖ Richora ghogra ghat and Sudaniya ghat
- ❖ Jahanpur ghat
- ❖ Awaliya ghat
- ❖ Gram rehat F.P

4.0 Annual Plan for the year 2009-10

4.1. Strategy and priorities for the eleventh five year plan:

The broad strategy regarding implementation of projects in the 11th five year plan is to give thrust on completion of ongoing projects, make more effective use of irrigation facilities created, both from existing and new schemes. State Government has approached NABARD and Govt. of India to seek loan assistance for major, medium, and minor schemes. This will enable faster creation of additional potential and obviate the time and cost over run to a greater extent.

4.2. In this context, an outlay of Rs. 127171.00 lakh has been proposed. Break up of the plan is given below:

Table 8.1.4

(Rs. in Lakh)

Classification of schemes	Outlay			
	Normal	TSP	SCP	Total
Major	39966.45	0.00	300.00	40266.45
Medium	4038.71	80.00	600.00	4718.71
Total (Major + Medium)	44005.16	80.00	900.00	44985.16
Minor	19665.84	5320.00	3200.00	28185.84
Flood control	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
CAD	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
AIBP (Major)	13584.07	3207.00	3241.00	20032.07
AIBP (Medium)	4400.00	0.00	1000.00	5400.00
AIBP (Minor)	16354.93	10413.00	0.00	26767.93
AIBP (Total)	34339.00	13620.00	4241.00	52200.00
Grand Total	99810.00	19020.00	8341.00	127171.00

Table 8.1.5: Break up of financial details of annual plan 2009-10:

Particulars	Resources (Rs. in Lakh)				
	EAP	NABARD	AIBP	State Resources	Total
Major	35060.00	0.00	20032.07	5206.45	60298.52
Medium	0.00	2432.88	5400.00	2285.83	10118.71
Total (Major +Medium)	35060.00	2432.88	25432.07	7492.28	70417.23
Minor	0.00	6825.00	26767.93	21360.84	54953.77
Flood control	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
CAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
Total	35060.00	9257.88	52200.00	30653.12	127171.00

Table 8.1.6: Sectorwise financial details of annual plan 2009-10:

Classification of schemes	Outlay			
	Normal	TSP	SCP	Total
Major	53550.52	3207.00	3541.00	60298.52
Medium	8438.71	80.00	1600.00	10118.71
Total (Major + Medium)	61989.23	3287.00	5141.00	70417.23
Minor	36020.77	15733.00	3200.00	54953.77
Flood control	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
CAD	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
Grand Total	99810.00	19020.00	8341.00	127171.00

Table 8.1.7 Physical targets:

Classification of schemes	Physical targets (Area in Th. Ha.)			
	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
Major	97.09	3.79	0.00	100.88
Medium	12.93	0.00	0.00	12.93
Total (Major + Medium)	110.02	3.79	0.00	113.81
Minor	31.20	15.12	3.00	49.32
Grand total	141.22	18.91	3.00	163.13

b

4.3. Schemes proposed to be completed during 2009-10

Major schemes

- 1) Kolar
- 2) Sindh Phase-1
- 3) Rajghat canal

Medium schemes

- 1) Kaliasote
- 2) Barchar (Tribal)
- 3) Gopad (Tribal)
- 4) Machak (Tawa)

ERM Projects

Major

1. Tawa (Handiya branch canal) extension, renovation and modernization
2. Kolar extension, renovation and modernization

Medium

1. Barna extension, renovation and modernization
2. Barna (RBC) extension, renovation and modernization
3. Tawa extension, renovation and modernization
4. Sindh removal link canal

Minor : 350 schemes approx.

4.4. New schemes proposed for the year 2009-10

Major:

1. Panchamnagar complex
2. Bina
3. Bansujara
4. Ganeshpura PUW
5. Aishah project
6. Kalisindh

Medium

1. Mograkheda
2. Bilgaon

Minor Schemes: 200 nos. of minor schemes.

Flood Control schemes

1. Babri ghat
2. Demawar ghat
3. Mandi ghat
4. Sheelkanth ghat
4. Satdev ghat
6. Chhipaneer ghat
7. Ramgarha ghat
8. Jamdar Tiver protection work
9. Ghat on village jet protection-II
10. Dhapera FP

5.0 Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) – Breief note on CADWM programme for annual plan 2009-10

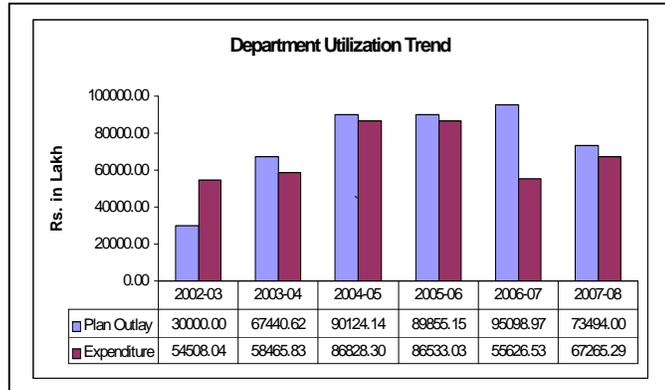
5.1 CAD programme was accepted in state of M.P. by ‘Sankalp’ dated 9.9.74. In the beginning of X pln in the year 2002, there were only 6 No. of CAD formations functioning under the administrative control of the divisional commissioners. The main objectives are as follow:

- ❖ To construct field channels in fields.
- ❖ PIM activities.
- ❖ To introduce New Crop & Cropping Patterns.
- ❖ To impart trainings to the farmers.

5.2. Four additional CAD formations have been established with HQ Rewa, Sagar, Indore and Datia under the administrative Control of Director CAD/CE WRD, Bhopal.

8.2 Narmada Valley Development

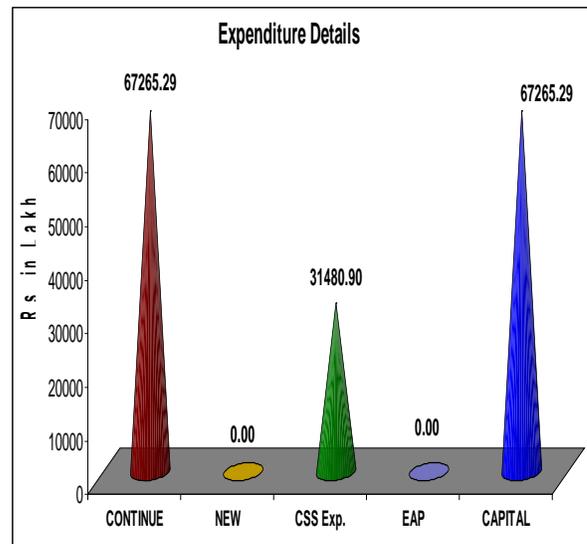
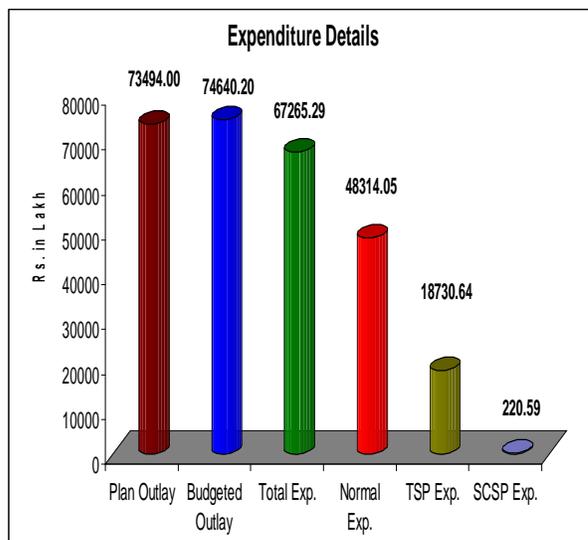
1.1. The Narmada basin covers 27% area of the present state of M.P. The development of Narmada Basin is the most ambitious segment of the State's Plan in the irrigation and power sector. In July, 1985 the State Govt. constituted the Narmada Valley Development Authority for implementing major irrigation & power projects in the Narmada Valley. An integrated master plan has been prepared to enable full utilization of 18.25 MAF of allocated water before the stipulated period of review of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) award, (i.e. in the year 2025). As against 18.25 MAF water allocated to the state by Narmada Tribunal, the present use 27 years after Narmada Award of December, 1979 is about 5.00 MAF only. It is therefore extremely important for the state to assign higher priority for the development of the Water Resources of Narmada.



1.2. In pursuance of above, it is proposed to construct 29 major projects, 135 medium projects and more than 3,000 minor projects in the valley. The 29 major projects will have a consumptive use of 11.36 MAF. The medium and minor irrigation projects are under the Water Resources Department of the state.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 73,494.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08, which was further increased to 74,640.20 lakh. Against which, expenditure reported was Rs. 67,265.29 lakh. Financial break up is given in below chart:



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 74,157.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Against which, anticipated expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 91569.65 lakh.

3.2. The works of Bargi Diversion Project, Indira Sagar Project, Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project, Omkareshwar Project, Upper Narmada, Lower Goi, Halon, Punasalift Irrigation, Projects were accelerated. The work of Man project has been completed and an irrigation potential of 15000 hact. has been created from this project. The work of Jobat project is almost completed, and an irrigation potential of 9848 hectare has been created from this project.

3.3. Resettlement of the project affected families (PAFs) and the Environmental works, such as afforestation, catchments area treatment, etc. have also been brought in full swing and are being completed ahead of the engineering works.

3.4. Out of 11.36 MAF, the water use to be developed by Narmada Valley Development Department from major Irrigation & multipurpose projects, the present position of development of water resources in the Narmada is as under :-

Table 8.2.1 Project wise position of water resources development

Sno.	Project	Irrigation (hectares)	Water use MCM/ (MAF)
1.	Five major irrigation projects completed by WRD (Tawa, Barna, Sukta, Kolar and Matiari)	3,77,618	3641.39/(2.95)
2.	Six major irrigation projects in progress (Bargi, LBC & RBC, Indirasagar, Omkareshwar, Man, Jobat and Upper Beda)	7,06,758	6409.02/(5.19)
3.	Four major irrigation projects whose scopes have been defined and are under clearance by the Planning Commission (Upper Narmada, Halon, Punasa Lift & Lower Goi)	80,416	556.27/(0.45)
	Total 15 Projects	11,64,792	10606.68/(8.59)

3.4. Thus, 15 major irrigation projects for a use of 8.59 MAF of Narmada waters have been finalized. Remaining major irrigation projects for a use of 2.77 MAF (11.36 – 8.59) are under survey and investigations. Based on the outcome indicators of department, anticipated progress is given below:

Table 8.2.2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome Indicators		Unit	11th Five Year Plan Target		Position as on 31th March 2008		2008-09 Anticipated	
Additional Irrigation Potential Created		Lakh Ha.	5.30		0.52		0.81	
Additional Power Generation Created		MW	1075.00		520.00		15.00	
Use of Narmada Award Water			Potential created in hectare	Water use in MAF	Potential created in hectare	Water use in MAF	Potential created in hectare	Water use in MAF
I	Indira sagar Project	MAF	92038	1.017	9651	0.106	13686	0.151
II	Omkareshwar Project	MAF	116450	0.832	1350	0.009	22650	0.162
III	Jobat Project	MAF	4348	0.039	4348	0.039	0	0.000
IV	Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project	MAF	45587	0.238	17748	0.092	16000	0.083
V	Bargi Diversion Project	MAF	230859	1.413	18473	0.113	18312	0.112
VI	Upper Beda Project	MAF	25008	0.090	0	0.000	0	0.000
VII	Punasa lift irrigation	MAF	5875	0.041	0	0.000	2975	0.021
Total			520165	3.670	51570	0.359	73623	0.529

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. Year 2009-10 is the second year of 11th five year plan. Emphasis has been laid on completion of ongoing projects and also on those projects, which can be completed quickly in order to realize the benefits from investment made. Annual plan 2009-10 is prepared for a net amount of Rs. 106449.45 lakhs. Out of the total outlay, Rs. 58536.53 lakh; Rs. 38479.96 lakhs, and Rs. 9432.96 lakh is proposed under normal plan, TSP, and SCSP respectively. Break up of total outlays interms of irrigation and power is given below: -

Areas	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Irrigation proportion including AIBP	99053.86	41296.91	38439.99	9316.96
Power	7395.59	7239.62	39.97	116.00
Total	106449.45	58536.53	38479.96	9432.96

4.2. Scheme wise break up of proposed outlays are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total
Indira Sagar Project (Irr.)	SS		3372.86
Omkareshwar Project (Irr.)	SS		1076.61
Surveys i/c H.Q. Estt. (Pow.)	SS		1577.77
Sardar Sarovar Project (M.P.) Share	SS		1585.15
Survey, Afforestation R & R Works of SSP	SS		13368.72
Raghavpur	SS		15.00
Basania	SS		15.00
Indira Sagar Project	SS		4627.56
Omkareshwar Project	SS		37.12

Name of Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total
Man Project (Irr.)	SS		635.00
Jobat Project (Irr.)	SS		927.00
Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project (Irr.)	SS		8941.76
Bargi Diversion Project (Irr.)	SS		13758.67
Upper Narmada Project (Irr.)	SS		501.55
Upper Beda Project (Irr.)	SS		320.96
Lower Goi Project (Irr.)	SS		483.22
Hallan Project (Irr.)	SS		50.28
Survey i/c H.Q. Estt.	SS		215.00
(-) Deduction of Contribution (Irr.)	SS		-4373.69
(-) Deduction of Contribution	SS		-18666.44
Rosara	SS		15.00
Small & Micro Hydel	SS		0.50
Punasa lift Irrigation (Irr.)	SS		500.00
Macro management /CAT (Irr.)	SS		1472.93
Bargi Canal Bed Power House	SS		110.00
Canal Bed Power House of ISP	SS		1917.17
Decretal	SS		20.00
Special Polic (Irr.)	SS		468.93
Decretal (Irr.)	SS		25.00
SSP Sale of Power	SS		1100.00
Hydel Project Survey	SS		20.00
Water Transport (Irr.)	SS		100.00
Fisheries (Irr.)	SS		5.50
Garlanding (Irr.)	SS		2022.28
Narmada Kshipra Link (Irr.)	SS		1000.00
Sher, Shakkar, Machrewa Project (Irr.)	SS		500.00
Dudhi Project (Irr.)	SS		200.00
Morand Ganjal Project (Irr.)	SS		250.00
Canal bed power house of OSP	SS		500.00
Fisheries	SS		350.00
Ataria Project (Irr.)	SS		300.00
Hiran(Chink)Hydel Project	SS		100.00
Sitarewa Hydel Project	SS		15.00
AIBP(ISP+OSP+BDP+Upper Beda+Punasha) (Irr.)	SS	CSS	64800.00
Narmada Parikrama Path (Irr.)	SS		1000.00
Maheshwar Project	SS		588.04
Upper Bhurner project (Irr.)	SS		100.00
Raghavpur ,Rosara ,Basania Multipurpose project (Irr.)	SS		200.00
Intra Basin MNI plan Study (Irr.)	SS		200.00
Gopal pura -Handia ROR (Run of River)Survey	SS		50.00
Gopalpura Project	SS		50.00
Total			106449.45

4.3. Short information of few on-going and future major irrigation projects:

Man Project:

The project envisages construction of composite dam across the river Man, a tributary of the river Narmada in Gandhvani Tehsil of Dhar district for irrigation in a net CCA of 15000 hectares. The main earth dam is 333 m. long with maximum height of 32 m. The masonry dam is 311 m long with maximum height of 51 m. The present cost of the project is Rs. 142.27 crores and accordingly revised administrative approval for Rs. 142.27 has been accorded vide GOMP NVDD letter No. 2/12/27/2/2/301 Bhopal dated 24.4.2002. Total submergence area at FRL in 17 villages is 1111.30 hectares; in all 1176 nos. of families are going to be affected due to the project but lands of 183 families are affected by less than 25%. The Man dam and the canals have been completed in September 2006 and Designed Irrigation Potential of 15000 Ha., was Developed by the end of March 2007. Lining of canal system is remained, for which proposal under AIBP has been submitted.

Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad (Jobat) Project:

The project envisages construction of a composite dam across the river Hathni a tributary of river Narmada near Waskal village in Alirajpur Tehsil of Jhabua district for irrigation of a net CCA of 9848 ha. in Dhar district. The main earthen dam shall be 230 mtrs. long with a maximum height of 27.76 meters. The masonry dam is 233 mtrs. long with a maximum height of 34.60 m. The administratively approved cost of project is Rs. 117.45 crores.

Total land coming under submergence is 1212 ha. out of which forest land is 123 ha. 790 ha. private land is affected. 13 villages will be partially affected. 548 families will be affected due to submergence.

Upper Beda Project:

Upper Beda irrigation project is proposed on river Beda near village Nemit, Tehsil Jhiranya, district Khargone of Madhya Pradesh. Project envisages the construction of 208 M. long and 37 m. high masonry dam and 2206 m. long 23.83 m. high earth dam. It is proposed to irrigate 9900 hectare land in Khargone district comprising 58% tribal population.

The Planning Commission has accorded investment clearance for the project on 10.9.1998. Administrative approval for the project amounting to Rs. 87.86 crores has been accorded by Govt. of M.P. in May 2001. For the construction of the project NABARD has sanctioned loan of Rs. 80.32 crores in March'03. the work of Dam is under Progress and 80% work is Completed. The project is likely to be completed by 2010-11.

Lower Goi Project:

Lower Goi irrigation project is proposed on Goi river near village Panchpula, district Barwani. 13760 ha. area is proposed for irrigation through 5.71 km. long tunnel. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 360.37 crores.

The survey work is completed and detailed project report has been submitted to Central Water Commission in 1992 and approval is awaited. There is no forest area in the submergence due to the project. The tunnel for taking irrigation water, however, passes through forest area for which clearance has been obtained.

Punasa Lift Project:

In the Master Plan (1972) Chhota Tawa major project was proposed on the Chhota Tawa river a tributary of Narmada, for irrigating, mostly by lift the areas at higher level near the head regulator of the ISP canal. During examination it was found that under a better alternative most of the area could be irrigated by lifting water from the ISP canal. It is proposed to irrigate 32,300 hectare area by such a lift. The project is named as Punasa Lift Project. Concurrence of CWC, in principle, was received for the project in October 2002. Survey estimate amounting to Rs. 14.50 lakh was sanctioned in October 2001. Now the project is cleared from all directorates of Planning Commission & tender on turnkey basis for complete project amounting to Rs. 418.50 crore is established in Sept. 2008. The works of this project will be in full swing from March 09. The work of Punasa Lift Project is proposed to be completed in the 11th five year plan i.e. by 2011-12.

Survey and Investigations for the remaining major irrigation projects:

Action for survey, investigation (S&I) and preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) is being taken for the following remaining major irrigation projects:-

S.No.	Project	Proposed area for irrigation (ha.)
1.	Upper Burhner	5000
2.	Ataria	1950
3.	Chinki	70000
4.	Sher	65000
5.	Shakkar	
6.	Machherewa	
7.	Dudhi	51000
8.	Morand	52000
9.	Ganjal	
	Total	244950

It is proposed to complete the survey and investigation ,preparation of DPR and obtaining clearance from Planning Commission in the 11th plan ..

Garlanding Project:-

The work of implementation of garlanding scheme around the periphery of ISP in Khandwa District is in progress. In this scheme electrical infrastructure is being created to facilitate farmers to irrigate the fringe area falling within the range of five km. of ISP reservoir in the Khandwa District . Approx: 70%of work has been completed.

In the similar manner the garlanding scheme of Harda District is being formulated and case under process to get approval from GOMP. Estimated cost of this scheme is 6.37 crore.

Boras, Hoshangabad and Handia HEPs :-

Looking to the higher generation cost per MW and involvement of large submergence area in above projects, NVDA has taken a decision to execute these projects on the principal of wear and barrage system. M/s WAPCOS has been requested to prepare a concept paper on it. On the basis of concept paper decision for execution of these project shall be taken up with the target date of completion by 2011.

Raghavpur, Rosra, Basania, Hirenpur (Chinki) and Sitarewa HEPs :-

The work of S&I, and preparation detailed project reports of five HEPs namely Raghavpur (20 MW), Rosra (35 MW), Basania (20 MW), Hirenpur (45 MW) and Sitarewa (15 MW) has been assigned to WAPCOS, Gurgaon, DPRs of all five projects has been submitted by WAPCOS. The viability of RRB & Hirenpur projects has not been established as hydel power projects alone. It has therefore been decided to explore the possibilities of developing these projects as multipurpose projects. The DPRs of RRB as multipurpose project is likely to be submitted by WAPCOS by end of Dec. 2008 and that of Hirenpur by Dec. 2005. After receipt of DPRs and its clearance from GoI/GoMP the process of implementation of these projects will be initiated. The viability of Sitarewa HEP has been established as hydel project alone and process has been initiated to develop the project on BOOT basis under new Incentive Policy for development of SHP in M.P.

Gopalpur Hydro Electric Project :-

In 150th meeting of NVDA it has been decided that the Gopalpur HEP should be executed by NVDA. The project S&I work and preparation of DPR should be carried out through engaging consultancy services through NIT and the project will be executed by NVDA's own budget and or through financial aid from NABARD or other financial institution.

Mini Hydel Projects :-

Six mini hydel projects as below are identified in Narmada Basin

Laxman Mandwa	-	5 MW
Deori	-	6 MW
Kachra Tola	-	7 MW
Dokarghat	-	7 MW
Kanchan Goan	-	7 MW

LOI has been issued to private developer for preparation of DPR of these projects under Incentive Policy for development of SHP in M.P.

Maheshwar HEP :-

The work of Maheshwar Hydro Electric project is being carried out by Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. (SMHPCL) in private sector with the target date of completion by the year of 2009-2010.

5.0. Status of water allocation to the State by the Narmada Tribunal

The Narmada water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Considered 28 Million Acre Feet (MAF) as the utilizable flow in the Narmada Basin upto Sardar Sarovar and allocated it to the four States as under in its decision given in December 1979 :-

State	Allocated Share (MAF)
Madhya Pradesh	18.25
Gujrat	9.00
Maharashtra	0.25
Rajasthan	0.50
Total	28.00

The Allocated share of 18.25 MAF to the State is proposed to be utilized by the different projects as indicated below:

Sno.	Projects	Water (MAF)	Remarks
1.	Major Projects	11.36	To be developed by Narmada Valley Development Department
2.	Medium Project	2.88	To be developed by water Resources Department
3.	Minor Irrigation Projects	2.51	To be developed by water Resources Department
4.	Municipal & Industrial use	1.50	To be developed by public Health Engineering department and Industries Department
	Total	18.25	

6.0. Identification of new potential sites :-

AHEC, IIT Roorkee has completed the work of preparation of Master plan for identification of new small hydro project sites in Narmada Basin. IIT Roorkee has identified 186 new sites with the total potential 215.06 MW. The sites have been identified in three categories

- i. ROR 79 sites of 144.10 MW Capacity
- ii. Canal fall. 44 sites of 30.21 MW Capacity
- iii. Canal Head 63 sites of 40.75 MW Capacity

It has been decided to retain canal fall and canal head sites with NVDA and offer all ROR sites in private sector under Incentive Policy for development of SHP in M.P.

CHAPTER – IX

9.1 Power

Power (MPSEB)

The installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2008 is 3625.45 MW comprising of 2,647.5 MW Thermal and 977.95 MW Hydel capacity. Further, State has share of 2174.74 MW in the Central Sector Projects and additional allocation of 31 MW is available from EREB. Apart from the above, 1000 MW from Indira Sagar HEP and 826.5 MW (57% share) from Inter-state Sardar Sarovar HEP (6*200 + 5*50) (Inter State), 520 MW (8*65) from Omkareshwar HEP and 10 MW from Bargi LBC is also available.

The Unrestricted maximum demand during 2007-08 was 6780 MW (excluding Power House auxiliary of 205 MW) while the demand met at that time was 4,424 MW (Including net over drawal of 186 MW) (Overdrawal Central Sector – 85 MW, Additional Power Purchase – 27 MW, HEG - 244 MW). The load shed at that time was 2,356 MW. Thus, there was a net shortage of 2,356 MW (34.75%) against the unrestricted maximum demand of 6,780 MW.

Looking to the future load growth and to over come present shortage efforts are made to add generation capacity from State Sector, Central Sector, other sectors/ IPPs. Year-wise capacity addition programme from various sectors for 2008-09 to 2011-12 is indicated as below:

Table 9.1.1: Year-wise capacity addition programme for 2008-09 to 2011-12

Year	MPSEB Project	Narmada Project (NVDA+ NHDC)	Central Sector	Other/ IPPs	Total
2008-09	210	15	360	700	1,285
2009-10	0	0	169	0	169
2010-11	250	0	74	425	749
2011-12	1150	0	130	1194	2,474
TOTAL	1610	15	733	2310	4677

Based on the above capacity addition programmes, peak requirement and peak availability from 2008-09 to 2011-12 has been indicated in the following table:

Table 9.1.2: Estimated Peak Requirement and Peak Availability and Shortage: 2008-09 to 2011-12

Year	Peak requirement in MW	Peak availability in MW	Shortage / Surplus	Shortage / Surplus in %
2008-09	8144	7242	(-) 902	(-) 11.08 %
2009-10	8938	8031	(-) 907	(-) 10.15 %
2010-11	9753	8351	(-) 1402	(-) 14.38 %
2011-12	10491	9333	(-) 1158	(-) 11.04 %

For the year 2008-09, peak shortage of about 902 MW (11.08%). Peak shortage of 907 MW (10.15%) in year 2009-10, Estimated shortage of 1402 MW (14.38 %) in 2010-11 and by end of 11th Plan estimated shortage will be about 1158 MW (11.04%).

1.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An outlay of Rs. 136026.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 of MPSEB. The budget allocation by State Government was Rs. 136133.00 lakh. The revised budget outlay was Rs. 113891.00 lakh. Against this, total expenditure of Rs. 110702.02 lakh has been incurred during 2007-08.

During 2007-08 capacity addition of 210 MW only was envisaged with the commissioning of 210 MW extension unit of Amarkantak TPS. However, 500 MW Extension Units of SGTPS and third unit of 20 MW of Marhikheda HEP, which spilled over from Tenth Plan to Eleventh Plan, have been commissioned in June'07 and August'07 respectively. However, commissioning of 210 MW extension unit of Amarkantak TPS could not be achieved in 2007-08 due to slow progress by M/s. BHEL and the same has now been commissioned in June'2008 with oil.

Further, it was programmed to construct 1424 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and add 1640 MVA capacity in EHV Sub-station during 2007-08. Against this, 718.22 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and 1160 MVA of EHV Sub-station capacity have been added during 2007-08.

Detailed physical achievement during 2007-08 is as follow:

Table 9.1.3: PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

S. No.	Major Heads / Sub-Heads / Schemes	ITEM / ACTIVITY	UNIT	ANNUAL PLAN (2007-08)								
				PHYSICAL TARGET (ORIGINAL)				ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT				
				Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL	Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL	
I.	ENERGY (MPSEB)											
1	HYDEL	Additions to the installed capacity (MPSEB)	MW	-	-	-	0	20	-	-	-	20
		Generation (Gross)	Mkwh	2556	-	-	2556	2877	-	-	-	2877
2	THERMAL	Additions to the installed capacity (MPSEB)	MW	210	-	-	210	500	-	-	-	500
		Generation (Gross)	Mkwh	18082	-	-	18082	12947	-	-	-	12947

Table 9.1.3: PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

S. No.	Major Heads / Sub-Heads / Schemes	ITEM / ACTIVITY	UNIT	ANNUAL PLAN (2007-08)							
				PHYSICAL TARGET (ORIGINAL)				ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT			
				Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL	Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL
3	Transmission	Increase in the length of EHV Transmission lines	Circuit Kms	1262	92	70	1424	388	227	103	718
		Increase in the capacity of EHV Sub-stations	MVA	1420	120	100	1640	460	560	140	1160
	Sub-Transmission & Distribution	33 Kv lines	Kms.	2532	74	56	2662	820	74	56	950
		11 Kv lines	Kms.	9468	239	186	9893	811	239	186	1236
		Power Transformers (New & Additional)	Nos.	232	6	5	243	200	6	5	211
	Distribution Transformers (NEW)	Nos.	20503	514	400	21417	2710			2710	
4	Rural Electrification (Under RGGVY) (@)	33 Kv lines	Nos.	75			75	0			0
		11 Kv lines	Nos.	13388			13388	989			989
		LT lines	Nos.	6900			6900	329			329
		Distribution Transformers (NEW)	Nos.	21502			21502	834			834

@ Rural Electrification Programme under RGGVY not included in plan outlay of MPSEB..

2.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 152367.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 of MPSEB. With the loan assistance of Rs. 246845.00 lakh from various financial institutions, such as, PFC, SBI, REC (JBIC), CANARA BANK, HUDCO, etc, investment of Rs. 399212.00 lakh is envisaged during 2008-09. Outlay of MPSEB is expected to be enhanced by Rs. 10000.00 lakh under TSP and SCSP in the ratio of 80: 20. Thus, the total plan size of MPSEB during 2008-09 has increased to Rs. 162367.00 lakh. Against this, total expenditure of Rs. 346413.00 lakh is anticipated during 2008-09 which includes Plan funds of Rs. 133672.00 lakh and outside plan funds of Rs. 212741.00 lakh.

During 2008-09 there was no generation capacity addition programme. However, 210 MW extension unit of Amarkantak TPS which could not be commissioned in 2007-08 has been commissioned in June'08 with oil firing. The commercial operation from this unit is expected from March'2009.

Further, it is programmed to construct 1502 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and add 3745 MVA capacity in EHV Sub-station during 2008-09. Against this, 504.52 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and 1393 MVA of EHV Sub-station capacity have been added in during 2008-09 up to November 2008.

Anticipated physical achievement for 2008-09 is as given in Table 8.1.4.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

A plan outlay of Rs. 1,29,045.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10 which includes Rs. 12,259.28 lakh under Tribal Sub Plan, Rs. 16,419.07 lakh under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Rs. 5566.00 lakh under APDRP (GoI).

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

S. No.	Major Heads / Sub-Heads / Schemes	ITEM / ACTIVITY	UNIT	PHYSICAL TARGET				ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT			
				Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL	Normal	TSP	SCSP	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
I.	ENERGY (MPSEB)										
1	HYDEL	Additions to the installed capacity (MPSEB)	MW	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
		Generation (Gross)	Mkwh	2427	-	-	2427	2592	-	-	2592
2	THERMAL	Additions to the installed capacity (MPSEB)	MW	-	-	-	0	210	-	-	210
		Generation (Gross)	Mkwh	17703	-	-	17703	15658	-	-	15658
3	Transmission	Increase in the length of EHV Transmission lines	Circuit Kms	670	150	130	950	1020	90	183	1293
		Increase in the capacity of EHV Sub-stations	MVA	1240	400	340	1980	2330	200	423	2953
	Sub-Transmission & Distribution	33 Kv lines	Kms.	1710	188	124	2022	2601	166	105	2872
		11 Kv lines	Kms.	9199	290	178	9667	7875	262	149	8286
		Power Transformers (New & Additional)	Nos.	314	30	24	368	489	21	18	528
		Distribution Transformers (NEW)	Nos.	21268	2000	1700	24968	12461	-	-	12461
4	Rural Electrification	33 Kv lines	Kms.	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	16
		11 Kv lines	Kms.	5421	-	-	5421	5421	-	-	5421
		LT lines	Kms.	2273	-	-	2273	2273	-	-	2273
		Distribution Transformers (NEW)	Nos.	6054	-	-	6054	6054	-	-	6054

Aims and Objective of Annual Plan 2009-10:

Aim and objective of Annual Plan 2009-10 as already mentioned in 11th Five Year Plan proposal is to:

- (i) Remove power shortage in the State by setting up new generating power projects to meet the ever increasing power demand.
- (ii) Expansion / Strengthening of Transmission System for evacuation of power from Generation Projects of the State, interconnection of State transmission system with National Grid (i.e. PGCIL projects, etc.), to overcome low voltage problem and to avoid overloading of EHV system.

- (iii) Strengthening and system improvement of Sub-Transmission and Distribution system, Energy Audit, 100% meterisation, separation of rural feeders from agricultural feeders and prevention of theft.
- (iv) To bridge the Rural – Urban gap by extending the electricity to all the villages and habitation of the State and provide access to electricity to all rural households under RGGVY scheme.

Details of the Annual Plan 2009-10 outlay is given in the following table:

Table 9.1.5

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of Department / Schemes	Total
Generation	
Thermal	
Amarkantak T.P.S. Extn. Unit (1x210MW)	1.00
Malwa T.P.P. (2x500MW) at Purni, Distt. - Khandwa	5600.00
Sarni S. T.P.S. Extn. Unit 10 & 11 (2x250MW)	6900.00
Hydel	
Renovation & Modernisation of Thermal Power Stations	999.00
Miscellaneous- Survey and Investigation	1.00
Total Generation	13501.00
Transmission	
Transmission Works	45100.00
Hon. CM announcement (Transmission works)	
Total Transmission	45100.00
Sub-transmission & distribution	
Sub-Transmission & Distribution Works	60444.00
Separation of feeders	800.00
Grant for New Agricultural Pump Connections	7200.00
Total –Sub-Transmission & Distribution	68444.00
DFID	2000.00
Total	129045.00

Power sector has shown progress in creating infrastructure for Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems. Transmission and Distribution losses are high. The T & D losses were of the order of 43.59% in 2002-03, 43.99% in 2003-04 and 43.48% in 2004-05, 41.35 % in 2005-06 and 40.75 % in 2006-07. It is programmed to further reduce it to 38.5 % in 2007-08 and to 36.50 % in 2008-09. The major bottleneck in reduction of T&D losses is the social evil of theft of power. To reduce the T & D losses, Government of M.P. has constituted 92 special courts all over M.P. vide notification dated 16.06.2004 for speedy trial of offences referred.

Growth Rate Achieved in Power Sector is shown in table below:

**GROWTH RATE ACHIEVED IN POWER SECTOR IN MADHYA PRADESH
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 and ANTICIPATED DURING 2008-09**

S. No.	PARTICULARS	UNIT	AT THE END OF		
			3/2007 (ACTUAL)	3/2008 (ACTUAL)	3/2009 (ANTICIPATED)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	GENERATION				
	INSTALLED THERMAL CAPACITY	MW	2147.50	2647.50	2857.50
	% Average Annual growth			23.28	7.93
	INSTALLED HYDEL CAPACITY	MW	902.95	922.95	922.95
	% Average Annual growth			2.21	0.00
	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY	MW	3050.45	3570.45	3780.45
	% Average Annual growth			17.05	5.88
	PLF OF THERMAL POWER STATIONS	%	70.54	68.91	70.15
	% Average Annual growth			-1.63	1.24
B.	TRANSMISSION				
	EHV lines constructed	Circuit Kms	20949	21667	22960
	% Average Annual growth			3.43	5.97
	EHV Sub-station capacity Added	MVA	24855	26015	28968
	% Average Annual growth			4.67	11.35
	Transmission Losses	%	5.00	4.09	4.09
	% Average Annual growth			-0.91	0.00
C.	SUB-TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION				
	33KV lines	Kms	32947	33914	36786
	% Average Annual growth			2.94	8.47
	11KV lines	Kms	167476	171692	179978
	% Average Annual growth			2.52	4.83
	Power Transformers	Nos.	3106	3441	3969
	% Average Annual growth			10.79	15.34
	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	189539	200720	213181
	% Average Annual growth			5.90	6.21
	T&D Losses	%	40.75	42.23	40.50
	% Average Annual growth			1.48	-1.73

6.0 BHARAT NIRMAN YOJNA

6.1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (RGGVY):

The Government of India has launched an ambitious scheme of Rural Electrification viz. **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)**. In this scheme fund shall be provided through REC as 90% grant and 10% loan. Electrification of villages and Household are the main thrust areas. Investment of about **Rs. 240.00 crore** was envisaged under this Scheme during 2008-09 (Rs. 216.00 crore as 90% grant and Rs. 24.00 crore as 10% loan). Based on the information received from DISCOMS, fund requirement under RGGVY for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs. 982.63 crore (loan of Rs. 98.26 crore from GoMP + grant of Rs. 884.37 crore from RGGVY). However, the outlay under RGGVY is proposed to be restricted to Rs. 26.00 crore. The total investment under RGGVY during 2009-10 would be

Rs. 260.00 crore (loan of Rs. 26.00 crore from GoMP + grant of Rs. 234.00 crore from RGGVY).

6.2 DFID: Outlay for consultancy by DFID during 2009-10 has been proposed as Rs. 2000.00 lakh

9.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (UVN)

M.P. Urja Vikas Nigam was constituted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in August 1982. The main activities of the Urja Vikas Nigam are

- Establishment of various power projects based on the non-conventional energy sources in private sector.
- Implementation of various non-conventional energy based projects in the State.
- Promotion and popularization of use of non-conventional energy sources.
- Promotion of Research and Development activities in the field of non-conventional energy sources.
- With a view to encourage energy conservation, arranging Energy Audits in selected industrial units and other institutions, offices etc.
- Co-ordination among the Central, State Government and investors for setting up power plants based on non-conventional energy sources.
- Electrification of un-electrified villages through non-conventional energy sources under Integrated Rural Energy Programmes.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

Against outlay of Rs. 1,385.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 including the IREP component of Rs. 485.00 lakh and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 376.63 lakh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

With the IREP component of Rs. 485.00.lakh, an annual outlay of Rs. 1,454.25 lakh was approved for 2008-09. As Central Government discontinued IREP, the allocated amount of Rs. 485.00 lakh remained unspent during the year. Till November 2008 Rs. 298.73 lakh have been spent and it is anticipated that by the end of financial year department will able to utilize the allocated plan outlay.

During 2008-09, against the target of 3,000 Biogas Plants 2000 plants are expected to be installed. 12 Energy Parks have been established out of 23 proposed energy parks, 1000 Street Lights, 2000 Home Lights, & 10 Solar Hybrid Systems has been installed during the year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An annual outlay of Rs. 1240.00 lakh has been proposed for 2009-10.

The proposed targets for plan year are installation of 2,000 Biogas Plants, 5 Wind Monitoring Stations, Solar Wind Hybrid System of 200 KW, 300 Solar Lanterns, 700 Street Lights, 300 Home Lights, 125 solar A.C, 1250 solar water heating system of 100 litre/day capacity and distribution of 100 Solar cookers.

In addition 100 unelectrified villages are proposed to be electrified through Solar Photovoltaic System under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana and 6 villages are proposed to be electrified by Bio-mass based electricity generation system.

CHAPTER – X

10.1 Industry and Employment

The main objective of the department of Industries and Employment are to facilitate rapid industrialization of the state. The main thrust areas of the state are as follows:

- To boost financial, manufacturing and service sector.
- To attract mega projects for expansion in downstream projects.
- To facilitate the promotion and provide concession to industrial unit & societies of power loom viewers.
- To organize entrepreneurial development training to encourage self employment among youths.
- To provide margin money for establishment of self employment ventures of youth of SC & ST.
- To organize fairs and help micro and small enterprises to participate in national and international trade fairs.
- To organize events to showcase the strength of Madhya Pradesh for establishing industries.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 5,867.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved. The incurred actual expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 17766.66 lakhs which also includes Employment Services.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs.7656.87 lakhs for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved against which the anticipated expenditure reported is Rs. 9256.87.87 lakhs including Employment Services.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10:

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 10313.40 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Out of which Rs. 962.53 Lakh is proposed under TSP and, Rs. 801.37 Lakh is under SCSP. In which Rs. 4452.62 lakh included for large and medium industries; Rs. 5739.42 lakh is for small scale industries; and Rs. 121.36 lakh for employment services.

4.2 Proposed outlay for the annual plan 2009-10 under major schemes are as under:

Table 10.1.1

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme /Programme	Proposed outlay
1	Interest Subsidy	624.21
2	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	39.00
3	Margin money to sick units	0.01
4	State Investment Subsidy	856.45
5	Grant for Cluster Development	0.01
6	Rani Durgawati Swarajgar Yougana	1763.90
7	Industries investment Promotion Scheme	800.00
8	Project Report Post Reimbursement	32.10
9	Quality Certification cost Reimbursement	31.50
10	Training Programme	8.50
11	land Acquisition	200.00
12	Estt. of State Bank cell for SSI unit	5.28
13	Computerization on of 8 Employment officers	7.32
14	Infrastructure Development Fund	0.03
15	Land-Aquisition for Special Economic Zone.	600.00
16	Appreal Park in Special Economic Zone..	100.00
17	Electricity Bill Reimbursement Scheme	86.00
18	Stipend for training in Power Loom	0.95
19	M.P. Rojgar Nirman Board	0.10
20	Supply of Electricity to Power loom weavers	750.00
21	Revival of sick small scale industries	30.00
22	International, National and State level Publicity Scheme	160.00
23	Infrastructure Development	350.25
24	Computerization of all Employment Exchanges	70.94
25	Industrial Advisory Council	4.00
26	Development of Departmental On Line Services	46.75
27	Infra Structure Aid to CIPET	0.01
28	Job Fair	15.00
29	Career Counseling	28.00
30	State Level Reward Scheme For MSEs	3.00
31	Reimbursement of Work Contract Tax to Bharat-Oman Refineries Ltd.	3500.00
32	Destination MP Investment Drive	100.00
33	Administration system for DMIC Project	100.01

4.2 Strategy for Annual Plan 2009-10 :

- During annual plan 2009-10, State's priority will be to development works of SEZs at Indore. IT Park at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior are also scheduled to be operational during 11th plan period. To promote further expansion of employment oriented enterprises which are basically Micro Sector enterprises in the State. It is also proposed to establish Apparel Park at Indore and Jabalpur SEZ; Power loom parks at Burhanpur & Ujjain with an objective to strengthen textile sector in the State. Development works in Auto Clusters at Pithampur will also be completed.
- Prestigious projects of Automobile Testing Track near Indore and Bina Refinery will also become operational during the annual plan 2009-10.
- During the year 2009-10, thrust will be on development of Agri and food processing industries including herbal processing. Industry & service sectors will also have special focus on emerging areas like Information Technology, Biotechnology, and Bio-informatics etc. Scheduled implementation of mega projects such as Bharat-Oman Refineries Ltd. at Bina will be of prime concern in the year.
- The industry sector will require growth over 10% to achieve the 11th plan target of 8% GDP growth. Special efforts would be needed to achieve this goal.
- State is likely to attract additional investment of more than Rs. 50,000 crores in large & medium industries during 11th plan. around 70,000 new Micro/ Small Enterprises are targeted to be setup during this period. These units will provide employment opportunities to more than 2, 00,000 people approx. Under various employment schemes nearly 1, 50,000 persons are except to be benefited through micro sector service enterprises.

4.4 New Scheme:

- A dedicated freight corridor between Delhi and Mumbai – Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) has been conceptualized by the Central Government. In Madhya Pradesh, two industrial regions namely Ratlam-Nagda and Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow and two industrial areas of Neemuch-Nayagaon & Dhar-Mhow have been included in the DMIC with a vision to create strong economic base.

10.2 Handloom

Department of Rural Industries has been established in 1990 with the aim to promote handloom, power loom and small industrial co-operatives to provide employment to the people. The strategy for development in the handloom sector comprises expansion of handloom industry, training of weavers and non-weavers for skill up-gradation, improving the quality and design of handloom cloth, providing modernized handlooms and ensuring development of entrepreneurship in the weaver community.

Welfare schemes were also taken up to uplift the living standard of weavers. To increase the productivity the weavers need a congenial environment and suitable infrastructure. Considering the problems faced by weavers it is essential to take necessary steps to provide better workplace and security.

The present department has State level Head of the Department office along, 17 district offices, 03 Training centers at Maheshwar, Chanderi and Indore.

In order to support the Handloom Industry, Handloom cloth is being used in government departments. Supply of cloth for use in govt. departments.

Integrated handloom training programme, assistance to Cooperatives, SHG for margin money, strengthening managerial base, rehabilitation, and marketing activity are being taken up.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

- 2.1 The outlay approved for Handloom is Rs. 559.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08. An expenditure of Rs. 634.24 Lakh incurred during the financial year.
- 2.2 Physical target and achievement for the year 2007-08 are as follows –

Table 10.2.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target for 2007-08	Achievement 2007-08
1.	Integrated cluster development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1280	2425
2.	Deendayal Hathkaragha Prohsahan	Cluster/ society	32	33
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	25000	21511
4	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2300	2155
5	Cottage industries	Shad no.	200	191

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 606.45 Lakh is approved for Annual plan 2008-09. and anticipated expenditure is Rs.789.44 Lakh.
- 3.2 The physical target and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2008- 09 is as below:

Table 10.2.2

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target for 2008-09	Anticipated Achievement 2008-09
1.	Documentation and promotion	No. of programme/Cluster	09	9
2.	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2854	2854
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	25000	25000
4.	Cluster Development programme	No. of beneficiaries	1275	1275
5.	Deendayal Hathkaragha Prohsahan	Cluster/society	1	1

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 861.52 Lakh is proposed for Annual plan 2009-10 out of which Rs. 77.77 Lakh for TSP, and Rs. 64.75 Lakh is under SCSP.
- 4.2 The proposed physical target for selected schemes in Annual Plan 2009-10 is as below:

Table 10.2.3

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed Target for 2009-10
1.	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1229
2	Cottage industries	No. of beneficiaries	3218

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed Target for 2009-10
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	25314
4.	Instigated Cluster Development programme	No.of beneficiaries	845
5.	Special package for chindwada bunkar	No. of beneficiaries	900
6	Settlement of choked cash credit limit of PWCS	Cooperative society	314

4.3 The main schemes / programmes of the handlooms department are as under:

1. **Handloom Development Scheme:** Under this scheme assistance has been provided to primary weavers co-operative Societies/SHG's/Entrepreneurs and individual Handloom weavers in this scheme following financial assistance is included.
2. **Cottage Industries:** The objectives of this scheme, is to promote cottage industries through various financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies /SHG's.
3. **Weaver welfare package:** The Government of India is implementing a Weavers' Welfare Scheme with Health Package, Thrift Fund and New Insurance for handloom weavers.
4. **Documentation/ Promotion:** Promotion and documentation is necessary for continuous employment and increasing market demand for these products. Documentation is useful in Diagnostic study and preparation of projects for future. Grant will be made available for increasing popularity of handicrafts and handloom products, Documentation of development work, preparation of Design Dictionary, Publicity material - brochures, use of electronic media and documentation of best practices.
5. **Integrated Cluster development:** Under the Rural Industries Department to provide financial support for strengthen of clusters for input, design development back word and forward linkages for marketing training and various activities. In this scheme financial assistance for development of Infrastructural facilities viz road, drainage/sewage, drinking water, electric supply, educational and Health facilities.
6. **Special Project:** Grant is available as State share for getting grant from National and International funding agency against special projects for achieving specific objectives for the development of the Handicraft and Handloom sectors.

10.3 Khadi & Village Industries

M.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board had been established to promote village industries in the rural areas and to create new avenues of employment. Broadly main objectives of the Board are as under: -

- (i) To promote the growth of Khadi and village industries sector.
- (ii) To render assistance for the marketing of the Khadi & Village Industries production.
- (iii) To organize training for artisans
- (iv) To assist in the supply of improved implements and raw materials.

Khadi and Village Industries provide various facilities to the artisans/entrepreneurs for the development and promotion of village industries and to bring qualitative improvement in the traditional crafts and providing facilities as under:

- Subsidy to spinners
- Subsidy on khadi production
- Assistance to family oriented units.
- Marketing Assistance
- Assistance for Raw material

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 An outlay of for Rs. 930.88 lakh, was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08, while actual expenditure of Rs. 777.51 was reported by department.
- 2.2 The entire target fixed for annual plan 2007-08 is achieved during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 3.1 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 is Rs. 1045.85 lakh, while anticipated expenditure of Rs 1041.23 lakh reported by department.
- 3.2 Physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2008-09 under major activities is as given below: -

Table 10.3.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed target for (2008-09)	Actual achievement up to Nov.08
1.	Rebate on khadi production/subsidy to spinners	No. of persons	1,800	415
2.	Assistance for establishment of family oriented units	No. of units	2017	1188
3	Publicity /IEC	No.	50	11

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed target for (2008-09)	Actual achievement up to Nov.08
5.	Training of Artisans	No. of trainees	1600	255
5.	Marketing Assistance	No. of beneficiaries	300	200
6.	Vindhya Valley Special Project	No. of beneficiaries	900	0

Note : all target are expected to be achieved by the end of march 2009.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 931.61 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. out of which Rs. 157.56 lakh for TSP and Rs. 139.35 lakhs for SCSP.

4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical targets for Annual Plan 2009-10 under major activities is as given below: -

Table 10.3.2

S. No	Scheme	Proposed outlay 2009-10 (In lakh)	Unit	Proposed target for 2009-10
1	Rebate on khadi production/subsidy to spinners	17.00	No. of persons	1200
2	Assistance for establishment of family oriented units	357.16	No. of units	1430
3	Publicity /IEC	14.00	No.	50
4	Training of Artisans	33.00	No. of trainees	1245
5	Marketing Assistance	29.50	No. of beneficiaries	275
6	Vindhya Valley Special Project	75.00	No. of beneficiaries	1800

5.0 The main schemes of departments are:

- **Rebate on Khadi Cloth Products**

Rebate / Subsidy Scheme on production of Khadi Cloth started from year 87-88 to popularize the Khadi production in the State. Production Centers of khadi board as well as Institutions recognized by Commission are involved in khadi production State

government provides 10% production subsidy on the production of khadi produced by the board.

- **Spinning Subsidy**

Under the Scheme, 20 paise per gundi extra labour is being paid to spinners for spinning work to promote Khadi production.

- **Publicity and Advertisement**

To popularize the product of Khadi and Village Industries, Impressive advertisement under various schemes through different media will be taken up.

- **Technical Training to Board Staff**

Developmental/ short term timely trainings are being imparted to the Officers/ Staff of Board to improve their working capacity/ skill in the field of latest technical information at training institutes/ Public Academies / Industrial Development Centers.

- **Raw Material Assistance**

Khadi Board provides the assistance for purchasing the raw material to the artisans and production centers, so that, there is a regular increase in the production and regular employment is available to artisans.

- **Marketing Assistance**

For selling the products, produce by the rural beneficiaries/departmental centers of state,

- **Infrastructure Development Assistance**

Provisions under this scheme mostly utilized for infrastructure development of departmental production and marketing centers.

- **Integrated Cluster Development Program**

The main aim of this scheme is to develop in totality of important clusters of such live assets and to develop as tourism centers to attract tourists in coordination with various departments of the state as well as the Govt. of India.

- **Vindhya Valley project:**

Vindhya Valley project is being executed for the standardization, packaging and branding of rural industries products. The Rural Industries Department under its various schemes ensuring benefits to maximum number of people associated with the self-help groups.

10.4 Handicrafts

Handicrafts sector has played a significant & important role in our country's economy not only in providing employment to vast segment of crafts persons in rural & semi urban areas but also in terms of generating substantial foreign exchange for the country besides preserving our cultural heritage.

Handicrafts are mostly defined as **"Items made by hand, often with the use of simple tools and are generally artistic and/or traditional in nature.** They are also objects of utility and objects of decoration, which include Gift & souvenir articles, tableware, kitchenware, garden ware, toys, office-ware furniture and furnishings, accessories, decorative items, wall decor floor covering and carpet, interiors etc.

The development of craft activities and promotion of trade in crafts are also important for providing substantial employment opportunities and income particularly in the rural areas thereby alleviating poverty and stemming migration to cities. **Traditionally, crafts people are ideal vehicles for promoting ecological friendly economic growth.** Crafts have been contributing to fostering tourism and to increasing foreign exchange inflows for the producing countries.

In this era of trade liberalization, globalization of trade and increased economic relations worldwide, new markets are opening up, creating new opportunities as well as increased competition. With lifting of quantitative restrictions and trade barriers gradually falling craftpersons in developing countries may be able to take advantage of the increasing consumer awareness and demand for their products in the developed countries and thus promote their crafts as environment friendly and unique in character distinct for each indigenous culture.

The new competitive market environment, however, demands continuous interventions in the areas of product and market development of crafts to foster maintain and increase the self sufficiency of craftspeople. Also, as artisans and craft groups become more proficient in communication technologies, craft products can find a niche in the e-commerce sector in due course.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay approved for Annual plan 2007-08 is Rs. 770.00 lakh. Out of this actual expenditure of Rs. 727.83 lakhs was incurred.

2.2 Physical target and actual achievement for the annual plan are as bellow -

Table 10.4.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target 2007-08	Achievement 2007-08
1.	Development Scheme	No of Craftsmen/weavers	10400	13275
2.	Tools and work shed to craftsmen	No of Craftsmen/weavers	1545	289

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 833.08 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and anticipated expenditure is Rs.833.08 Lakh during the Financial Year.
- 3.2 Proposed physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2008-09 is as given below: -

Table 10.4.2

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09	Anticipated Achievement 2008-09
1.	Development Scheme	Craftsmen/weavers	6285	6285
2.	Tools and workshed to craftsmen	Tool subsidy	1212	1212
3.	Grant to HSNV	-	2000	2000
4.	Research and Development	Craft	01	01

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10:

- 4.1 An amount of Rs. 657.40 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual plan 2009-10. Out of which Rs. 98.98 lakhs for TSP and Rs. 82.40 lakhs for SCSP is proposed. .
- 4.2 Physical target under selected schemes for the year 2009-10 are as below:

Table 10.4.3

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target for 2009-10
1.	Development Scheme	Craftsmen/weavers	9047
2.	Tools and work shed to craftsmen	Tool subsidy	367
3	Integrated cluster development	No.	5
4	Promotion and documentation	Craftsmen/weavers	2
5.	SME/SHG/ Voluntary organization	Craft	10SME
6.	Grant to Languishing craft	Craft	02
7.	Craft Museum (Gohar Mahal)	Museum	01

Objectives:

To make handicrafts artisans and Handloom weavers - Prosperous, Empowered and Healthy:

- Pursuing a comprehensive cluster based and artisan centric intervention for integrated development of the sector.
- Enhance income generating employment opportunities to achieve higher standard of living of artisans individually and collectively in rural and urban craft/handloom clusters.
- Enhance production base through adoption of appropriate technologies and capacity building of artisans and stakeholders. Preservation of cultural heritage through research and documentation, region/craft specific strategies and protection of crafts facing extinction.
- Well-being and welfare of artisans/weavers.

Vision:

Save, nurture and promote nationally and internationally the unique heritage of inspired crafts and craftsmanship of the heartland of India, Madhya Pradesh.

Provide craftsperson's the tools, technology, infrastructure support and an enabled environment with which they can continue to practice their crafts with profit and dignity carrying forward their historical legacy and tradition

Mission:

Protect the interests of craftsperson's by ensuring that they stay tuned to the changing times, technology and tastes through upgrading skills, increasing awareness of market and best practices in other regions and adopting processes which enhance value addition, productivity and profitability in the practice of their crafts.

Ensure infrastructure, financial, raw material, designing and quality- control support to craftspersons, so that they continue to survive and grow.

Create an enabling environment where the traditional crafts help in sustaining livelihoods and alleviate poverty of ever increasing number of crafts persons, the focus at all times being on women and the backward and economically disadvantaged sections of the society.

To create a network which facilitates master craftsperson's to showcase and market their creations to art connoisseurs and persons appreciating traditional aesthetic appeal in utility items.

Document the history, traditions and practice of the crafts of the state with the objectives to save, nurture and promote the unique living heritage.

10.5 Sericulture

Sericulture activities has its own historical importance, it was well to common men since 126 B.C. further evidence is mythological literature e.g Ramayan , Mahabharat etc. Basically It is a gainful land use activity with agro-forestry base, which generate avenues of employment in rural areas. Its organizational set-up is industrial in nature, leading to the promotion of many subsidiary cottage and village industries, which provide supplementary employment in the rural areas during the lean agriculture period. The two activities under sericulture include forest base tasar cocoon production from Saja & Arjuna trees and agro-based mulberry cocoons production.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. and actual expenditure of Rs. 1517.08 Lakh was incurred .
- 2.2 The Physical target and achievement for Annual Plan 2007-08 under major activities is as given below: -

Table 10.5.1

S. No.	Scheme	Activity	Unit	Physical Target 2007-08	Achievement
1.	Tasar Sericulture Extn. and Development Programme	Cocoon Production	No. In lakh	200	255
		Employment	No. of families	9800	9903
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. and Development programme	Cocoon Production	In lakh kg.	4.98	3.90
		Employment	No. of families	8020	8568
		Mulberry plantation	In acre.	853	861
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	Eri plantation	In acre	637	1445
		Employment	No. of families.	637	1536

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3782.14 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and full amount likely to be spend during the year.
- 3.2 Proposed physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2008-09 are as under: -

Table 10.5.2

S. No.	Scheme	Activity	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09	Anticipated achievement
1.	Tsar Sericulture Extn and Development Programme	Cocoon Production	No. in lakh	627	627
		Employment	No. of families	28967	28927
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. and Development programme	Cocoon Production	In lakh kg.	7.19	7.19
		Employment	No. of families	8295	8295
		Mulberry plantation	In acre.	1478	1478
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	Eri plantation	In acre	575	575
		Employment	No. of families.	1150	1150

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 3238.78 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Out of which Rs. 614.70 Lakh for TSP, and Rs. 404.13 Lakh for SCSP is proposed .
- 4.2. Proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as under: -

Table 10.5.3

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay 2009-10 (In Lakh)	Unit	Physical Target 2009-10
1.	Tsar Sericulture Extn and Development Programme (Cocoon Production Employment)	706.31	No. in lakh	700
			No. of families	19000
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. And Development programme	1833.41	in lakh kg.	7.52
			No. of families	10000
			In acre.	900
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	63.63	In acre	400
			No. of families.	400

5.0 Special Projects

Special projects for the beneficiaries of Mulberry, Tasar and Eri culture have been proposed under the scheme to achieve the objective of Socio-Economic Development. These projects will be taken up in partnership with National and International agencies with DFID, UNDP and CSB etc. on the basis of sharing of resources.

10.6 Mineral Resources

Minerals play an important role in the industrial and economic development of the nation. In present economic scenario, Mineral Resources Department is moving ahead for promoting economic growth of the state with scientific development of mineral resources. Presently 23 major and minor minerals are being produced in the state.

Directorate of Geology and Mining, under Mineral Resources Department, Govt. of M.P. is engaged in two kinds of activities, which are given below: -

A. Mineral Exploration

There are four regional offices are been carryout the survey and exploration work in the field and also assess the mineral wealth including preparation of the technical reports.

B. Mineral Administration

The mineral administration involves grant of mineral concessions, revenue assessment, collection and prevention of illegal mining/transportation of minerals.

Forty reconnaissance permits have been granted to national and international companies over an area of 59599 sq.kms. in the state for diamond, base metals and other polymetallic minerals.

Companies have also reported 15 Kimberlite pipes in Chhatarpur and Panna districts; and occurrence of Gold, Lead, Copper, Zinc in Sidhi, Katni, & Shahdol district.

Three petroleum exploration licenses (PEL) were granted to explore the possibilities of presence of Coal Bed Methane, a source of non-conventional energy in Anoopur & Shahdol districts. Complies have struck 3.65 tcf of CBM in these areas and have applied for mining leases for the production of Coal Bed Methane .

Mining officers and other staff engaged in this task are posted in the districts. The diamond officer controls all activities of diamond exploitation in district Panna. Flying squads have been constituted in regional offices to curb the illegal mining and transportations of minerals.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An approved outlay for annual plan 2007-08 was Rs. 530 Lakh and Rs. 402.08 lakh actual expenditure incurred by the Deptt.

2.2 Financial outlay and expenditure detail of plan year 2007-2008 are as follows:

Table 10.6.1

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	Approved Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1	Survey & Mapping of Mineral Exploration	518.50	518.50	395.16
2	Other Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries (Training)	2.50	2.50	2.00

S. No.	Scheme	Approved Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Actual Expenditure
3	Information Technology (Computerization)	5.00	5.00	4.92
4	Construction of Office Building	4.00	4.00	00.00
	TOTAL	530.00	530.00	402.08

2.2 Physical achievement of plan year 2007-2008 and achievements are as follows:

Table 10.6.2

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Geological Survey & Mapping	Sq.Km.	12000	755.00
2	Drilling	Mtrs.	5000	1776.50
3	Sample Analysis	No. of radicals	5000	4842.00

3.0 **Review of Annual Plan 2008-09**

3.1 **Financial Review 2008-09 : -(Figure in lakh Rs.)**

Table 10.6.3

S. No.	Scheme	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	101-Survey & Mapping of Mineral Exploration	544.00	572.82
2	800-Other Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries (Training)	2.50	2.50
3	800-Information Technology (Computerisation)	5.00	5.00
4	800-Construction of Office Building	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL	556.50	585.32

3.2 **Physical Review 2008-09: -**

S. No.	Particular	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	Geological Survey & Mapping	Sq.Km.	12000	1114.62
2	Drilling	Mtrs.	5000	1778.25
3	Sample Analysis	No. of radicals	5000	4471

Remark: All planned physical and financial target are expected to achieve by the end of financial year 2008-09.

4.3 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.4 An outlay of Rs. 615.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

4.2 The scheme wise allocations are as given below: - (In Lakh Rs.)

Sr.No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for Annual Plan 2009-10
1.	Survey & Mapping of Mineral Exploration	611.50
2.	Other non ferrous mining and Metallurgical Industries	2.50
3	Construction of Office Building	1.00
	Total Rs.	615.00

4.3 Proposed Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2009-2010:

A. Under the scheme 'Geological Survey', following physical targets have been fixed for the Plan Year 2009-2010

1	Geological Survey and Mapping	12,000 sq. kms.
2	Drilling	5,000 mts
3	Chemical Analysis	5,000 radicals

B. Details under the scheme Geological Survey for the plan year 2009-2010 are as given below: -

- 1. Coal**
The investigation of coal will be continued during the year 2009-2010 in Shahdol and Anuppur district.
- 2. Limestone**
The Programme of delineating potential deposits of cement grade limestone will be continued in Amarpatan Tahsil of Satna district.
- 3. Dolomite**
The programme of delineating potential deposits of dolomite will be continued in Dewas to fulfill the demand of Iron & Steel and refractory industries.
- 4. Iron Ore**
Demarcation and prospecting of Laterite and Iron ore will be carried out in Sagar, Chhatarpur and Mandsaur districts.
- 5. District Wise Mineral Inventory**
The Mineral Inventory of a district provides the mineral resources available within the district and warrants scope for prospecting in details to evaluate and develop the mineral deposits. With this view, mineral inventory work in Jabalpur, Ratlam, Panna districts will be carried out in the year 2009-2010.

C. **Training:**

Officers and Staff of the Directorate will be sent in the plan year 2009-10 to participate in various training programmes organised by the Madhya Pradesh Academy of Administration,

Bhopal and various scientific organisations, such as Geological Survey of India (GSI), Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), National Geophysical and Research Institute (NGRI), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) etc..

D. Information Technology:

During the year 2009-10, Head Office at Bhopal and remaining Districts Offices will be equipped with computers.

E. Construction of Office Building:

Construction of office building for Head office at Bhopal is under process and necessary action is being taken by Public Works Department and work will start in the year 2009-2010.

F. Current Status of Minerals Produced in the State in the National Scenario

The State of Madhya Pradesh ranks first in the production of diamond, pyrophyllite, diaspore, copper ore, and slate, second in the production of calcite, clay, rock phosphate, and third in the production of limestone, manganese ore, laterite, and ochre. The State contributed 11.98% in the total mineral production (based on value, excluding oil and natural gas) of the country, during 2007-2008. The also state contributed 15.08% of the total coal production of the country during 2007-2008. State ranks second in cement production. The State earned Rs. 1125.39 crores as royalty from minerals during the year 2007-2008.

Annexure: STATE PLAN RELATED INFORMATION ON INDUSTRY SECTOR

An overview on industrial environment in the State

Government of Madhya Pradesh declared its industrial promotion policy 2004 and consequently amended in 2007 catering to the needs of small and medium enterprises. The main thrust of policy is to develop quality infrastructure and investigator's friendly atmosphere in the state. The State Government organized investors meet, national and international road shows etc. Madhya Pradesh has the potential to attract heavy investments largely due to its richness in minerals and natural resources.

It was evident in last couple of years that in Madhya Pradesh, Corporate groups have been showing their interests for series of investment in various sectors largely cement , power generation , Iron and steel , food processing , bio-fuel and jetropha plantation, real estate, SEZ, air strip , golf sources, aircraft, technical in titter, infrastructure, aluminum and alumina, petroleum refinery, power equipment manufacturing hub, Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor IT and ITES industries, IT SEZ and allied sectors like refractory, transformers, light and heavy engineering, non conventional energy, cotton and textiles, plastics waste processing ,stone industries etc.

During last four years, the investment in the large and medium sector reported was around Rs. 2133 crores, where as many projects are under various stages of implementation. The average investment per unit in micro & small sector during the year 2006-07 was Rs. 1.06 lakh. During the year 2007-08, previous year figure raised to Rs 1.61 lakh per unit. Therefore, it indicates that the growth in investment in micro & small sector during last one year was 1.5 times.

IEMs field in 2005-06 were 175 with proposed investments of Rs. 18782 crores as against 139 for Rs 8538 crores in the year 2004 -05 and 70 for Rs. 1616 crores in the year 2003-04. This shows positive emerging sign of change. However in the year 2006-07, 201 IEM field with proposed investments of Rs. 12530 crores; For the year 2007-08, 171 IEM field of Rs. 30385 crores was reported in the year 2007-08 where as during the current year 2008-09 i.e. from April 2008 to November 2008, around 253 IEMs with proposed investments of Rs 1686699 crores is reported.

State legislatures has passed "investments facilitation Act 2008" through which government is enable to create regulatory framework to give time bound clearance to the project proposal. State government has also took imitative to implement first public private partnerships (PPP) in the water supply scheme for Dewas industrial area. Similarly Pithampur Auto clusters was also developed under PPP mode.

State government has developed single window system by creating three different empowered committees. They are as:

- Apex level investments empowered committee is being headed by Hon'ble chief ministers. The committee approves customize package & clearance to the mega projects.
- State level investments empowered committee is being headed by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and industry where as the members are the Principal Secretary &

Secretaries of the various departments. This committee provides approval to the project holding investments above Rs. 10 crores and up to Rs 25 crores.

- District level investments empowered committee is being headed by district collectors & other departmental heads of the districts are the member of the committee .This committee provides approval to projects holding investments upto Rs. 10 crores.

For simplification of procedures & rules, a common application forms is being devised & self certification as well as time bound approvals are given to the projects.

The state government is pro active for facilitation and promotion of investments in the state. During the last two years, a series of investment summit was organized. In this series, in the month of October 2007 one summit was organized in Indore city where the state has received encouraging responses from the investors, who have signed the MoU for setting up 148 projects in various sectors envisaging investments of Rs. 1,93,562.35 crores .

The Madhya Pradesh government is also periodically reviewing the status of MoU signed and have been interacting regularly with those prospective investors on the proactive basis to build business environment in the state. However, the state government is also aware that the land, water, power and connectivity are the key factors for economic development. In this regard, the State is building up land banks in each district. The industries dependent on feeders are getting continuous 24 hours supply. In last five year, nearly 2900 MW power have been added up & about 40000 Kms of roads have been either rebuild or newly constructed.

State slipped to 4th position in terms of cement production in the country, where as it stood third in the year 2007. One of the critical factors for the down trend is perhaps due to world economic recession.

Keeping in view the historical growth rate and potential of free economy, an average growth rate of 7.6 percent have been targeted for the Madhya Pradesh. For this, state would require industry sector to grow a pace higher than 7.6 percent.

CHAPTER – XI

Transport

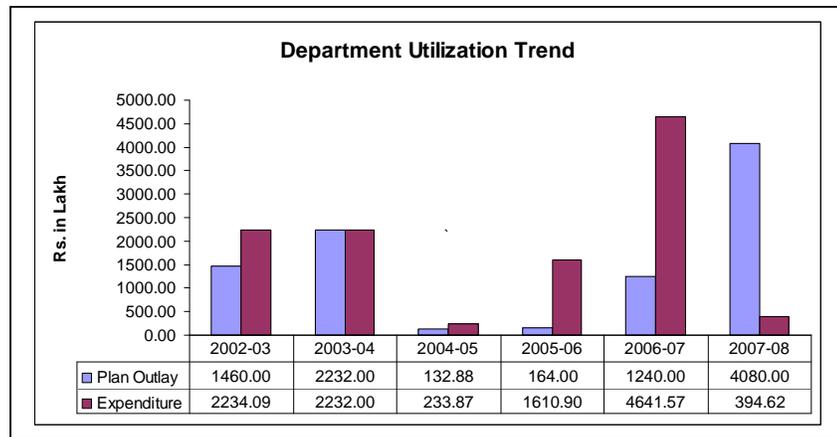
11.1 Civil Aviation

1.1. The primary objectives of the Aviation Department of the Govt. of M.P. is to provide for the air travel requirements for the VIPs of the state, development of the airstrips in the state and to make arrangements for the flying training.

1.2. Presently the state fleet comprises of a Bell-430 & Bell 407; Helicopter and B-200 Aircraft. The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd. has two bases at Bhopal and Indore.

1.3. Out of 50 districts, 25 have airstrips to cater to the air travel requirements in the state; while some districts have two airstrips. The airstrips are in disuse in a few of the districts.

The state has five Aerodromes maintained by the Airports Authority of India. In the North these aerodromes are connected with Delhi and in the West, aerodromes are connected with Mumbai. However, the Eastern and the Southern parts of the country have not been provided with direct air connectivity by the public sector undertakings Indian Airlines/ Alliance Air.

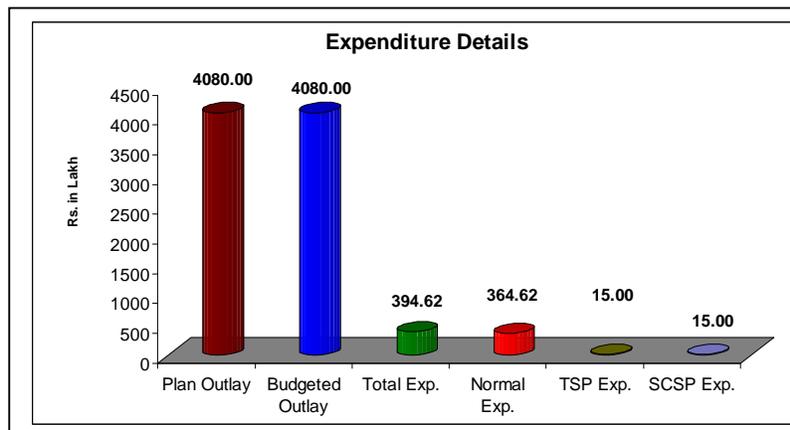


1.4. Keeping in view, the industrial and tourism requirements of the state, Pithampur at Indore; Malanpur at Gwalior; Mandipdeep at Bhopal, and Maneri at Jabalpur industrial towns aer served by these aerodromes. These airports are capable of fullfilling air travel needs. Similarly Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Pachmari have airports nearby.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 4080.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved and the expenditure reported by the dept. is Rs. 394.62 lakh.

2.2. Under the physical progress, department has reported that during the year



one helicopter was purchased where as out of four, three air strips were constructed.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1820.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved. The anticipated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 1820.00 lakh i.e. 100% anticipated utilization.

3.2. During the year, Rs. 70 lakh have been reported by the department to utilize under new scheme. The scheme wise physical progress is highlighted below:

Major Head/Sub Head/Scheme	Physical Target						Anticipated Achievement			
	Item/Activity	Unit	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
Purchase of Helicopter	Purchase	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhopal Airport	Const.	No	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Construction of Air Strips	Const.	No	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7
Training of Air Hostes and Flight Trg scholarship	Training	No	0	15	15	30	0	15	15	30

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The financial break up is given in the below table:

Schemes	SS/DS	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Purchase of Aeroplane/Helicopter	SS	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Bhopal Air-Port	SS	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00
Construction of Air Strips	SS	200.00	149.62	50.00	0.38
Air Hostess & Flight Trg.Scholarship	SS	90.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Total		700.00	589.62	80.00	30.38

4.2. Physical Targets are given below:

S.No.	Major Head/Sub Head/Scheme Name	Item/Activity	Unit	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
1	Purchase of Helicopter	Purchase	No	1	-	-	1
2	Bhopal Airport	Const.	No	1	0	0	1
3	Construction of Air Strips	Const.	No	8	0	0	8
4	Training of Air Hostes and Flight Trg scholarship	Training	No	0	30	30	60
5	Training of Air Hostes and Flight Trg scholarship For OBC	Training	No	30	0	0	30

11.2 Roads and Bridges (Public Works Department)

Madhya Pradesh is the State situated in the heart of India surrounded by five states with a geographical spread of 308 thousand sq. kms. The MP Public Works Department maintains road aggregating 73314 KM. in length. The average road density per hundred Sq. Km (area) works out to 21.85 as against the all India average of 74.90. Major parts of the North-South and East-West traffic crisscross in the state and is being carried both by the National Highways passing through the state and some important State Highways; most notable among them being the Indore-Edlabad section of SH 27.

Being at the centre and providing the integrating central web of networked roads, MP has created a robust road infrastructure to provide the vital linking connectors and to ensure all-round development of state's economy. A robust and well-managed road network plays a pivotal role in a strategically planned economic development, provides economic linkages to the local and rural economy and results in faster movement of the state's produce thus accelerating growth. Public Works department constructs and maintains the road and bridges and also constructs Government buildings for the other departments of the state from the funds made available by the respective departments.

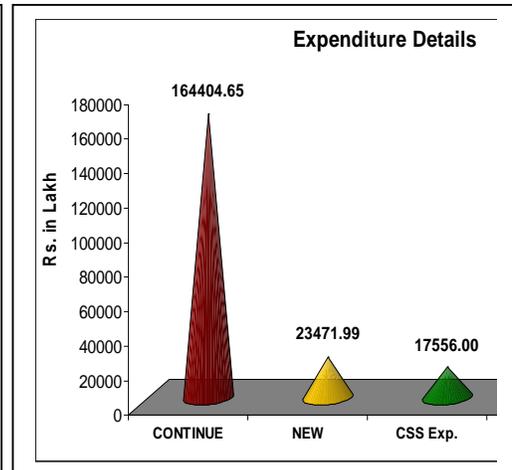
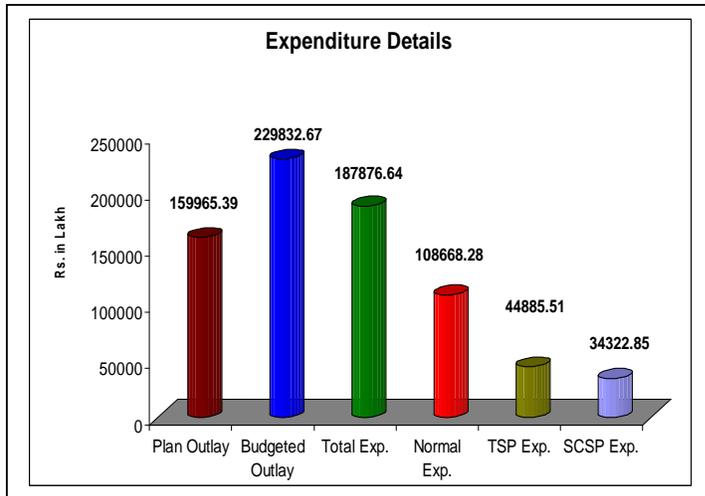
Government of M.P. accorded a very high priority for Road Construction. To improve the functioning and carry out the works in a project mode, a new Company/Corporation namely, M.P. Road Development Corporation was created in July, 2004.

11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

The approved outlay for PWD is Rs. 9419.35 Crores for the 11th five year plan. The physical targets include construction of 180 major bridges; 5 ROB, construction and upgradation of roads 21587 Km in length.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 159965.39 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved from planning commission, against which, Rs. 228332.67 lakh was budgeted from finance dept. The department has reported expenditure of Rs. 187876.64 lakh during 2007-08.



2.2. Total construction of 55 major bridges/medium bridges and 1 railway over bridges and construction/upgradation of road length of 2855 Kms. of different category were targeted. Out of which 32 major bridges/medium bridges and 1 railway over bridge was constructed. Total road length of 2531 Kms of different categories was constructed / upgraded.Road upgradation of anti decoity roads of 8 KM planned was not undertaken.Scheme wise details of progress is given below:

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 165000.00 lakh has been approved for the current annual plan 2008-09. The department has reported Rs. 165330.00 lakh as anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2009.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 182729.17 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Out of which, Rs. 131005.33 lakh is proposed under normal plan; Rs. 29779.10 lakh is proposed under TSP and Rs. 21944.74 lakh is under SCSP.

4.2 Details of proposed outlay and targets under major schemes are given below:

Table 11.2.1

Name of the major Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Proposed targets	Proposed Outlays(Rs. in Lakh)
District and Other Roads	Road Construction/Upgradation	K.M.	500	33059.67
Basic Minimum Services (Road)	Road Construction/Upgradation	K.M.	650	26325.00
Construction of Major/Medium Bridges	Major/Medium Bridges	Nos.	25	5600.00
Construction of Railway Over/Under Bridges	ROB	Nos.	3	2640.00
Inter State Road of economic importance (E&I)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	50	2100.00
Central Road Fund (CRF)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	600	21642.00
Development of Road Infrastructure (12 th Finance Commission – TFC)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	100	5200.00
Asian Development Bank Project 2'nd Loan	Road Upgradation	K.M.	650	59955.00

CHAPTER - XII

Scientific Services and Environment

12.1 Science and Technology

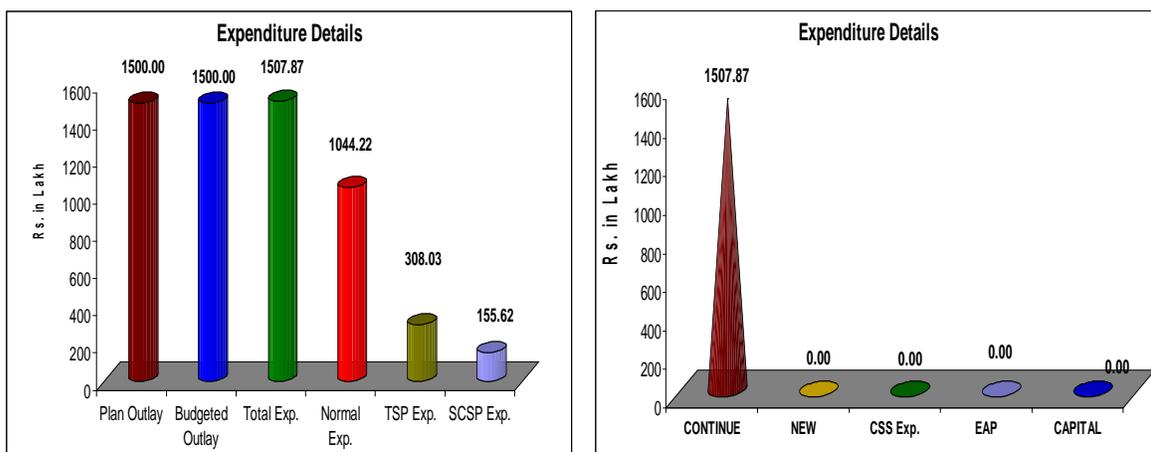
The State Government has set-up the M.P. Council of Science and Technology in the year June 1981 as an autonomous society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1973 for creating suitable infrastructure for the spread of Science and Technology in the State. It has been reorganized in 24th August 2006 with 61 members on its governing board.

The main objectives of the Council are to identify areas where Science and Technology inputs are required for development in various sectors, with special reference to SCs/STs and weaker section, to contribute towards development of science and technology capabilities in the state and to take all such steps which will promote modernization in the State. The Council is also authorized to initiate and assist in the development of laboratories which would promote development of the State and popularize science in the State.

During last five year, the Council had supported different universities, colleges, scientific institutions and NGO's for their research and development work. Around 102 seminars / symposia / workshop were also organized in the state by the Council. Six talented scientists of M.P. were awarded with Young Scientist's Scholarship. A Village-wise integrated database was created for all districts of Madhya Pradesh containing land cover, ground water, agriculture, forest etc. Various projects related to survey, monitoring and management of natural resources were undertaken.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 The council has received approved outlay for the year was Rs. 1500.00 lakh. Against this total expenditure reported by the council was Rs. 1507.87 lakh. Financial expenditure break up for the year is presented in the following chart:-



2.2 During the year, council has outperformed in terms of physical target achievement. All the targets during the year has achieved successfully. Council has positively progressed in implementing and/or running the important schemes through activities

like popularization of science, research and development activities, remote sensing application centre, information technology, manpower development and training in library science, application of science and technology for poverty alleviation and improvement of quality of life, national resources information system.

2.3 However, seven projects and 27 programmes were supported for the year 2007-08. Travel support was provided to 33 candidates for presentation of research papers in foreign countries. Two Awards have been declared namely All India Young Scientist Award and (ii) Madhya Pradesh Young Scientist Award. The award money has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for MPYSA and Rs. 15,000 for All India YSA.

2.4 Land cover mapping of M.P. on 1:50000 scale-70 sheets has been completed. A Quiz competition has been conducted in 145 schools of 28 districts in the state in which 82,000 students had participated. A special chartered train name Vigyan Manthan was taken to Pune, Bangalore and Kanyakumari from 28th January, 2008 to 6th February, 2008 comprising of more than 1000 students, 112 teachers and 50 scientists from all districts of the State.

2.5 Under the programme of National Science Day's fortnight several hundred awareness programmes have been organized in the Schools, Colleges, Universities, R&D Institutions, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Villages, Voluntary organizations and for creating awareness among people about science and water pollution etc. organise the programme across river banks where festival are celebrated from time to time throughout all the district of Madhya Pradesh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 All the ongoing programmes have being continued in the annual plan 2008-09. The new schemes introduced during the year are Centre of Excellence for Biotechnology, Mission Excellence of Human Resources, Documentation and Scientific Validation of Traditional Knowledge, Establishment of Technology Business Incubator, Transcription and Rural Traditional Knowledge and Documentation of Inventions and Establishment of an Observatory and Planetarium at Ujjain (Dongla).

3.2 Overall, an outlay of Rs. 2075.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved. Out of which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2075.00 lakh is expected by the department. Dept. has reported that Rs. 915 lakh has been utilized under capital content, Rs. 250 lakh under voluntary organ. head where as Rs. 393 lakh is under women component. Rs. 500 lakh is utilized in new schemes of 2008-09. Department has reported Rs. 748.22 lakh has been utilized by end of 30th November 2008.

3.3 Regular activities, training programmes for under graduate and post graduate students are being regularly organized. For Quality Testing of Water, Food Products and Tissue culture training in the area of Herbal Drug Testing, Microbiology and Molecular Biology were done under the programme of Centre of Excellence in Biotechnology Six Laboratories were set up last year and continue functioning in the Council, besides supporting several nodes in existing institutions. Work on Quality Assurance System of Water, Soil, Food and Herbal Drug in the State becomes regular

feature. Research and Development for promotion of organic cultivation has come important intervention in the council.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 Council has received the plan outlay of Rs. 1715.00 lakh, out of which 1297.38 is allocated in normal plan; Rs. 227.89 Lakh is in TSP and Rs. 189.73 Lakh is allocated under SC Sub-Plan for annual plan 2009-10. Schemewise proposed outlay is highlighted below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	SS/DS	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Research & Development Activities	SS	200.00	148.00	25.00	27.00
Application of S & T for Alleviation & Improvement Quality of life	SS	100.00	20.00	50.00	30.00
Popularisation of Science	SS	125.00	65.00	30.00	30.00
Remote Sensing	SS	350.00	260.00	30.00	60.00
Estt. of Patent & IPR centre	SS	5.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Bio Technology Application centre	SS	190.00	150.00	30.00	10.00
Direction and Administration	SS	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
Mission Excellence of M.P.Human Resources	SS	90.00	32.00	38.00	20.00
Documentation and Scientific Validation of Traditional Knowledge	SS	50.00	16.38	20.89	12.73
Construction Work	SS	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
Est. of Technology Business Incubator	SS	5.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Estt. of Planetarium ,Observatory & Science Park,Ujjain	SS	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1715.00	1297.38	227.89	189.73

4.2 Proposed physical targets under major schemes for the annual plan 2009-10 is as follows:

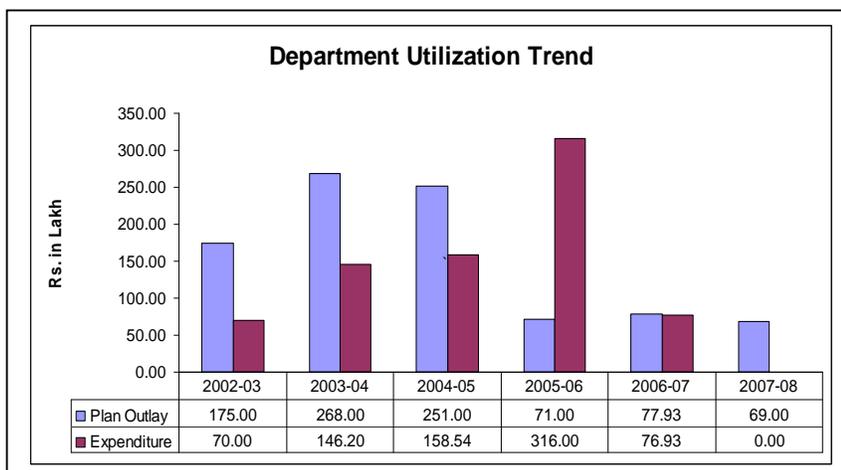
Sno.	Activities	Activities	Unit	Targets
1	Application of S&T for alleviation and improvement of quality of life	Training, seminar, survey	No. of programme	95
2	Research and development	- Research projects - Seminar/workshop - Fellowship for trg. - M.P. young scientists congress	No. of projects No. of prog No. of scientist No. of participants	20 05 10 200
3	Biotechnology application centre	- Tissue culture training - Awareness workshop - Workshop/training - Molecular biology trg. for research - Research and dev. projects	No. of trg. Beneficiaries No. of trainees No. of trainees No. of projects	80 90 33 33 25

12.2 M.P. Pollution Control Board

M.P. Pollution control Board is a statutory body constituted under central Act in 1974. Presently it is implementing 3 major heads and **water** (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 and cess Act 1977, **Air** (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 and **Environmental** protection Act 1986, Certain rules on hazardous waste, manufacture, storage, import and handling of hazardous chemicals, Bio medical waste (management and handling) rules, 1998, recyclable plastics (manufacture & use) Rules, 1999, municipal solid waste (management and handling) Rules, 2000, Batteries (management and handling) Rules 2001 are being implemented.

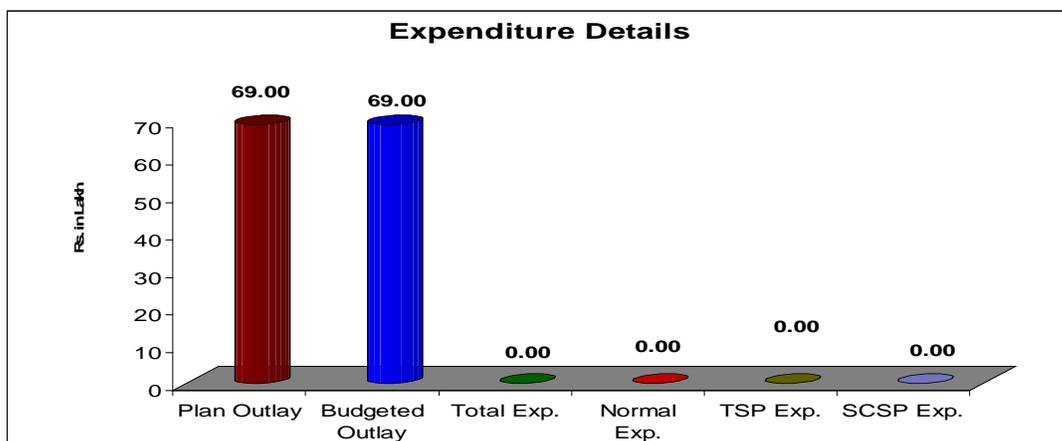
The prime objective of the Board is to keep constant vigil on the environment of the state and maintain the pristine quality of air

and water for the effective and timely implementation of environmental laws and necessary policies as laid by state & Central Government. Board also organizes awareness activities on various environmental related issues for smooth co-ordination from other agencies. Board has also established a Research Center at Bhopal supported by sophisticated equipments to carry out constant research in the field of environment. Board also has Regional laboratories at each Regional offices.



2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1.** The plan outlay of Rs. 69.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved against which no expenditure was reported by the department. Department reported that finance department has not released the total amount which was approved by the Planning commission initially.



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved against which anticipated expenditure reported was Rs. 64.00 lakh i.e. 100%. During the year, Pollution Control Board completed all its physical targets related to schemes - research & development; strengthening of Organisation; annual awards; environmental upgradation through Public Relations; zoning atlas project and national river conservation plan

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. The following physical targets has been set for the plan year 2009-10

- Research & Development
- Strengthening of Organisation
- Annual awards
- Environmental up gradation through Public Relations

4.2. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakh has been allocated for Annual Plan 2009-10. Out of which, 100 % is propose to be allocated in normal plan. Scheme wise information is highlighted below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	Proposed outlay
Research & Development	176.00
Annual Award	4.00
Strengthening of organization	20.00
Common Treatment	200.00
Total	400.00

12.3 Disaster Management Institute

The State of Madhya Pradesh is prone to various disasters of recurring nature. These disasters result in loss of life and property, both the public and private. These also disrupt economic activity causing immense misery and hardship to the affected population. It is felt that, much of this loss is avoidable and can be mitigated. This is the high time to manage the disasters those may occur in one or more parts of the State. For effective management of these disasters the present need is to evolve a strategy for reducing their impact, and for giving assistance to the affected population. A well-prepared action plan can save many lives and loss of property at the time of occurrence of a disaster. At the time of disaster entire administrative machinery and the community's cooperation to be geared up to execute well laid action plan.

Government of Madhya Pradesh is the first state of the country to issue the "State Policy on Mitigation and Management of Disaster" in June 2002. As stated in the Policy, State is prone to earthquake, floods, drought, fire, chemical and industrial accidents, fire, hailstorms, accidents, and epidemics. Each disaster has a different character and therefore requires a different plan of action for its prevention and mitigation. The management plan, similarly, calls for an disaster specific preparedness, response and recovery plan, though there may be some commonalities.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has recognised the importance of disaster preparedness for preventing and reducing their adverse impact on the human population after the experience of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. It established the **Disaster Management Institute (DMI)**, in 1987 to provide emergency preparedness in the State. The Institute is being provided plan-support by the State Government since 1990. The main objectives of the Institute are as follows:

- ❖ Conduct training & public awareness programmes on disaster management & related subject and run postgraduate diploma & degree courses on disaster management and industrial safety;
- ❖ Carry out research oriented studies on the disaster management and collect and disseminate information related to hazards and disasters;
- ❖ Offer consultancy services to industries and others.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The Institute has been provided budgetary support of Rs. 100.00 lakh during financial year 2007-08. The department has also reported 100% utilization of budget. Approx. Rs. 37 Lakh has been spent through new scheme. Details are mentioned below under following heads:

Table 12.3.1

S. No.	Head	Rs. in Lakh
1	Training Course/Seminars/Conferences on Disaster Management	3.00
2	Awareness Programmes on Disaster Management	3.00
3	D.M.I. Establishment	55.00
4	Library and Documentation Centre	2.00
5	Strengthening and Up-gradation	37.00
Total		100.00

2.2. Against the physical target for organizing 35 training programmes and 10 awareness programmes during financial year 2007-08, the Institute has conducted all his planned targets. The Institute has also provided consultancy and advisory services to the Industries and Government agencies on issues related to industrial safety and natural disaster management.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. The State Government directed to intensify capacity building interventions both in the Government sector as well as for community and industry for the prevention and preparedness for reducing the losses from natural and industrial disasters. Therefore, there is positive increase in the the outlay.

3.2. An outlay for Rs.145.00 lakh has been approved. The anticipated expenditure for the financial year 2008-09 is Rs. 145.00 lakh. The scheme wise anticipated expenditure is given below:

Table 12.3.2

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Head	Anticipated Expenditure
1	Training Course/Seminars/Conferences on Disaster Management	7.00
2	Awareness Programmes on Disaster Management	4.00
3	D.M.I. Establishment	58.00
4	Library and Documentation Centre	3.00
5	Strengthening and Up-gradation	73.00
Total		145.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh is proposed. The schemewise proposed outlay for annual plan 2009-10 is as given below:

Table 12.3.3

(Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	SS/DS	Total Outlay
Training Cources/Seminars/Conferences/Disaster Mgmt.	SS	20.00
Awareness Programme on Disaster Management	SS	5.00
Library & Documentation Control	SS	3.00
D.M.I. Establishment	SS	75.00
Strengthening & Up-gradation(New)	SS	17.00
Total		120.00

5.0 The physical targets are to organize 35 training programmes and 10 awareness programmes during financial year 2009-10.

12.4 Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation

In last two decades, considerable consciousness towards the environment has increased, largely on account of the realization of the damage caused to environment by various human actions. Madhya Pradesh is one of the few states in the country which recognized the imperative need for environmental conservation and management quite early. A separate Department of Environment was created in 1973, with the aim to identify various problems and to co-ordinate developmental activities in such a manner that the ecological balance is restored and maintained.

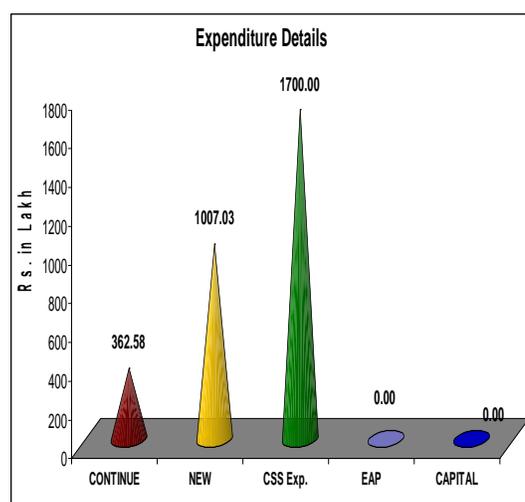
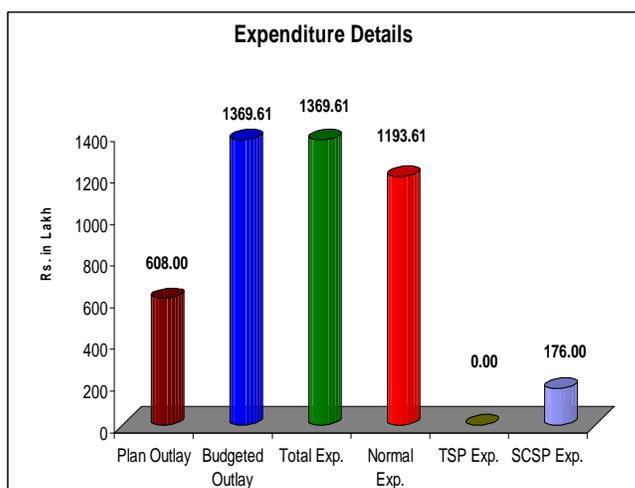
The Environmental Planning & Coordination Organization (EPCO) was established by the Housing and Environmental Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1981. Over the years, EPCO has steadily grown to become the states premier organization for environment related matters. EPCO is a think-tank for environmental matters and is also project oriented.

Aims of Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO):

- To create public awareness with regard to environment in the State and to assist and advice the Government of M.P. in the formulation and implementation of environmental policies in the State.
- To identify major environmental problems and assist in solving these through research studies and to organize educational and training programmes for professionals, managers, administrators and people in genera. Also to coordinate the activities of Government and Semi-Government agencies in these efforts.

2.0 Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The plan outlay for 2007-08 was Rs. 608.00 lakh. Latter on, finance department had increased the budget outlay of Rs. 1369.61 Lakh. The expenditure during the annual plan reported by the department was Rs. 1369.61 Lakh.



2.2. Following table shows the physical targets and achievements for the Annual Plan 2007-08:

Table 12.4.1

Sno.	Major Schemes	Item/activity	Unit	Physical	
				Target	Achiv
1	Environment training, research & education	Research and training	No. of trgs.	25	64
2	Conservation of urban water supply bodies	Upgradation/DPR projects	Nos.	3	4
3	Indra Gandhi fellowship	Projects	Nos.	1	0
4	National lake conservation plan	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of lakes	3 partial	3 partial
5	National river conservation plan	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of city	2 partial	2 partial

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1263.93 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 961.68 lakh. Sum of Rs. 37.74 lakh of two schemes is included in the anticipated expenditure. The following table shows the physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2008-09

Table 12.4.2

Sno.	Major Schemes	Item/activity	Unit	Physical	
				Target	Anticipated achievement
1	Environment training, research & education	Research and training	No. of trgs.	25	25
2	Conservation of urban water supply bodies	Upgradation/DPR projects	Nos.	3	3
3	Indra Gandhi fellowship	Projects	Nos.	1	1
4	Conservation of lake (sagar, shivpuri and rani talab)	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of lakes	3 partial	3 partial
5	National river conservation plan	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of city	2 partial	2 partial
6	SEIAA and SEAC – new scheme	Authority meetings	Nos.	-	8 SEIAA and 20 SEAC
7.	CDM – new scheme	Trainings/Workshops	Nos.	-	5
Total					

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 1078.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The Schemewise proposed outlays are as given below:

Table 12.4.3

(Rs in lakh)

Major Heads/Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total Outlay	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Environmental, Training, Education & Research	SS		187.50	187.50	0.00	0.00
Conservation of Urban waterBodies	SS		47.70	47.70	0.00	0.00
Indira Gandhi Fellowship for Environmental Improvement & Management	SS		2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00
Conservation of Lake (Sagar Shivpuri & Rani Talab Rewa)	SS	CSS	37.15	37.15	0.00	0.00
National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	SS	CSS	53.01	53.01	0.00	0.00
SEIAA & SEAC	SS		37.44	37.44	0.00	0.00
CDM	SS		25.07	25.07	0.00	0.00
Traing programme for ST	SS		25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
Total			415.12	390.12	25.00	0.00

4.2. Based on the total proposed outlay, the physical targets proposed for the Annual plan 2009-10

Table 12.4.4

Sno.	Major Schemes	Item/activity	Unit	Physical Targets
1	Environment training, research & education	Research and training	No. of trgs.	25
2	Conservation of urban water supply bodies	Upgradation/DPR projects	Nos.	3
3	Indra Gandhi fellowship	Projects	Nos.	1
4	Conservation of lake (sagar, shivpuri and rani talab)	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of lakes	2 complete
5	National river conservation plan	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of city	2 complete
6	SEIAA and SEAC	Authority meetings	Nos.	24
7.	CDM	Trainings/Workshops	Nos.	5
8.	Training prog. For beneficiaries of ST and other traditional dwellers – new scheme	Traning prog.	Nos.	6

4.3. Following are the main schemes to be undertaken in the Annual Plan 2009-10:

Environmental Research Training and Education:

The main objective of this scheme is to study various environmental problems of the state and suggest suitable corrective measure. In addition to these studies a comprehensive document on the environmental status of the state is also prepared and produced.

Environmental Conservation of Water Bodies: The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has always accorded high priority for the conservation of lakes and water bodies. In the Environmental policy of the state a special mention has been made for the Conservation of Water Bodies and Ground water recharge.

During the Annual Plan 2009-10 similar environmental conservation activities and environmental projects work proposed to be undertaken. Every year at least one water bodies environmental conservation programme and other water bodies environmental project report are proposed to be prepared.

Indira Gandhi Fellowship for Environmental Management:

The only fellowship of its kind in the country instituted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Indira Gandhi fellowship for Environmental Conservation was instituted in the year 1985 and is awarded annually to research scholars and scientists who intend to study on environmental problems and offer suitable corrective suggestions.

Conservation of Lakes (Sagar Lake, Shivpuri Lakes and Rani talab):

Under National Lake Conversation Plan (NLCP) scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt. of India for the conservation and up gradation to be under taken for Sagar Lake, Shivpuri Lakes.

Conservation of River (Behar River Rewa, Narmada River Hoshangabad):

Under National River Conversation Plan (NLCP) scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt. of India for the conservation and upgradation to be under taken for Behar River, Rewa and Narmada River Hoshangabad.

CDM:

The climate change cell intends to establish a mechanism that facilitates management of long term climate risks and uncertainties as an integral part of state development planning. The cell will facilitate strengthening the capacity of the professionals, practitioners, policy makers to reduce unacceptable risks and improve preparedness for climate change impacts. The proposed specific objectives of the climate change cell are:

Objectives:

- ❖ Building the capacity of the state government to coordinate and mainstream climate change issues in development activities.
- ❖ Establishing a convergence based approach to climate change
- ❖ Strengthen existing knowledge and information accessibility on impact prediction and adaption to climate change
- ❖ Awareness raising, advocacy and coordination to promote adaption to climate change and risk reduction in development activities
- ❖ Facilitating carbon trading in mp with bilateral/multilateral support

Roles and Functions:

- ❖ Provide services to ensure environmental sustainability – MDG
- ❖ Development goal 7 through facilitating, identification and implementation of development projects. The broader user community shall access these results in planning their sectoral level planning

- ❖ Awareness raising
- ❖ Information and knowledge management
- ❖ Capacity building and partnership building with agencies across the sectors and facilitating horizontal and vertical coordination for mainstreaming climate change.
- ❖ Documentation of good practices in risk management and adapting to climate change to promote replication

5.0. New Scheme for the Annual Plan 2009-10:

Training programme for beneficiaries of schedule tribes and other traditional dwellers (recognition of forest rights) act 2006

EPCO, in collaboration with expert agency in the state like IIFM, National law institute of university and state forest research institute etc. would organize series of master trainers training programme for field functionaries associated directly or indirectly with the management of forest resources. The trainings will also focus on issues of forest resource management.

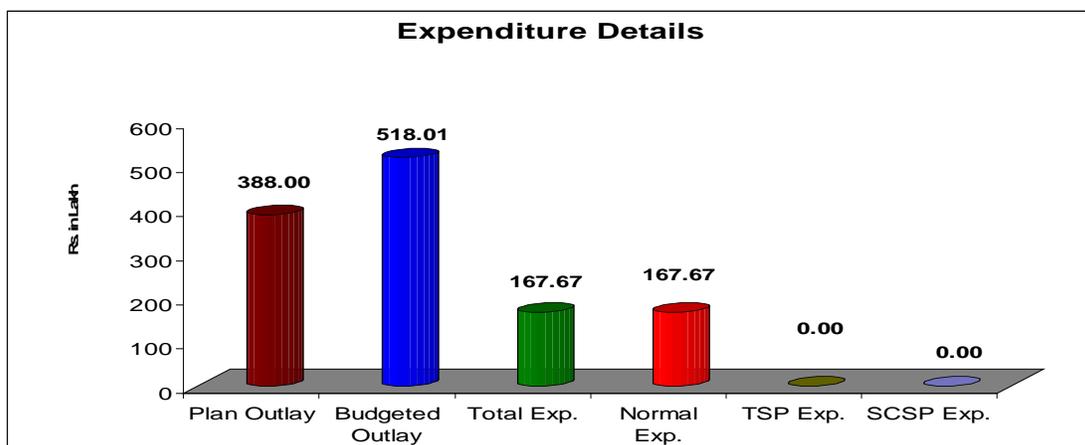
12.5 Biodiversity and Biotechnology

The State Government has recently constituted separate Department for Biodiversity and Biotechnology with the intention to focus attention on sustainable use of the State's rich and diverse bio-resources and promote the use of application in biotechnology for deriving benefits in a wide range of sectors such as forestry, environment, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, human health etc.

The State Government has constituted M.P. State Bio-diversity Board and M.P. Bio-Technology Council. The first is established under Central Act-2002 and the second M.P Societies Registration Act-1973 respectively. The activities of Bio Technology Council have started in last year.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 388.00 Lakh is approved for the year 2007-08 and department has reported Rs. 167.67 Lakh as total expenditure.



3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. During the year, State Bio-diversity Board has prepared the documentation of Flora and Fauna in various eco-regions of the State. On the basis of these, conservation and development activities shall be taken up for various threatened species. Bio-diversity conservation committees have also been constituted at the level of local bodies.

3.2. During the year, publicity, workshops, conferences were organized. Works on Bio-diversity parks in the 5 cities of the state is under progress. Establishment of Bio-Technology park and incubation centre, Institute of Life Sciences & Technology is under progress. Research Projects related to Biodiversity and Biotechnology is also under progress.

3.3. An outlay of Rs. 407.40 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved. The department has reported Rs. 407.40 Lakh as anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2009.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 348.00 lakh for the annual plan 2009-10 is proposed. During the year, department is proposed to work further on establishment of Institute of Life Sciences; assistance for establishment and development of biotechnology units; assistance for projects related to biodiversity and biotechnology; expenditure pertaining to Biotechnology Council, and expenditure pertaining to Biodiversity Board. The schemewise proposed outlay is as below:

Table 12.5.1

(Rs. in lakhs)

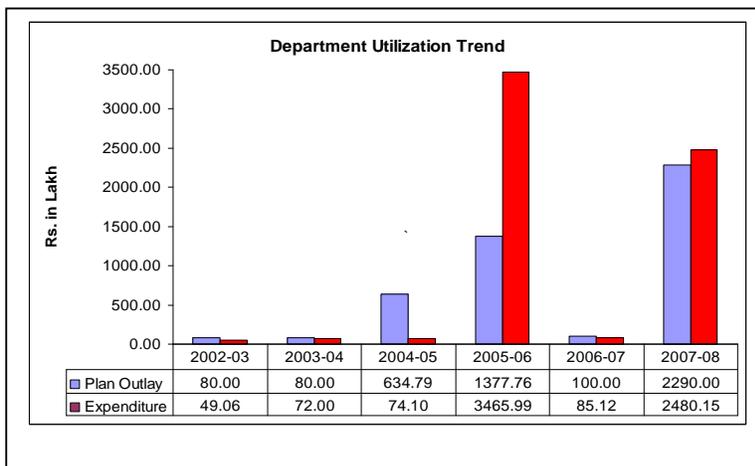
Schemes	SS/DS	Total
1. Establishment of Institute of Life Science	ss	15.00
2. Assistance for Establishment & Development of Biotechnology Units	ss	0.01
3. Assistance for Projects related to Biodiversity & Biotechnology	ss	50.40
4. Expenditure pertaining to Biotechnology	ss	100.30
5. Expenditure pertaining to Biodiversity Board	ss	182.29
Total		348.00

Important Interventions:

- ❖ Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the levels of all local bodies including urban bodies to undertake various programmes of Bio-diversity conservation ;
- ❖ Technical Support Groups (TSGs) in all districts to provide effective direction to the BMCs;
- ❖ Enactment of special rule viz. M.P. Biodiversity rules;
- ❖ Formulation of specific Biotechnology Policy;
- ❖ Constitution of district level co-ordination committees for Biotechnology intervention;

12.6 Information Technology

In the people centric approach to development, the State Government believes that information technology initiatives should focus on creating an environment for dissemination of information to every citizen, pertaining to his own welfare needs and opportunities for individual and social development and for effective delivery of citizen services. Envisaging the creation of a society with global opportunities Madhya Pradesh government developed its IT policy way back in 1999. The policy ushered the state into the 21st century.



The broad vision of the State in the Information Technology sector is summarised as follows:

- Improve the life of the common man leveraging the strengths of e-Governance.
- Attracting investment in the sector so that the educated youth is able to contribute to the development of the State.
- Create a pool of highly skilled professionals who are at par with the best in the country.
- Transforming Resource Based Economy to Knowledge Based Economy.

Details of few important IT related work carried out by the department is detailed below:

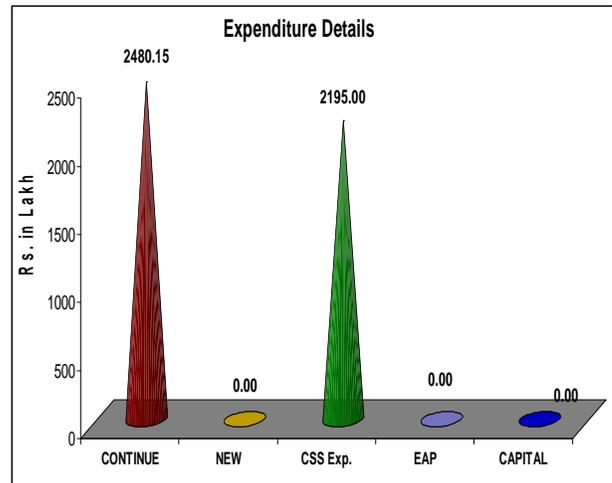
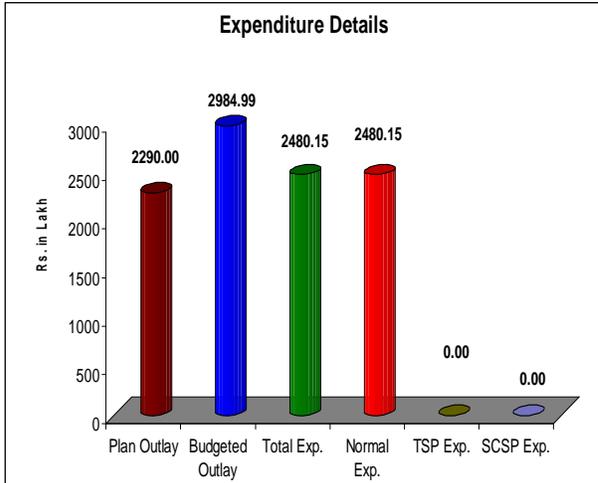
No.	Major Projects	Work Done and Progress
1.	e-Tender	Project is being implemented to facilitate procurement in government departments/agencies. Project will not entail any financial expenditure on Government and has been modelled on Public Private Partnership basis. M/S Wipro has been awarded the project. Under the concept of BOOT, this project is being implemented. All departments purchase are being undertaking through e-tendering process under this website.
2.	Development of MP Online portal	With an objective to make available government services to citizens in a much convenient way. Information with regard to Vyapam and Electric distribution companies is available on MP Online http://www.mponline.gov.in . Payments of telephone bills, reservation for tourist to national parks and Web sites of Public Service Commission, Open School and related services have been developed.
3.	Establishment of Software Technology Park	BHOPAL: Govt. of MP, has allotted about 212.63 acres of land at Badwai village, adjacent to the city. The Park will be developed on Public-Private partnership basis. The process of

No.	Major Projects	Work Done and Progress
		<p>request of qualification has been completed. The discussion on concession to the companies is also completed. SEZ status has been obtained and the selection of partner to develop the Park is also over. For this work, M/S UNITECH Ltd will undertake contract from MP State Electricals Development for the establishment in 20 Lakh Sq. Ft. area for the same purpose.</p> <p>GoMP has allotted a land of about 36.437 Hect. for the park at village Purva near jabalpur city-(patwari halka no. 28/33, Khasra no. 865/5 and also a park is being established near IITM, Gwalior who's area will be 12 hect. During the meeting dated 19-05-08, under the chairmanship of Principal Secy, it was decided that to retain the SEZ status, process has to reinitiate. Thereafter, the process of minimum qualification, concenssion to the companies and selection process of companies for Public-Private partnership has to be re-produced infront of committee.</p> <p>After terminating the SEZ status of Jabalpur, re-invitation under information technology has been proposed. For this all the amended documents has to be reproduced infront of committee.</p> <p>State government has proposed 13 IT SEZ establishment in the privator sector to the central government. The central government has also accepted the proposed proposal.Through this, employment to youths will be possible to large extent.</p>
4.	Establishment of Common Service Centre	<p>About 9232 common services centers will be established in the state for making available benefits of IT for citizens of the state. These centers will facilitate e-governance by offering citizen services such as education, health, entertainment, grievance redressal, certificates, utility payments etc among others. As per the direction and guidelines of central government, State electricals development, the tender process was completed and has selected agencies under PPP mode. They are 3i Infotech for Hosangabad division; AISECT for Chambal, Sagar, and Reva division; CMS computers for Gwailor and Bhopal division; NICT for Indore and Ujjain division; and Reliance communications for Jabalpur division. The agencies have also started work in the respective areas. Till the year end 850 CSC work has been completed.</p>
5.	State Wide Area Network (SWAN)	<p>Government of India has sanctioned State Wide Area Network for M P. Department to set up State Wide Area Network. The project envisages setting up a broad band network up to all block headquarters while establishing similar connectivity at all divisional and district headquarters. The proposed network would cater for the exclusive data/voice communication traffic of government departments/ agencies. In this process, 340 points of presence (POP) have established across the State. The work is</p>

No.	Major Projects	Work Done and Progress
		being undertaken by M/s. TULIP IT services.
6.	E-District	Under national e-governance, e-district projects are being undertaken. Under this project, all the district departments and offices will be computerized and develop IT related resources for better services. MAP-IT is the nodal agency for the implementation of project. For this Govt. of India, IT dept, New Delhi will provide enough funds to the State Govt. Initially, project work will be completed in Guna, Gwailor, Shivpuri, Sagar, and Indore.
7.	E_Krishi Vipanana	MP Mandi Board with an objective to computerize its functions and to network its mandis initiated EKVI project. Project is being implemented on Public Private Partnership basis. Upon successful implementation of pilot, currently project is operational at around 64 major (all A&B class) mandis. All other mandis will also join under the project in phases. EKVI has got Golden Icon Award by Government of India in 2005.
8.	Computerization of Treasury & Accounts	Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts implemented the project by computerizing its functionality. Presently all the treasuries perform all major functions including bill passing and cheque printing are computerized. All the treasuries are connected through a dedicated network for this purpose.
9.	Smart Card Project in Transport Department	The first phase of the project has been successfully completed. The details of vehicles and driving licenses can be obtained online. For the next phase the agreement has been executed through tender process. A data centre will be available under central architect.
10.	Video conferencing studio	To facilitate quick and effective communication between the state headquarters and districts, video conferencing facilities have been created in Bhopal and all other districts. A data centre and public grievance redressal cell has been set up at Vallabh Bhavan. Due to massive use of facility, it has been entered into Limca book of world record.
11.	Establishment of centre for excellence in Govt. Engg. College.	<p>State Govt. has taken decision to establish centre for excellence in Govt. Engg. College. Initially project will cover Govt. college of Ujjain, Rewa, Sagar, Jabalpur, and Sardar valabh polytechnic Mahavidhyalay Bhopal. Following are the company will under the work</p> <p>a) Engg. College Jabalpur - IBM b) Engg. College Ujjain - ORACLE c) Engg. College Rewa - Microsoft d) Engg. College Sagar - SISCO e) Sardar Valabh Polytechnic – ADOBE</p>

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 2290.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. The department has reported expenditure of Rs 2480.15 Lakh. The department is also nodal department in the field of Information Technology and is providing guidelines and working rules as per the policy. Therefore physical & financial achievements are not fixed. The department has reported zero expenditure in the scheme “esblishment of GIS Lab in MAP-IT”.



2.2. Financial provisions and achievemnt for the plan year 2007-08 are as given below:

Table 12.6.1

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Head	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	Establishment of GIS Lab in MAP-IT	130.86	0
2	Assistance to MAP-IT or other Institutions for New Technology	20.00	12.52
3	Information Technology related works	59.00	57.50
4	National e-Governance Plan	2195.01	1830
5	Establishment of State Wide Area Network	580.13	580.13
	Total	2985	2480.15

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. An outlay of Rs. 4291.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09. The department has reported Rs.4291.00 Lakh as anticipated expenditure during the year ending. The schemewise anticipated expenditure is as given below:

Table 12.6.2**(Rs. in Lakh)**

Sr. No.	Item/Activity	Budgeted outlay	Anticipated Expenditure By march 2009
1	Grant in aid to MAP-IT	39.00	39.00
2	Project studies	10.00	10.00
3	Participating in exhibition organizing workshops and seminars	50.00	50.00
4	Grant-in-aid to MAP-IT or other Institutions for new technology	100.00	100.00
5	National e-governance plan grant in aid.	2415.00	2415.00
6	State wide area network-grant in aid	1577.00	1577.00
7	Establishment of G.I.S. Lab in MAP-IT	100.00	100.00
Total		4291.00	4291.00

3.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs 4140.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The schemewise break up is as follows:

Table 12.6.3**(Rs. In Lakh)**

Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total
Participation in Exhibition organising workshops and seminars	SS		50.00
Grant in aid to Mapit/Others for experiment in new Technologis	SS		100.00
State wide area Network-Grantin aid	SS		700.00
Establishment of G.I.S.Lab in Map IT	SS		33.00
National E-Governance ActionPlan (NEGAP)	SS	CSS	2657.00
Building for data centre	SS		400.00
Citizen facilitation center	SS		200.00
Total			4140.00

4.2. Scheme wise details are given below:

- ❖ **Establishment of GIS Lab in MAP_IT:** As envisaged in the IT Policy, a Geographical Information System (GIS) lab needs to be created in MAP_IT. The lab would consist of both software and hardware including Map Server, workstation, scanner, plotter database

of maps etc. Financial resources for setting up of the lab would be met by the proceeds of Election Commission work. All the departments would be requiring maps from time to time and would be spending the state's resources in procurement of these maps again and again. This lab, creates a database of required maps and can be useful for the departments.

- ❖ **Support to Agencies for New Technology:** To promote experimentation on new IT Technologies, financial assistance should be provided to government departments/agencies. 5 excellence labs will be established in 5 Govt. Engineering colleges to acquaint them with new technology.
- ❖ **National e-governance Plan:** Under this, an e-Governance roadmap, capacity building roadmap and an e-governance blue print have been prepared and have been sent for the consent of Government of India. After getting approval from Government of India on the blue print, the computer training and capacity building training in selected departments will start.
- ❖ **Setting up of State Wide Area Network:** Government of India has sanctioned State Wide Area Network for M P. Department has initiated setting up of State Wide Area Network. The project envisages setting up a broad band network up to all block headquarters while establishing similar connectivity at all divisional and District headquarters. The proposed network would cater for the exclusive data/voice communication traffic of government departments/ agencies. In the process of implementing the project about 340 points of presence are being established across the State and of which construction of around 340 points have already been completed. STPI is the consultant for the project.

CHAPTER – XIII

General Economic Services

13.1 State Planning Commission

The primary objective of the State Planning Commission is to prepare the Five Year Plans and annual plans of Government of Madhya Pradesh. State Planning Commission is providing support and direction for preparation of District Plan and allocate plan ceiling of the districts through consultative process. Commission is working with multilateral agencies to build capacity at district level and below to prepare bottom- up plans.

In addition to this, the commission is also monitoring sanction of the projects to be implemented under the State Government costing more than Rs. 250 lakh. Under Jan Bhagidari Yojana, the small development works in the districts are carried out with 50% and 75% share of funds from the State in normal and scheduled areas respectively.

5.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An outlay of Rs. 26989.25 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved and expenditure incurred was Rs. 24836.00 lakh.

6.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 10601.43 lakh was proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09. It is anticipated that financial targets will be achieved during the year.

7.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 10805.48 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Of which Rs. 3168.50 and Rs.2214.50 have been earmarked for tribal sub plan and SC sub plan respectively. The proposed allocation for different schemes is as follow:

Table 13.1.1

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Major Heads	Outlay
1	Jan Bhagidari Yojana	9,022.00
2	Strengthening of State Planning Commission	300.00
3	Navachar (Support to Innovations)	400.00
4	Strengthening Decentralized Planning	1000.00
5	Pool Fund	83.48
	Total	10805.48

Major scheme implemented are as Follows:-

Support to Innovations:

In Madhya Pradesh huge amount of funds are spent on developmental activities. Many times there is a scope for introducing innovative methods in the implementation of the schemes at ground level. By doing so it not only enhances the operational efficiency of the resources but also leads to improvement in delivery of service to the target groups. At present in the state there is hardly any mechanism to encourage implementation of such innovative ideas.

Decentralized Planning:

Eleventh five year plan envisages Decentralized District Planning as important mechanism for improved development outcomes. As per guidelines issued by Planning Commission, District Plan shall be prepared through bottom-up approach from grass root level i.e. rural plan proposals to be prepared by PRIs and Urban Plan proposals by Urban Local Bodies.

Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of decentralized district plan covering all critical processes and activities in detail. State Planning Commission will provide support and direction for preparation of District Plan and allocate plan ceiling of the districts.

There are number of issues in decentralized planning, which need to be addressed to realize the actual dream of bottom up planning in the district. One of the important issues is Capacity Building at various levels. Regarding this aspect, MP State Planning Commission is working with multilateral agencies to build capacity at district level and below to prepare bottom- up plans.

Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit:

PMPSU has been established as a registered society under the administrative control of the State Planning Commission. Administrative and financial decisions, including approving the Unit's work plan, are being taken by a Governing Board, headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission and with representation from other departments, civil society, academic / research organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Unit is headed by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, who is being supported by Team Leader and subject experts in development economics, social development, M&E, and statistics and survey methods. The objectives of the unit are:

- ❖ To help departments design and review policies and projects.
- ❖ To support capacity building within the Planning Department's Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) for better collection and analysis of poverty-related data.
- ❖ To produce periodic, comprehensive poverty and social monitoring reports drawing on data and analyses from the DES, the Departments of Rural Development and Urban Administration & Development, civil society organizations, and academic and research institutions.
- ❖ To undertake or commission specialized research on issues relating to state level poverty, inequality, gender and social exclusion, to share within and outside Government to help devise better policies and programmes.

❖ **Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation**

- To strengthen GoMP systems and capacity for monitoring and evaluating projects and policies in the Planning Board (which, with the DES, comprises the Planning Department) and in selected other departments.
- To design key performance indicators, and systems for data collection (both quantitative and qualitative), analysis and dissemination.
- To provide disaggregated data on key poverty and human development indices and
- To help improve planning at district level.
- Stronger M&E systems will facilitate departmental reporting against MTEF performance targets and strengthen Government decision-making when prioritising resources.

13.2 Statistics

Statistical data plays a great role in planning process. Prime responsibility of scientific collection, compilation, dissemination, analysis and interpretation of statistical data lies with Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Conducting of surveys on different topics i.e. Census of government employees, Economic Census, Estimation of State Domestic Product (State Income), registration of births and deaths, collection, compilation, tabulation and dissemination of various official statistics and publication of reports is also part of Directorate main activities.

In addition, the directorate is also implementing, monitoring and supervising the scheme "MLA's Area Development Scheme". Under the scheme every MLA can recommend small works not exceeding a total cost of Rupee Seventy Seven lakh in a financial year to District Collector. The scheme is being implemented under the supervision of Directorate Economic and Statistics as in case of M.P's Area Development Scheme.

The registration of births and deaths under the provision of R.B.D. (Registration of Birth and Death) Act.1969 and state rules framed accordingly and are being implemented in the state. Following schemes are being implemented on ongoing basis by Directorate:-

1. Effective implementation of (Registration of Birth and Death) Act.1969
2. Training of statistical personnel.
3. (i) Strengthening of divisional and district statistical machinery.
(ii) Strengthening of vital statistics division
(iii) Information Technology
4. Computer services

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 44.73 lakh was incurred.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 18582.00 lakh was proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09 against which an expenditure of Rs.18552.65 is expected by end of financial year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 20,851.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09. Of which Rs. 14172.00, Rs. 3,854.00 lakh and Rs. 2825.00 lakh has been proposed for Normal, Tribal Sub Plan and SC Sub Plan respectively.

The completion of physical targets envisaged in the Eleventh Plan will be the guiding parameters for the plan year 2009-10. The proposed outlay for the plan year 2009-10 is increased due to transfer of Regional Development Authorities from State Planning Commission to Directorate Economic & Statistics. These authorities are Bundelkhand Development Authority, Mahakoshal Development Authority and Vindhaya Development Authority. The proposed outlay for the plan year 2009-10 is shown below:

Table 13.2.1: Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10

S. No.	Major Heads	Outlay
1	Training Programme of Statistical Personnel	2.00
2	Effective implementation of Registration of Birth and Death Act 1969	38.00
3	Strengthening of District Statistical Machinery	12.00
4	Strengthening of the Vital Statistical Machinery	2.00
5	Information Technology including National Sample Survey	10.00
6	M.L.A's Local Area Development Programme	17,787.00
7	Jan Abhiyan Parishad	1,900.00
8	Bundelkhand Development Authority	500.00
9	Vindhya Development Authority	300.00
10	Mahakoshal Development Authority	300.00
	Total	20051.00

Vikas Pradhikaran (Development Authority):

Bundelkhand, Mahakoshal and Vindhya regions of the state are most backward as compared to the other regions of the state. With the objective to decrease regional disparities through development activities in the region and overall development of the districts of these regions, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to set up a Vikas Pradhikaran for each region.

MLA's Area Development Scheme:

Under the MLA's Area Development Schemes every MLA can recommend to the District Collector, small works not exceeding a total cost of Rs. 79.70 Lakh in the course of one financial year. The scheme is being implemented under the overall supervision Directorate Economics and Statistics through District Planning Officer at district level.

Jan Abhiyan Parishad:

Jan Abhiyan Parishad is established to strengthen and promote NGO's activities in the state, In addition, Jan Abhiyan Parishad has to provide technical guidance to NGO's on various aspects.

13.3 Tourism

Madhya Pradesh is known for its rich heritage, legendary pilgrim centers, breathtaking scenic beauty and unparalleled wildlife makes it truly unique.

There are 382 tourist sites, including world heritages of Sanchi, Bhimbethaka, Khujraho, National Park Kanha, Banhavgarh etc., in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 18 major centers which attract a large number of domestic and foreign tourists have been short listed for comprehensive development. The State Tourism Development Corporation has the onerous task of developing basic tourist infrastructure at all the major centers of tourist interest in the state and of providing quality services to the tourists visiting its unique destinations.

Tourism is a priority sector with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. A dynamic mechanism is being put in place to remove all bottlenecks. The road network in the state is under a massive up gradation and all roads linking major tourist centers have been taken up for up gradation. The private sector is being encouraged to invest in tourism sector for its development.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3220.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 5729.27 lakh was incurred.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,850.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Against which expenditure incurred till November 2008 was Rs.1460.58 lakh. It is anticipated that all allocated funds will be utilized during financial year.

3.2 Amount disbursed to major schemes till November 2008 is as given below:-

- (i) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been spent on imparting training to guides at important tourist centres.
- (ii) For up gradation of units of MPSTDC and publicity and promotion an amount of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has approved against which Rs. 500 has been spent till November 2008.
- (iii) Under the 12th Finance Commission to fulfill the special needs of the tourists in the State, an amount of Rs. 475 lakh has been spent till November 2008.
- (iv) For Annual Plan 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh approved for development of tourists centers at every district. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.421.87 lakh has been spent till November 2008.
- (v) Against approved amount of Rs. 65.00 lakh for Fair and Festival, Rs.53.71 lakh has been utilized.

4. Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 3276.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Plan allocation under some important schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below:-

- (i) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided to impart training to guides at important tourist centres.
- (ii) During the year 2009-10 an amount of Rs.800.00 lakh has been provided for up gradation of units of MPSTDC.
- (iii) Under the 12th Finance Commission to fulfill the special needs of the tourists in the State an amount of Rs. 1,675.00 lakh has been proposed.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided to give interest subsidy for Heritage Hotels during 2009-10.
- (v) For Annual Plan 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been provided for development of tourists centers at every district.
- (vi) Grant for maintenance and management of central schemes Rs. 55.00 lakh, Rs. 60.00 lakh for Fair and Festival, Rs. 25.00 lakh for Youth and Adventure activities and Rs. 200.00 lakh for contribution on CSS are proposed.
- (vii) Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for service charges land disinvestment to process managers.

4.2 The activities of the department like, publicity and promotion, fair and festivals, development of tourist circuits of MPSTDC Units in the State will be performed during 2009-10 in accordance with objectives spelled in the 11th Five Year Plan document which are as under:

- Increase in employment generation.
- Promote and market destination within and outside India.
- Develop basic infrastructure at lesser known tourist locations.
- Develop eco-friendly and sustainable tourism facilities.
- Develop and promote eco and adventure tourism and
- Convert old palaces in to heritage hotels under the public private partnership scheme.

During the plan period the state will participate in the National and International Travel meet and road show.

13.4 Weights and Measures

The Weights and Measures Department plays an important role in the sphere of consumer's protection. Main functions of the department are to stamp and test the correctness of metric weights and Measures and other related instruments and to enforce the various provisions of Central and State Govt. Act and Rules respectively.

Extension of activities of the department for adequate coverage, wide publicity for the benefit of consumers and shop-keepers, strengthening of department's administration and modernization of equipment and laboratories is being taken up on year to year basis. The training of department's personnel and measure to increase the number of field staff is one of the priority of the department.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 37.50 lakh was approved and fully utilized during the year.

During 2007-08, 2,13,577 inspections were done against the target of 1,50,000 and this resulted in 13,780 prosecution cases showing the abiding rate of correct weight and measures among shopkeepers was 93.55%.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs.39.40 lakh was proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09. The anticipated expenditure during the year is estimated to be Rs. 39.40 lakh.

During 2008-09, Till November 2008, 1,59,400 inspections were carried against the target of 1,50,000. These inspections resulted in 10,686 cases of prosecution. This shows that merely 6.7 % of shopkeepers are using incorrect weights and measure equipments.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 The proposed outlay of Rs.33.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been proposed.

13.5 School of Good Governance

The School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis is established as a registered society on November 2007. The main activities of the school are as follow:

- In the Global-Local context, to act as ‘Think Tank’ in the field of good governance; to analyse the policies of the government and to assess their impact on the target group.
- To analyse key issues in good governance, identify problems and to suggest solution for them, develop action plans and support implementation of these plans.
- To create a bank of “Best Practices”, methodologies and e-governance programmes and their dissemination
- To provide consultancy services towards improving the prevailing administrative system and suggesting required restructuring.
- To identify those areas for change and reform that will make the positive impact in improving administrative performance and achievement
- To provide institutional mechanisms to local, national and international institutions and stake-holders form people-centric administration
- To provide, technical support and advisory services to local bodies, states, national and international institutions in the areas of programme structuring and implementation, action research, change management and administrative reform.

2.0 Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 is Rs. 4,200.00 lakh.

The proposed physical targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 are as follows:

- Capacity Building at grass root level and Exchange program for capacity building
- Use of communication technologies and establishment of community radio
- Workshops, interface sessions, publication of reports etc.
- International collaboration
- Library and online services

3.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved and has been utilised.

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 1900.00 lakh including Rs. 1400.00 lakh for Madhyanchal Bhawan at New Delhi, was proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09. Infrastructure works are going on to achieve of physical targets as envisaged in the Eleventh Plan and other academic activities are in progress. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 500.00 lakh is expected to incur.

5.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 1,026.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The completion of physical targets envisaged in the Eleventh Plan will be the guiding parameters for the plan year 2009-10.

School of Good Governance have initiated following activities since its inception:

1. For capacity building of ANM and paramedical staff, meetings were organized between IGNOU officers and staff of State Health Department.
2. To popularize Community Radio and Television for providing information about various agriculture and other schemes to masses, meetings were organized with Additional Secretary, Department of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.
3. A brain storming session on the topic “Moving towards Cherished Goals of Good Governance” topic was organized in Delhi.
4. Internship Scheme was launched to attract, nurture and harness the young intellectual capital from IIT, IIM and other reputed organizations.
5. To help the Government in fulfilling the aspiration of development and credible Governance, the website www.ideaform.in was launched by Hon’able Chief Minister on 19th January 2009. The website has provided the opportunity to general public for giving valuable ideas to the CM.

CHAPTER – XIV

Social and Community Services

14.1 School Education

The directive principle of the Constitution of India envisages provision of free and compulsory elementary education to all children until they complete the age of 14 years. In pursuance of the constitutional directive, the need for a literate population and provision of elementary education is a crucial input for nation building, the National Policy of Education 1986 as revised in 1992 stated that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality should be provided to all children up to 14 years of age.

The State has universalized access to primary and upper primary education. Primary school facility is available within a distance of one Kilometer of each habitation while the Upper Primary schools are now available within a reach of 3 KMs.

Successful implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has created an urge in society to have secondary education facilities near their habitation. As a result of increase in enrolment and pass out rate at the elementary level, there is now a need to expand secondary education facilities. Besides expansion of educational facilities, the emphasis is also on providing quality education at both elementary and secondary level.

There are 98,345 primary schools in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 15,862 are unaided private school and 933 are Aided private schools. There are 37,095 upper primary schools in M.P., of which 11,936 are private schools and 394 are aided private Schools. Besides these, 908 Ashram Shalas (elementary level) are being run by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

There are 4,688 high schools and 4,456 higher secondary schools in M.P. Out of these, 2,296 high schools and 2,336 higher secondary schools are in the private sector. Thus, the contribution of the private sector in secondary schooling is about 50%. However, the private schools are located mainly in the urban areas. Therefore, the State Government has to shoulder the major part of the responsibility for opening new schools especially in rural areas.

2.0 Approach of UEE in Madhya Pradesh

- 2.1 The educational vision of the State is shaped by overall vision of human development in the State. The development vision of the State has made a paradigm shift away from people as 'recipients' to people as 'agents'. The participatory process of development is seen to have as much value as the end product and the extent of its inclusiveness is seen to be as much an indicator of development.
- 2.2 The emphasis on education is creating conditions that enable people to come together for the education. Therefore, the way a school comes in to existence, or gets managed become significant issues. The relationship between the teacher and the local community becomes significant rather than between the teacher and a government hierarchy on top.

2.3 The school education schemes in Madhya Pradesh are being implemented through three departments viz. School Education, Tribal Welfare Department and Scheduled Caste Welfare Department. Hence, separate plan provision for each department is reflected in their respective chapters.

3.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08:

3.1 The plan outlay of Rs. 96257.00 lakh was approved under Sarva Sikha Abhiyan and Rs. 14986.00 lakh under secondary education. An actual expenditure was incurred of Rs. 44716.23 lakh in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rs. 10033.85 lakh in the secondary education during the financial year 2007-08.

3.2 During the Annual Plan 2007-08, free text book were distributed to students, government aided schools and madarasas, while free text books were distributed to 7.98 lakh secondary school girls and ST /SC students.
1.2 lakh Bicycles were distributed to primary schools girls during the financial year 2007-08.

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 76766.00 lakh has been provided under serva shikha Abhiyan and Rs. 23571.00 lakh for secondary education in 2008-09.

4.2 The anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan 2008-09 Rs. 84496.70 lakh. Out of which under SSA is Rs. 76766.00 lakh and Rs. 7730.70 lakh under secondary education.

4.3 Physical anticipated achievements under major scheme during the year 2008-09 are as under:

Table 14.1.1

S. No	Name of Scheme	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09 in lakh	Anticipated achievement 2008-09
A	Rajaya Shikha Kendra			
1	KGBV Girl hostel	No. of hostel	200	200
2	Scholarship for poor boys and girls	No of std. In lakh.	3.23	3.23
3	Free bicycle to all girls	Girls in lakh	2.00	2.00
4	SSA	Beneficiaries In Lakh	0.78	0.78
5	Free Text book supply	No of students in lakh	82.85	82.85
6	Uniform to girls	No of students in lakh	50.93	50.93
B	Secondary education			
1	Free Text book supply	No of students in lakh	9.00	9.00
2	Free bicycle Distribution	Girls in lakh	1.15	0.92

6.0 Annual Plan 2009-10:

- 6.1 An outlay of Rs. 120473.00 lakh proposed for school Education Department. Component wise proposed plan allocation for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as under: -

Table 14.1.2

(Rs. In lakh)

Component.	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10
1.Elementary Education (RSK)	99473.00
2.Secondary Education (CPI)	21000.00
Total	120473.00

6.2 GOALS

1. Universal enrolment and no out of school children.
2. Reduction in dropout rate of 5%.
3. Reduction in Gender gap at upper primary level by 2%.
4. Enhancement of achievement levels of children of class V and VIII by at least 10% compared to previous year.

- 6.3 Proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes for annual plan 2009-10 of selected schemes are as below:

Table 14.1.3

S. No	Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets	
			Unit	Proposed Targets (2009-10)
A. Rajaya Shikha Kendra				
1	Scholarship for poor boys and girls	400.00	No of std. In lakh.	3.23
2	Bicycle for 6 th Std. Girls	3300.00	-	-
3	SSA	80000.00	No of students	40517
4	Free Text book supply	1470.00	No of students in lakh	89.53
5	Uniform to girls	8003.00	No of girls in lakh	53.32
6	Hostel for girls and disabled children	5500.00	No. of hostels	400
7	Sampoorn gram shikshit yojana	500.00	-	-
B Secondary Education:				
1	Bicycle for Girls	3482.00	Girls in lakh	1.89
2	Free Text book for HS/HSS	3143.00	No of students in lakh	28.00
3	Construction Of New hs/hss buildings	3000.00	No of buildings	285
4	Physical education	230.00	No	45
5	Scholarship for Nirdhan students	200.00	-	-

6.4 Special Literacy Programme:

As per the census 2001, the total literacy rate has gone up from 44.7% (1991) to 64.11% (2001) which is close to the national level (65.35 %). This means that there had been remarkable growth of 19.44% over the decade. Similarly, the male literacy has gone up from 58.5% to 76.8% and the female literacy has gone up from 29% to 50.31%. This means that there had been a growth of 18.26% in male literacy and 20.9% in female literacy over the decade. In spite of this growth, half of the female population is illiterate. The female literacy would be specially stressed. The aim will be to make, literate 40 lakh illiterates every year. The target proposed for total literacy is 84% during 11th plan period in the state with the gender gap in literacy to be reduced to 14% during 11th five-year plan.

7.0 Details of Schemes

1. Elementary Education:

A. Universalisation of Education and 100% Enrollment:

- Availability of one primary and one middle school with a distance of 1 km and 3 km respectively in order to make educational facilities omnipresent in the state.
- The gross enrollment ratio (GER) has been 104.3% at primary level and 97.5% at middle level during the year 2007 – 08
- The dropout children have been brought into the main stream of education through the projects like bridge course and human development centre.

B. Steps taken for Enrollment and retention at primary and middle level:

Identification of the children out of school:

In order to make enrollment of all children, it is necessary to identify children out of school. Special campaign to bring them, three dimensional strategy is needed firstly, enrolment of all children according to their age, secondly to admit dropout and out of school children. For this purpose special plan is to be executed to make them attend regularly. This action is to be launched such that all children out of school are to be enrolled. Separate strategy will have to be prepared for rural and urban areas. The primary objective of the “School Chale Hum Abhiyan” is to motivate community and parents to enroll their children in school. This abhiyan starts in every June. In the academic year 2009 – 10 this task would be gone in the month of April as the new session starts from April 2009.

C. For the Children out of school:

The number of the children not going to school is very large specially the girls and SC children of age group 6 to 14 years.

1. To bring all children to the school –

--Incentives for children;

- **Free text- books** – Free text books are provided to all the girls and SC, ST boys under SSA and remaining general and other backward class category boys are provided free text books by the state govt.

➤ **Provision for the children out of school –**

Bridge course – For the children of higher age not eligible for the admission in class 1, condense course are being conducted to bring them to a definite level. For this purpose the courses are:

- **Non-residential bridge course** – The arrangement of study with the help of teachers. The teacher will be provided with remuneration of Rs 1350.00 on the basis of teaching.
- **Residential Bridge course** – The residential arrangement is being provided for not having primary education facility.
- **Hostel arrangement in the areas of migration** – A temporary residential arrangement as “Education Home” is being provided for the children of migrant parents. This hostel arrangement is done to a nearby local school.
- **Platform School** - Platform schools are being run for the children residing on platform.
- **Paraspar Yojana** – In urban areas NGOs are linked to educate children residing in slums. A sum of Rs 3000/- per student annually will be paid through institutions run by NGOs.
- The list of the children out of school is being provided on “Education Portal” for monitoring purpose. Every child will be monitored for two years.

2. Girls Education – NPEGEL and KGBV

“National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level” (NPEGEL). In the state out of 313 blocks 280 blocks are educationally backward blocks which are covered in this programme.

3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya-

These are residential accommodation schools which cover the girls especially the deprived one predominantly belonging to SC, ST, OBC community. This is an intervention for girls residing in small and scattered habitations far off from habitation. Residential facility is existing for girls to complete their elementary education. At present there are 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya running in the state.

2. Secondary Education:

1. Yog Niti:

The state Govt has kept ‘Yoga’ on priority agenda of the government. To encourage the “Yoga’ in schools specific mention has been made for the same in Yoga Niti 2007. In this scheme, training programmes for schools teachers & students state board for Yoga, Prize for excellent work in the field of Yoga. Yoga Mahotsava etc are included. A sum of Rs 50.00 Lakhs has been proposed for implementation of Yoga Niti in annual plan 2009 – 10.

2. Establishing Maharshi Patanjali Sanskrit Santhan:

The Maharshi Patanjali Sanskrit Sansthan Abhiyan has been enacted to provide for the establishment and incorporation of an institute in the state of M.P. for the purpose of prosecution of research and comprehensive study in the field of teaching of Sanskrit and its literature, and to regulate Sanskrit education at school level and other connected activities. An amount of Rs 10 lakh as proposed against the establishing Maharshi Patanjali Sanskrit Sansthan in the year 2009 – 10.

3. Mowgli Utsava:

To make school children aware of nature, environment, forest wild life and biodiversity of the state the Mowgli Utsava, is being organized every year for which funding organization like forest and other corporation rolled back their funding, hence an amount of Rs. 10 Lakh is proposed in the annual plan of 2009 – 10.

14.2 Higher Education

The main objective of the Higher Education Department is to improve the standards of higher education in government and private institutions, universities, research institutes, and the colleges/institutes established for special and specific purposes. The activities carried out by the higher education department are to run the Government colleges, give assistance for running of the private colleges, opening of new subjects in Government colleges, promotion of Yoga and sports activities, organizing seminars, providing grants to universities, Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy, Bhoj Open University, Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, and National Law University. In addition to the above, the department provides free text books and stationery to SC and ST students. Scholarship to meritorious students and from the weaker sections and providing facilities to hostels are also taken care of by the department. Strengthening of libraries, laboratories and their equipments are also the concern of the department.

At present, under Higher Education Department, there are 7 regular Universities and 3 other Universities, 309 Government Colleges, 447 non-government colleges out of which 78 Pvt. College received govt. aid. In these colleges, a total of 3.05,688 lakhs students are registered, out of which 1.53 lakhs are boys and 1.52 lakhs are girls. There are 6849 teaching, 558 non-teaching and 2961 other posts sanctioned in the department.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08. An actual expenditure was Rs. 4596.32.lakh for financial year 2007-08.

2.2 100% target achieved in the scheme Gaun ki beti , total no of 14000 girls benefited in this scheme , 72891 books distributed to SC/ST students, 2.37 Lakh students benefited under “Swami Vivekanand Carrier” Scheme during 2007-08. Under Pratibha Kiran total 429 urban girls of BPL benefited during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 8800.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09. and anticipated expenditure is Rs 7535.74 only for financial year 2008-09.

3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2008-09 are as below:

Table 14.2.1

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual plan 2008-09)	Anticipated Achievement (Annual plan 2008-09)
1	NSS	No. of camps organized	12	12
2	Construction of buildings	No.	68	68
3	Construction of libraries computerization	No	40	40
4	Gaun ki beti	No of girls Scholarship	3400	3400
5	Carrier counseling	No. of students	50000	50000
6	Pratibha Kiran	No. of urban girls	20000	20000
7	Scholarship for international level	No. of students	15	15

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 7640.86 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 out of which Rs. 1615.15 lakh proposed under TSP and Rs 1254.37 lakh is proposed under SCSP for the year 2009-10.
- 4.2 All on-going schemes/activities i.e. Grants to universities, grants to private colleges, Bhoj University, National Law Institute, Construction of Buildings and other activities will be continued during 11th Five Year Plan period.
- 4.3 Financial outlay and physical target proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as below:
Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10

Table 14.2.2

S. NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed for annual plan 2009-10 (Rs. In lakh)	Physical Target	
			Unit	Proposed target
1	NSS	154.74	No. of camps organized	12
2	Construction of buildings	4000.00	No. of buildings	62
4	Gaun ki beti	1400.00	No of girls	28000
5	Carrier counseling	40.00	No. of students	70000
6	Pratibha Kiran	50	No. of urban girls BPL	1700

S. NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed for annual plan 2009-10 (Rs. In lakh)	Physical Target	
			Unit	Proposed target
7	IT and Audio Visual teaching	92.87	No. of Colleges	185
8	Transport facility to girls students	20.00	No. of girls in lakh	1.35
9	Stipend to disabled	37.00	No. of students	3285
10	Construction of staff room	580.25	No. of Room.	211

5.0 Major schemes:

- **National Service scheme:** NSS is an very important scheme undertaken by the aegis by center. The scheme focuses on the development of social awareness and discipline amongst the students. The provision of Rs. 700.00 Lakh under eleventh five year plan and the state share of 154.74 Lakh has been proposed, which will used to organized 12 camps.
- **Gaun Ki Beti :** under this scheme , scholarship of Rs 500.00 per month is provided to all those girls studying in rural areas and who have secured first division and has taken admission. Girls admitted in technical and medical education will be provided Rs. 750 per month. For annual plan 2009-10 a proposal of Rs. 1400.00 Lakhs is included the objects is to provide benefit to approximately 28000 girls students.
- **Pratibha Kiran :** in order to provide girls of families of BPL access to higher education in urban areas a plan named “pratibha Kiran “ has been launched in the year 2008-09. a provision of Rs 50.00 Lakh is made for this scheme and will provide scholarship to 1700 BPL urban girls.
- **Swami Vivekanand Career Plan :** the higher education department of GOMP has launched this programme in the year 2005. this plan facilitates the youth to choose better career in the view of their talent and ability. Under this scheme carrier guidance cells have been established in every Govt. college. A provision of Rs. 40.00 Lakh has been made, which aims to identify 70000 such students.

5.1 New Schemes:

- **Construction of Staff Room:** for the construction of staff rooms, a provision of Rs 580.25 Lakh has been proposed. The fund will be used for the construction of staff room with furniture and toilet facilities for the teacher.
- **Up gradation of laboratory:** for the up gradation of laboratory a budget allotment of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is proposed. Scientific laboratory will be established in 58 Govt. Science PG colleges.
- **Transportation facility to Girl students:** Rs. 20 Lkch is proposed for the transportation facility for the girls students residing 5 KM from the college and

rate of Rs. 5 per day. 1,35,000 suitable students will be provided monetary help for 200 academic days during the year.

- Rewards for principal and students: For these activities Rs. 5.00 Lakh and Rs.10.00 Lakh proposed for annual plan 2009-10 respectively.
- Stipend to disabled student and research awards scheme for handicapped also proposed for the annual Plan 2009-10, for these Rs. 37.00 Lakh and Rs. 35.00 Lakh is allocated respectively.

14.3 Technical Education

Human development is a vital ingredient for building a nation. Technical education provides a strong base for harnessing qualitative, efficient and structured institutional training for the technological development of the society as a whole. It plays a significant role in creation of trained human resource. Currently, India is poised for leapfrog in economic development and our industries are gearing up to face global competition under the new policy of liberalization. The need for introducing new technologies to keep pace with the rest of the world and to remain competitive in the world market is vital for the Indian economy. The industrial sector is undergoing metamorphosis and consequently resulting in increase in demand of newer skills and knowledge sets. This in turn requires that the training institutes are not only geared up to provide such skills, but at the right time.

In the wake of the globalization and liberalization of the Indian economy and to adequately respond to market-oriented pattern of development, it is not desirable that students limit their knowledge only to the prescribed curriculum. It is desirable that our workforce and budding engineers are well equipped with knowledge and skills sets, which puts them at par with the best in the 'Work of Work' at the international arena. Convergence of Information technology has opened new vistas of learning and with the coming up of knowledge economy; there is a massive demand for information with ease of access and at faster rate.

Present Infrastructure for Technical Education, needs further strengthening to take care of the future requirements of the state. With increased globalization and privatization, the private sector too has come up in a big way to provide technical education. Hence, the private sector is being encouraged to supplement and support the expansion of Technical Education.

2.0 Status of Technical Education:

Present status of the various indicators under departmental activities and their comparative analysis:

2.1 Technical Education in the State of Madhya Pradesh has achieved the level of development from where it could look for consolidation of the infrastructure facilities and qualitative improvement with an open approach to futuristic planning.

It would be desirable to have a comparative view of the state of development, as it was in 2007-08 vis-a-vis 2008-09

Table 14.3.1

COURSES	No. of Institutions			Intake Capacity		
	2007-08	2008-09	% Increase	2007-08	2008-09	% Increase
B.E./ Architecture	124	151	21	40920	58039	42
M.B.A	90	137	52	6380	8220	28
M.C.A.	77	90	29	4810	5400	12

COURSES	No. of Institutions			Intake Capacity		
	2007-08	2008-09	% Increase	2007-08	2008-09	% Increase
Hotel Management (Degree)	3	3	0	210	120	0
Diploma (Engg.)	44	44	0	9594	11225	17
Pharmacy (Degree/ Diploma)	114	133	117	6850	8010	17
Hotel Mgt. (Diploma)	0	1	-	0	60	-

2.2 Institutions:

At present, status of Engineering & polytechnics institutions is as follows: -

- 159 Engineering colleges (3 Institutes of Architecture.) This includes three aided Engineering Colleges, five autonomous Colleges (Previously Government Engineering College), private and self-financing colleges.
- 139 Institutes of Management running MBA Programmes (including 9 University Department);
- 90 Institutes/units for MCA programme.
- 133 Colleges running courses in Pharmacy out of which 73 institutes are running degree programme and 37 institute are running diploma programme. This includes the institutes established in private sector.
- 44 Polytechnics including 13 Polytechnics for women and 2 aided Polytechnics.
- 02 institutions for Hotel management (Degree) and 01 institution for Diploma Management.
- Besides the institutions by level of courses, as narrated above, engineering colleges conduct postgraduate courses in engineering, applied math's, applied physics and applied chemistry.

3.0 Performance of Annual plan 2007-08:

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 7347.00 Lakh was approved for Annual plan 2007-08 and actual expenditure is Rs.4403.50 Lakh.
- 3.2 120 % Physical achievement reported by Department in "Construction of 77 Mini ITI s.
- 3.3 103 % expected level of achievement got in "Computer training for ST/SC Candidates".

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09:

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5500.00 lakh is approved for annual plan 2008-09, and the total expenditure anticipated is Rs. 4583.00 Lakh.

4.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2008-09 are as below:

Table 14.3.2

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual Plan 2008-09)	Anticipated Achievement (Annual Plan 2008-09)
1	Courses in Emerging Techno. in Eng. Colleges & Poly.	No of Institutes	27	26
2	Construction and Maintenance of Building of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	„	51	27
3	Grant In Aid	„	07	07
4	Faculty & Staff Development	„	51	51
5	Strengthening Libraries, information centers	„	51	07

5.0 Annual Plan 2009-10:

5.1 An outlay of Rs.9178.00 Lakh proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10, Out of which Rs. 1105.00 Lakh under TSP and 1428.00 Lakh under SCSP.

5.2 Financial outlay and physical target proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as below:

Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10

S.NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed for annual plan 2009-10 (Rs. in lakh)	Unit	Proposed target
1	Courses in Emerging Techno. in Eng. Colleges & Poly.	200.00	No of Institutes	27
2	Various Scheme for ST & SC students	1885.00	„	34
3	Adding Women Hostels in Engg. Colleges & Polytechnics for women	130.00	„	34
4	Faculty & Staff Development	55.00	,	50
5	Strengthening Libraries, information centers & Establishing e-learning centers & digital Library services and establishment of foreign Language Laboratory	210.00	„	51

S.NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed for annual plan 2009-10 (Rs. in lakh)	Unit	Proposed target
6	Supporting EMIS in the Directorate, Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics	30.00	„	51
7	World Bank Assisted technical Education Quality Improvement Programme. (EAP) 75: 25	26.00	„	51
8	Assistance to autonomous institutions for externally & Centrally sponsored schemes. (IITM, RGPV, CRISP, Auto.Inst.)	1000.00	„	07
9	Resource-Sharing among Institutions	10.00	„	07
10	Establishment of Multidiscipline excellence center for education in professional and technical education	1.00	„„	51
11	Ascertainment the Participation of Tech.& Professional Institution for Community Development.	10.00	„	01
12	Establishment of Counseling, Placement and Admission cell in DTE.	50.00	„	10
13	Establishment of New Engineering /Polytechnics Colleges.	454.00	,	01
14	Construction and Maintenance of Building of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	308.00	„	-
15	Scholarships Under Vikramaditya scheme	200.00	„	05
16	Quality Improvement in state through central assistance	225.00	„	51
17	Establishment of IIT Indore	458.00		
18	Establishment of NIFT Bhopal	3000.00		
19	New Faculties in 4 polytechnics	926.00		

5.2 Strategy and Opportunities for Annual Plan 2009-10.

The thrust of the eleventh plan has to be focused mainly on:

- Completion of the schemes/institutions/ courses started, up to the tenth five Year Plan.
- Ensuring continuously the flow of benefits of the externally aided projects and proper monitoring of various schemes, programmes and sub-programmes.
- Improvement of quality of technical education – Steps to ensure this to happen may be.
- Modernization of laboratories and inductions of course of emerging technologies.

- Promotion of research (Guided research, Research projects for industries; research in areas for which adequate facilities are available and institutional faculty could be involved) keeping in view the fact that the institutions must develop their own capability.
- Training of teachers and filling up of gaps in the training of students.
- Networking of engineering Colleges- with institutes of Higher Learning, on the one hand, and networking of engineering colleges with polytechnics, on the other hand.
- Preparing the institutions for accreditation by National Board of accreditation besides ISO 9000 certification and to provide in the institutions appropriate infrastructure facilities as per various quality benchmarks.
- Improvement of libraries of engineering Colleges/Polytechnics by turning them into digital libraries & transforming them into information centers and trying for networking with libraries of Institutes of Higher Learning.
- Implementation of State Policy on women and State policy on training of employees by introducing appropriate schemes to facilitate this, for example, hostels for girls, training programmes for teachers, laboratory staff and other non-technical/ministerial staff.
- Upgradation of the infrastructure in the existing institutions be taken up as a priority programme with special emphasis on laboratories, libraries, hostels and sports.
- The systems, as a whole, to be geared to encourage resource generation and investment of these funds for the over-all development of the institutions.
- Establishment of residential institute of excellence for the development of students of deprived section of the society.
- Computerization of various systems in the technical institutions and the Directorate to formation of MIS with strong and well-defined data base and making possible retrieval of the required data, wherever & whenever needed, particularly for enabling analysis, monitoring and programme evaluation.
- Introduction of new course/ programmes based on the emerging trends/demands.
- Implementation of GOI policy of SEZ by creation of infrastructure for Technical and professional center of excellence exclusive for women.

In eleventh plan 08 schemes of tenth plan are continuing schemes. 01 scheme is revamped and included as new scheme. Total 08 new schemes are proposed in eleventh plan.

14.4 Sports and Youth Welfare

Majority population of the world is in the age group of 25 years. As per the National Youth Policies Assessment, nearly 47% of the total populations of our country are in the age group of 13 to 35 years; out of this population if old age and youth are included then the youth population of country becomes approximately 80 crores.

Sports is one of the most important aspect for the over all development of youths, but only 3 crores, in total population of 30 crores youths in our country, have access to sports facilities in schools and colleges, besides 2 crores youth who have access to sports facilities through youth clubs or sport clubs. However, approximately 45 crore youths do not have access to any facilities at all.

The Sports and Youth Welfare Directorate was established in 1975 with the aim of encouraging to outstanding sports persons supporting voluntary agencies, developing play ground, stadium, swimming pools, training of coaches and support centres and centres for excellence.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 Lakh was approved for the year 2007-08. An actual expenditure of Rs. 3969.86 Lakh was incurred during the year.
- 2.2 During the financial year 2007-08, Coaching for 50,000 players, 40,000 players participated in Rural sports meet, 35,000 women players participated in women games and sports during the course of Financial year. Incentive given for 40,000 players. Honorarium distributed to 150 district coaches .

3.0 Review Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,600.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved and the anticipated expenditure during the annual plan, 2008-09 is Rs. 4448.54 lakhs,
- 3.2 Proposed physical targets under important schemes for Annual Plan 2008-09 is as given below: -

Table 14.4.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed targets (Annual Plan 2008-09)	Anticipated achievement (2008-09)
1.	Coaching to players	Players no.	50000	50000
3.	Incentive to players	-do-	20000	20000
4.	Construction of stadium and Sports Complex	Stadium Nos.	25	-
5.	Honorarium to coaches	No. of coaches	150	150
6.	Purchases of sports goods to Distt.	No. of Distt.	48	48

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed targets (Annual Plan 2008-09)	Anticipated achievement (2008-09)
7.	Rural sports meet	No. of players in lakh	0.40	0.40
8.	Information Technology	No. of centres	25	5

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5022.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10, Out of which Rs.1090.52Lakh for TSP and Rs.800.27Lakh for SCSP is proposed.

4.2 The proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes for annual plan 2009-10 are as given below:-

Table 14.4.2

S.no	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2009-10 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2009-10	
			Unit	Target
1	Coaching to players	60.00	Players no. In Lakh	0.80
2	Purchases of sports goods to Distt.	30.00	No. of centers	50
3	Incentive to players	629.53	Players no. In Lakh	0.40
4	Rural sports meet	35.00	No. of players in lakh	0.44
5	Dev.of infrastructure and stadium	1400.00	Stadium/camps Nos.	25
6	Women sport meet	35.00	Players no. In Lakh	0.42
7	Honorarium to coaches	117.64	No. of coaches	150
8	Sport authority of MP	52.00	NO. of Institutes	01
9	Administrative academy	676.34	Academy	13
10	Information academies	775.00	No. of academy	13
11	PYKKA	400.00	-	-

4.3 Strategy:

The strategy spells out for development of sports and youth welfare activities in the state: -

1. State level schemes
2. Both State and District levels
3. District levels
4. Village level

- (a) Schemes include namely (i) Grants to sports Authority of M.P. (ii) Establishment of Acadmies and (iii) Grant to sports hostels.
- (b) Rural sports meet, women sports meet, grant in Aid to State level Associations and other sports associations, incentive to players. Grant to Abhiyan and Grant to Yuva Sandhi, development of basic sports infrastructure and integrated sports tournaments. These are the State and District level schemes.
- (c) Coaching to players is only scheme which is implemented at State level, District level, Block level and Village level.
- (d) Village level sports meet, playground in villages of 5,000 populations, and Malkhamb sport are the village level sports.

5.0 Main Thrust

- 5.1 Mass popularization, talent and Development, International/ National competitions and activities of youth welfare will be the main thrust in Eleventh Five year plan. Youth festival has been organized every year and in these festivals competitions are being organized to encourage cultural activities among rural youth.
- 5.2 “KHEL GRAM” will be established in the capital of State at Bhopal. Infrastructure of international standard will be constructed. This will be a enable player to lift their standard of sports in the State.

14.5 Art and Culture

The main objectives of the Department of Art and Culture are:-

- To preserve and conserve cultural traditions
- To expand resources and opportunities for the growth of arts
- To preserve tribal folk culture
- To encourage and reorganize library and performing arts through education and training
- To provide special support for rare practices in art & culture

The main functions carried out by the department are – Development of Literature and Arts, use of Hindi language in official works and work related to its development, use of Hindi in educational institutions, publication and reprinting of District Gazetteers. There are councils under Art & Culture Department which are functioning in their respective field. These councils are (a) Sahitya Parishad (b) Kala Parishad (c) Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad, (d) Kalidas Academy and (e) Sindhi Academy. An Advisory Board consisting of top ranking experts from various fields has been constituted to promote cultural activities in the state. Several honors and support programmers have been initiated to encourage artists.

A. Language, Culture and Gazetteers

The Directorate of Language, Culture and Gazetteers conduct schemes for promotion and preservation of Hindi literature, classical and folk arts etc. The Directorate also provides assistance to non-official institutions for promoting and expanding literary and cultural activities.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An outlay of Rs. 2612.30 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved and expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2607.94 lakh.

2.1 The physical performance in term of achievements of targets is shown in Table

Table 14.5.1: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2007-08

S.No.	Schemes/Major Heads	Unit	Physical Target 2007-08	Anticipated Physical achievement 2007-08
1.	Grant in aid to Institutions	No. of Institutions	150	150
2.	Grant for Samorah	No. of Institutions	20	20
3.	Grant in aid to ST/SC welfare institutions	No. of Institutions	23	23
4.	Prize and awards	No. of awards	10	10
5.	Fellowship for vocal music	No. of fellowship	20	20
6.	Rampath Vikas	No. of work	11	11

2.2 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

2.3 An outlay of Rs. 625.50 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09, of which Rs. 458.48 lakh have been spent till November 2008.

3.0 Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2008-09

Directorate of Culture is actively performing its functions as to propagate, preserve and promote the cultural activities, new schemes have been launched and funds have been received in the first supplementary budget 2008-09. These schemes are:

- (1) Raja Mansingh Tomar Sangeet and Kala Vishwavidhyalaya Gwalior.
- (2) Raja Mansingh Tomar Kala Kendra Gwalior.
- (3) Rajya Natya Vidhyalaya
- (4) Bal Shodh Srijan Peeth Indore
- (5) Multipurpose cultural complex to be constructed at Rewa, Sagar and Khandwa.

The Directorate of Culture undertook these schemes in the year 2008-09 and the progress is going on.

Table 14.5.2: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Schemes	Unit	Proposed Targets	Anticipated Achievement
1	Grant to Non-Govt. Institutions	Nos.	150	134
2	Artists Welfare Fund	No. of Literary Persons and Artists	20	
3	Grant for samaroh	Nos. of Prizes	20	18
4	Grant – In –Aid to Tribal Welfare Institutions	Nos.	26	15
5	Grant – in – Aid to SC Welfare	Nos.	19	10
6	Development Grant to Council/academies	Functions/Public ations Nos.	62	29
7	National/State Samman	Awards	18	-

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 724.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10, of which Rs. 108.90 lakh and Rs. 90.67 lakh have been allocated to TSP and SCSP respectively.

4.2 Construction works of on going schemes will be completed in time. Other on going schemes will be executed efficiently.

- 4.3 Proposed Physical Targets under important schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 are shown as below:

Table 14.5.3: Proposed Physical Targets: 2009-10

S. No	Name of Schemes	Unit	Proposed Targets
1	Grant to Non-Govt. Institutions	Nos. of Institutions	150
2	Artists Welfare Fund	No. of Literary Persons and Artists	20
3	Grant for samaroh	Nos. of Prizes	20
4	Grant – In –Aid to Tribal Welfare Institutions	Nos. of Institutions	16
5	Grant – in – Aid to SC Welfare	Nos. of Institutions	7
6	Development Grant to Council/academies	Functions/Publications Nos.	62
7	National/State Samman	Awards	18

5.0 New Schemes

- **Raja Mansingh Tomar Sangit and Kala Vishwavidhyalaya Gwalior :-** New music and art university by the name of Raja Mansingh Tomar has been started in the year 2008.
- **Raja Mansingh Tomar Kala Kendra Gwalior:-** As per declaration of Chief Minister this Kendra is to develop a art center on similar line as that of Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal.
- **Bal Sahitya Srijan Peeth Indore:-** In the interest of children this Srijan peeth has been established in Indore and has started its functioning.
- **Rajya Natya Vidhyalaya:-** State Drama School is being established in Bhopal and it will start functioning soon.
- **Rajya Natya Vidhyalaya:-** State Drama School is going to be established in Bhopal and it will start functioning soon.
- Multipurpose cultural complexes are being constructed at Rewa, Sagar and Khandwa.
- **Government Sangit Mahavidhyalaya Ujjain:** Land has been allotted to the music college, Ujjain by the Collector, Ujjain. Therefore music college building is to be constructed in the year 2009-10.
- **Sanskriti Sanchalnalay:-** Directorate of Culture is functioning from a rental building. Cultural activities are centralised at Ravindra Bhavan and Banganga Parisar. A new concept has been developed to make a cultural complex near Ravindra Bhavan and Kala Parishad in which the office of Directorate will be located.
- **Establishment of Kala Gram in Bharat Bhawan:-** Hon'ble Chief Minister has declare to construct and established Kala Gram in Bharat Bhavan Campus, so as to interact and improve art forms of Tribal and Non-tribal artists of Madhya Pradesh and the country.

5.1 Reforms Measure Initiated by the State Government:

Culture Department is organizing cultural activities at state and local levels, Activities have been extended to other adjoining states. Many artists and the peoples attached to culture have gained name and fame. Bharat Bhavan Trust is actively creating new horizons in its functions. It is realized that other regions of state are lacking of cultural infrastructure like auditorium, exhibition halls and arts centers. To meet out this deficiency, cultural complexes are being constructed at district and divisional level in the state.

In comparison to other states like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind. There is only one auditorium Ravindra Bhavan constructed in the year 1961 has low capacity of 700 persons only. New auditorium having capacity of 1500-2000 is to be constructed in the cultural complex with Directorate of Culture in Bhopal.

B. Archaeology, Archives and Museum

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museum was set up in the year 1965. Archives department was merged in 1994 in to the Archaeology Directorate.

Activities under Archaeology & Museum sector include archaeological survey of the state, excavation and preservation of protected monuments, establishment and maintenance of museum for display of collected works. In the State Archives, documents of historical importance are preserved. The present activities relate to preparing of memories of freedom fighters, surveying the records of the districts, preserving document of historical importance in a scientific manner, organizing exhibitions and providing research facilities to scholars. One of the important activities of the department is micro-filming of old records for safe preservation.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 Against annual plan outlay of 687.00 lakh during 2007-08 actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 666.27 lakh.
- 2.2 Conservation of 39 Monuments, Chemical conservation of 15 monuments, Micro Filming of 23,000 archival and 8000 files and records was undertaken under preservation of books and records were completed during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 721.35 Lakh for Annual plan 2008-09 was approved. Till November 2008, 75.32 lakh have been spent. It is anticipated that all the proposed physical targets under major schemes for Annual plan 2008-09 will be achieved during the current financial year. Physical targets and anticipated achievements are given in following table:

Table 14.5.3: Targets and Anticipated Achievements of Major Schemes for Annual Plan 2008-09

S. No.	Schemes	Activity	Annual Plan 2008-09 (Target)	Anticipated Targets to be Achieved during the year
1	Excavation and Survey	Survey and Excavation	05	05
2	Conservation cell	Conservation of monuments Chemical conservation of antiquates etc.	22 1,000	22 1000
3	12 th Finance Commission	Conservation of Monuments Upgrading Museum	13 05	13 05
4	Modeling cell	Manufacturing of plaster casts	2,000	2000
5	Propagation of Archeological activities	Research Seminar Lecturers Training Exhibition	3 5 2 6	3 5 2 6
6	State Archives	Repair of Records Microfilming of Records	8,000 25,000	8000 25000

4.0 Annual plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 615.00 Lakh for Annual plan 2009-10 has been proposed. Major targets for 2009-10 are as given below:

Table 14.5.4: Targets for Archaeology, Archives and Museum 2009-10

S. No.	Schemes	Activity	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Target)
1	Excavation and Survey	Survey and Excavation	04
2	Conservation cell	Conservation of monuments Chemical conservation of antiquates etc.	25 1,000
3	12 th Finance Commission	Conservation of Monuments Upgrading Museum	21 03
4	Modeling cell	Manufacturing of plaster casts	2,000
5	Propagation of Archeological activities	Research Seminar Lecturers Training Exhibition	3 5 2 6
6	State Archives	Repair of Records Microfilming of Records	8,000 40,000

C. Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalnalay

The Directorate of Swaraj Sansthan was established in the year 1998, with an objective of organizing multi-disciplinary discourse and various other activities on numerous issues pertaining to freedom struggle and its ultimate culmination - Swaraj, that in the self Rule. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the ex-president of India made available photographs, printings, sketches, documents and rare books from his own collection for the museum established under the control of Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalnalay, which is the very first of its kind in the country.

The Directorate performs a number of activities like collection and exhibition of the momentous of freedom struggle; collection, production and exhibition of films, newsletters, books, paintings and other relevant material portraying the freedom struggles of all the nations. Other activities under the objectives of this Directorate are organizing seminars, lectures, symposia, conducting research studies on various facets of freedom struggle; authentic historic literature on struggle for Independence all over the world; initiation and promotion of the department website; managing Dr. Shaker Dayal Sharma State Museum of Freedom Struggle and library etc. and providing funds/grants to NGOs for conducting high-quality activities on such occasions.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

2.1 In the year 2007-08 there was a provision of Rs.55.00 Lakh in Normal Scheme against which expenditure relating to Swaraj Bhawan, Dr. Shankardayal Sharma Museum and Library and Shaheed Bhavan were planned. In TSP and SCSP Sectors, there was a provision of Rs. 70.00 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh respectively. Against which collection, documentation and exhibition of activities pertaining to freedom struggle in related field were planned. Most of the activities were executed in the plan year and some of them are under progress. An expenditure of Rs. 174.55 lakh was incurred. 161 Drama Festival, Seminars, Lectures, Exhibition and Research etc were organized under Documentation and Exhibition to Freedom Struggle under TSP and SCSP heads.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 227.00 lakh was proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.2 Infrastructural Development activities are on at Swaraj Bhavan, Shaheed Bhavan, Dr. Shankardayal Sharma Museum. Collection and Documentation related to Freedom Struggle was the main activities proposed during the year. During Annual Plan 2008-09, the proposed activities of organizing Festivals, Seminars, Exhibition and Documentation etc., accounting for 162 activities are anticipated to be completed successfully during 2008-09.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 322.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. Of which Rs. 48.44 lakh and Rs. 40.33 lakh have been allocated to TSP and SCSP respectively. In addition to ongoing activities, it is proposed to establish Vikarmaditya Shodhpeeth and Dharmपाल Shodhpeeth and also to start two national awards namely Maharishi Ved Vyas Rashtriya Samman in field of Education and Culture and Maharaja Agarasen Rashtriya Samman for Social Harmony.

14.6 Public Health and Family Welfare (Health Services)

To provide effective and efficient healthcare to all the citizen of the state a multi-tier health and family welfare service delivery system has been established in the state. Delivery System consisting of Sub Health Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers, Civil Hospitals, District Hospitals and other special health care institutions. The present status of health care facilities (excluding health care units of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy) in the state is as under:

Table 14.6.1: Number Healthcare Unit in State

District Hospitals	50
Community Health Centers	333
PHCs	1,155
SHCs	8,860
Urban Civil Hospitals	56
Urban F.W. Centers	96
Civil Dispensaries	92
Urban Health Posts	80
T-B Hospitals	7

This present infrastructure for providing health facilities to all the citizen of the state is insufficient as per the norm laid down by the Central Government. Even human resources are not adequately available to deliver the services efficiently. The gap of physical infrastructure and human resources is presented in Figure 13.6.A, 13.6.B and Table 14.6.2.

Figure: 14.6.A:

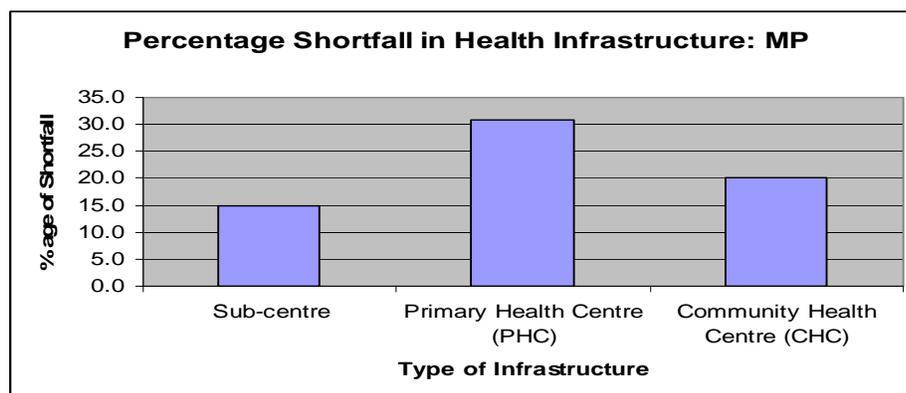


Figure: 14.6.B:

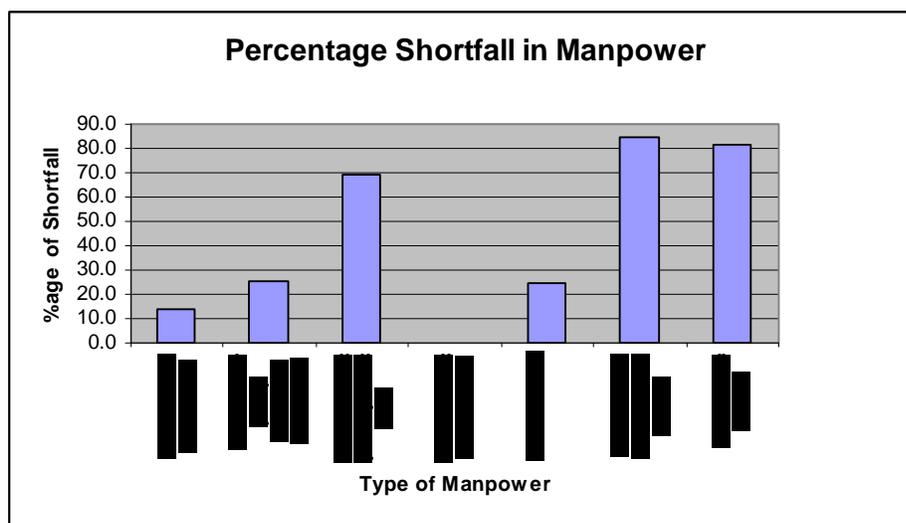


Table 14.6.2: Gap in Health Infrastructure and Human Resource in Rural M.P

Particulars	Required	In position	Shortfall
Sub-centre	10402	8860	1542
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	1670	1155	515
Community Health Centre (CHC)	417	333	84
Multipurpose worker (Female)/ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs	9983	8590	1393
Health Worker (Male) MPW(M) at Sub Centres	8834	6560	2274
Health Assistant (Female)/LHV at PHCs	1149	350	799
Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs	1149	1168	-
Doctor at PHCs	1149	869	280
Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs	270	41	229
Physicians at CHCs	270	287	-
Paediatricians at CHCs	270	49	221

This gap will be more if one considers the topography of the state which is evident from low (thin) population density of the state especially in rural area where around 73 % of state population lives.

In order to promote people's participation in health and family welfare activities, community level volunteers such as traditional birth attendants, Jana Swastha Rakshak and ASHA

(Accredited Social Health Activist) have been identified and trained and their participation assured in health related activities. National Rural Health Mission, and National Health Programmes such as Family Welfare, Immunization, National Anti Malaria Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Programme for blindness are being implemented through network of health care facilities in the state.

Rural Health Services:

Providing access to health care facilities to rural population is still a challenge. Primary Health Care facilities are not fully functional in rural areas. Non-availability of doctors and paramedical staff at PHCs and CHCs makes the task more difficult. The gap in physical health infrastructure and human resources is shown in Table 14.6.2. State Government has offered attractive packages to motivate doctors and paramedical personnel to work in rural areas.

CHCs have been identified as CEMONC and BEMONC facilities, some of the PHCs have also been identified as BEMONC facilities. Due to increase in institutional deliveries, CHCs with existing capacity of 30 beds are not sufficient to cater to the health needs of the community. Bed strength of some of the CHCs need to be enhanced to cope up with the increased need for maternal care and other health care services.

The State Government has prepared a comprehensive population policy to address the state specific issues and concerns for population stabilization. This policy document spells out the vision, policy initiatives, appropriate strategic thrust areas, political commitments and other pragmatic efforts, to bring about critical improvement in following indicators in a time bound frame:-

1. To reduce the TFR. from current level of 3.8% to 2.1% by 2011.
2. To reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from current level of 379 to 220 per lakh live births by 2011.
3. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate from current level of 74 per thousand live births to 60 by 2011.

The main goals fixed for the Eleventh Plan in the Health Sector are:-

- To reduce the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 percent
- To reduce the TFR from 3.8 to 2.1.
- To reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 220 per lakh live births from current level of 379.
- To reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 74 per thousand live births to 45.
- To implement the schemes covered under National Rural Health Mission like Janani Suraksha Yojana and Deendayal Chalit Aspatal Yojna, etc.

To achieve above mentioned goals, the over all objectives are:

- Increased access to health care facilities by strengthening Sub Health Centres/ PHCs and up gradation of CHCs to the level of IPHS.
- Universal immunization against major childhood illnesses
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Integrated comprehensive primary healthcare leading to population stabilization in high fertility districts.
- Provision of village level Accredited Social Health activist (ASHA) in all villages.
- Preparation of Village level Health Action Plan and strengthening of Village Health and Sanitation Committees.
- Increased utilization of First Referral units from less than 20% (2002) to more than 75% by 2010.

Specific objectives of the state's health plan are:

- To upgrade district and civil hospitals to meet the increased demand for institutional delivery.
- To increase access to rural health services by establishing of new CHC, PHC and SHC as per norms.
- To provide buildings for all primary health care institutions.

Keeping the present status of key health indicators and the goals related to these indicators in view it necessary to take up all the activities of health sector in mission mode.

Status of Key Health Indicators

Health Indicator	Referral Year	M.P.	India	Goal by year 2011
Infant Mortality Rate	2007	74	52	60
Maternal Mortality Rate	2003	379	301	220
Total Fertility Rate	2006	3.6	3.0	2.1

Source: S.R.S. Bulletin.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 The expenditure for the Annual Plan 2007-08 was Rs. 9459.04 lakh against the outlay of Rs. 15500.00 lakh.
- 2.3 Physical targets and achievement under major activities during Annual Plan 2007-08 are as below :-

Table 14.6.3: Physical targets and achievement 2007-08

S. No.	Major Head, Sub Head Scheme	Physical Target			Achievement 2007-08
		Item/Activities	Unit	TOTAL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Upgradation of Health Institutions	Urban health services – expansion of capacity of existing District Hospitals and Civil Hospitals.	No.	30	0
		Upgradation of District Hospitals - provision of staff for ICU, Burn Unit, Neonatology and Trauma centres units etc.	No.	20	0
		Upgradation of facilities in District/Civil hospitals - X ray machines, ultrasonography, Hospital waste management etc	No.	30	0
		Rural health services - expansion of existing PHCs/CHs in to 30/60 bedded CHC	No.	60	64
		Upgradation of facilities in CH/CHCs - Blood Storage Units	No.	180	0
		Upgradation of facilities in CHCs - X ray machines	No.	200	0
2	Establishment of new Health Institutions- Rural health services	Establishment of new PHCs	No.	150	50
		Establishment of new SHCs	No.	350	16
3	Prevention and control of communicable disease - Urban health services	Establishment of new District TB Centres	No.	5	0
		Upgradation of DTCs – Creation of post for DTOs	No.	48	0
		Establishment of District Malaria Office in new districts	No.	8	0
		Establishment of Malaria Pathology Lab	No.	100	0
4	Construction of Hospital Buildings	Urban health services - Upgradation of District/ Civil hospitals - expansion of hospital buildings, additional ward and residential quarters	No.	34	5
		Construction of Buildings for Div and District level offices	No.	16	0
		Upgradation of TB hospitals and DTC buildings	No.	4	0
		Rural health services – Upgradation of rural health Institutions - expansion of PHC/CHC buildings and residential quarters	No.	48	2
		CHC quarter	No.	1191	35
		Construction of new PHCs and reconstrcuion of PHCs of new PHCs	No.	2	12
5	Strengthening at Head Quarter	Strengthening of Procurement cell - provision of support staff and office automation	No.	1	68
		Strengthening Engineering Cell - Technical Staff and support staff at State and Divisional Level	No.	8	1
		Strengthening Planning Cell - provision of support staff and office automation	No.	1	1
		Strengthening Training Cell - provision of support staff and office automation	No.	1	0
		Staff Nurses	No.	500	0

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 The outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved for Rs. 16,775.00 lakh. It is expected that by the end of current financial year, expenditure will be Rs.16774.28 lakh.
- 3.2 The physical targets set for the year 2008-09 and anticipated achievements are as given below.

Table 14.6.4

Physical Targets And Anticipated Achievement for
Annual 2008-09

Sr. No.	Major Head, Sub Head Scheme	Physical Target			Anticipated Achievement 2008-09
		Item/Activities	Unit	TOTAL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Upgradation of Health Institutions	Urban health services - Establishment/ Upgradation of District Hospital/ Civil Hospitals	No.	30	63
		Rural health services -Establishment/ Upgradation of CHCs	No.	5	6
2	Establishment of new Health Institutions- Rural health services	Establishment/ Upgradation of PHCs	No.	100	25
		Establishment/ Upgradation of SHCs	No.	200	50
3	Construction of Hospital Buildings	Urban health services - Upgradation of District/ Civil hospitals - expansion of hospital buildings, additional ward and residential quarters	No.	34	9
		Rural health services - Upgradation of rural health Institutions - expansion of PHC/CHC buildings and residential quarters	No.	48	21
		CHC quarter	No.	1191	0

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 20,000.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The proposed allocations for TSP and SCSP are Rs. 3,955.25 lakh and Rs. 3,273.41 lakh respectively.
The proposed outlay included Rs. 2000 lakh for sick new borne care unit level-II at District level.

Proposed physical targets for annual plan 2009-01 are given as below :-

Table 14.6.5: Proposed Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2009-10

Sr. No.	Major Head, Sub Head Scheme	Proposed Physical Target		
		Item/Activities	Unit	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	8
1	Upgradation of Health Institutions	Urban health services - Establishment/ Upgradation of District Hospital/ Civil Hospitals	No.	5
		Rural health services -Establishment/ Upgradation of CHCs	No.	5
2	Establishment of new Health Institutions- Rural health services	Establishment/ Upgradation of PHCs	No.	0
		Establishment/ Upgradation of SHCs	No.	50
3	Construction of Hospital Buildings	Urban health services - Upgradation of District/ Civil hospitals - expansion of hospital buildings, additional ward and residential quarters	No.	8
		Construction of Buildings for Divisional and District level offices	No.	3
		Rural health services - Upgradation of rural health Institutions - expansion of PHC/CHC buildings and residential quarters	No.	72
		CHC quarter	No.	187

5.0 Important Schemes of Department:

In order to reduce the IMR and MMR, the focus is on increasing the level of institutional delivery. The Government had initiated social welfare schemes such as **Janani Suraksha Yojna(JSY)** to promote institutional deliveries. As a result, the level of institutional deliveries in the state has gone up to 52 percent in 2007 as compared to 27 percent in 2005. The guidelines under JSY have been revised and now the benefit would be given to all women coming for institutional delivery irrespective of their economic status. Seeing the overload of these cases in government institutions, private hospitals have also been accredited under Janani Sahyogi Yojna and a special compensation package has been designed for them.

State government is committed to cater to the health needs of the poor especially belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Family health cards were prepared for about 20 lakh families and free treatment was given to them to the extent of Rs 20,000 per family per annum under **DeenDyal Antodaya Upchar Yojana**. Encouraged with the response, the benefits under the scheme have been expanded to all BPL families.

A new scheme called National Health Insurance Scheme was started in 10 districts in a phased manner. This scheme covers all BPL families and contract and bonded labourers. Under the scheme, free treatment worth Rs 30,000 is being given to a family in a year. The scheme would be expanded in all the 50 districts by 2012.

An Outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed for Sick New Borne Unit Level - II for districts .

6.0 Priorities and Thrust Areas

The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide effective Health care to the entire rural population in the country with special focus on 18 States which have weak public health indicators. The Mission is an articulation of the commitment of the government to increase public spending on Health sector from 0.9% of GDP to 2%-3% of GDP, over the next 5 years. In this regard, Allocation in state budget for Public Health and Family Welfare Department has increased from 2.84 percent in 2005-06 to 3.19 percent in 2006-07 and to 3.73 % in 2007-08 in term of proportion of total state outlay over period of time(Source: MoHFW website). But the State still has to do a lot for making medical facilities easily accessible to the poor of the state irrespective of their place of residence.

The State government has initiated various innovative schemes to take care of the health needs of the poor people with special emphasis on promotion of institutional delivery to bring down the IMR and MMR.

The demand side has been taken care of through schemes like Janani Suraksha. Yojana (under NRHM), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana, Deen Dayal Mobile Hospitals, Janani Express and Janani Sahyogi Yojana, etc. On the supply side, institutions have been equipped with necessary equipments and additional manpower support has also been extended.

14.7 Medical Education

The State has five Medical Colleges, one Dental college, one Nursing College in government sector. There are 2 Mental Hospital, 2 Cancer Hospital, a specialized Gynecology Hospital and a specialized Child Hospital, run by government, to provided specialized medical care in the state. In addition there are 4 Medical Colleges, 11 Dental Colleges and 46 Nursing Colleges which are managed by private sector.

State has less number of Medical Colleges as compare to other states on basis of population criterion. The Government of India has recognized that there is a scope to establish 5 more Medical colleges in the State. Another important issue is that the State Medical Colleges suffer from major deficiencies vis-a-vis norms of Medical Council of India which needs to be attended on priority.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 7473.00 lakh approved for the year of 2007-08 and expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6935.80 lakh.

2.2 Physical achievements are as below:

1. Sanction of Scholarship to 193 students of SC and 217 students of ST category.
2. 3403 posts were sanctioned in Medical Colleges and Hospitals.
3. Administrative approval of Rs. 336.39 lakh has been issued for a mortuary building and library in Jabalpur Medical College.
4. Approval of Rs. 1086.70 lakh has been issued for new constriction in Indore Medical College for auditorium, hostels, demonstration hall, labs and lecture halls.
5. A revised sanction of Rs. 145.42 lakh has been issued for Sagar Medical College for construction work, 1071 posts were sanctioned for Sagar Medical College.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 7900.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and it is expected that outlay of Rs 3087.88 lakh will be utilized by the end of financial year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5040.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 out of which Rs.246.13 lakh proposed under TSP and Rs. 650.00 lakh under SCSP.

The activities to be undertaken during 2009-10 are as follow:

In addition to on going schemes/works, during 2009-10, it is planned to establish Cardiology and Neurology department in GRMC Gwalior, Gastroenterology department in GMC Bhopal and Psychiatric department in Medical colleges at Rewa, Jabalpur and Rewa. Up gradation of Cardiology department at GMC Bhopal is also planned. Starting of diploma course in Radio Physics at GMC Bhopal is initiated. Construction of 1000 bedded hospital at JAH, Gwalior, Sewage project at NSCB Medical college Jabalpur and construction of staff quarter at Medical college, Gwalior are other projects to be taken up during 2009-10. It is also planned

to provide free medical education to the dependants whose parents annual income is below Rs. 42000 under Vikaramditya Yojana. Union Government proposal to increase seats in Post Graduate Courses and start new PG courses, State Government has submitted the proposal of Rs. 207.64 crore. Under this proposal state has to incur 25% of total expenditure rest will be financed by centre.

14.8 Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy

State Government is providing health services to the people under Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy through 28 Ayurvedic, 3 Homeopathy and 1 Unani college in addition there are 1623 OPDs, of which 1427 Ayurvedic, 146 Homeopathy and 50 Unani, functioning. The details of government institutions of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy are as follows:-

Table 14.8.1

Type of institution	Number
Govt. Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani Colleges	09
District level Ayurvedic Hospital	17
Tehsil/Village level hospital	04
Homeopathic – NAVEGOAN	02
Total	32

DISPENSARIES:

System of Medicine	Urban	Rural	Total
Ayurved	61	1366	1,427
Unani	27	23	50
Homeo	64	82	146
Total	152	1471	1,623

In the state, there are 7 Government Ayurvedic colleges, 1 Homeopathy and 1 Unani Medical college. All these institutes have been declared as autonomous bodies. In addition, 9 Ayurvedic colleges, 19 Homeopathy and 3 Unani Medical colleges with intake capacity of 2590 students per annum are being run in private sector in the state. Two Ayurvedic women health worker training institutes with 120 seats are functioning at Rau (Indore) and Kolras (Shivpuri).

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

2.1 An outlay of Rs.1,500.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. Against which an expenditure of Rs.544.18 lakh has been incurred.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1,575.00 lakh for the year 2008-09 is approved. It is expected that by the end of financial year amount will be utilized fully.

3.2 Improvement of existing infrastructure by providing necessary equipment, furniture and medicines is in progress. Works of strengthening and establishing Ayurvedic and Unani hospital at Bhopal is going on. The establishment of district Ayurvedic

Hospitals at new districts is in progress. Opening of new dispensaries at places where no facility exists within 8 to 10 Km has been taken up during the year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 1,267.00 lakh for the year 2009-10 has been proposed. Out of which Rs. 190.58 lakh and Rs. 158.67 lakh are proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.

The most of the activities of Directorate are of on going nature and thus expenditure is of recurring nature. In addition a special effort will be made to strengthen ISM in the state so that it can contribute more meaningfully in delivering health services to people of state. Activities relating to upgrading in- patient facilities, creating awareness about the efficacy of the systems, setting up of laboratories and enforcement mechanisms for quality control will be taken up during the plan period. Department will take up measures for upgrading the ISM system in the state through new schemes.

14.9 Food and Drugs Control

The activities of the Controller Food and Drugs Administration are mainly responsible implementation of “The Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act, 1954” and “The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940” of the Govt. of India. In order to safeguard the health and welfare of the community, the major responsibility of Controller Food and Drugs is to ensure the supply of quality drugs and preventing adulteration of food articles.

The department keeps check on the sale of sub-standard quality of food article and medicines as per the rules framed in the Act. The State Govt. has also framed the rules under the PFA Act 1954- M.P. Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1962. The Food and Drug Inspectors are responsible to inspect various manufacturing units, storage and distribution units of food and drugs and take samples for testing in the laboratories to maintain the standard of quality and quantity.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 During the Financial Year 2007-08, the actual expenditure was Rs. 51.37 lakh against approved outlay of 58.00 lakh.

2.2 Under Prevention of Food Adulteration, 3890 Food sample were tested during the Financial Year 2007-08. Under drugs control, 2170 drug samples were tested.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 60.90 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved against which actual expenditure incurred up to November 2008 is Rs. 33.28 lakh it is expected by the end of financial year amount will be utilized fully .

3.2 During the Annual Plan 2008-09, proposed target were 5,000 food samples and 2,000 drug samples to be taken for testing. Of which 2080 food samples and 1409 drug sample were taken till November 2008. It is anticipated that by the end of financial year targets will be achieved fully.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is proposed.

4.2 During the Annual Plan 2009-10, proposed target are 5,000 food samples and 2,000 drug samples to be taken for testing.

The following ongoing two schemes are proposed for implementation during 2009-10:

Prevention of Food Adulteration:

Computerization of district offices: For speedy supervision and coordination for the implementation of the PFA Act at district level as well as immediate launching of prosecution against the offender.

Establishment of Training Cell: At present there is no separate training cell. This is urgently required for imparting training to food inspectors of this department as well as to the common

public and consumer associations. The proposed cell may also be utilized for giving training in newly enacted "The Food Safety Act, 2006".

Drugs Control:

Special test of drug samples: The testing of drugs is constantly being upgraded as per new testing methods incorporated in Indian Pharmacopeias/British Pharmacopeias. For undertaking new tests as per Indian Pharmacopeias/British Pharmacopeias new instruments and chemicals have to be provided to the Drug Testing Laboratory.

Maintenance of Machinery: The Drug Laboratory has acquired very costly and sophisticated scientific instruments for analyzing drug samples. It is very essential that to maintain the sensitivity and accuracy of these instruments regular annual maintenance is undertaken.

Computerization of District Offices, setting up of Training Cell, special test/Analysis of Drugs and Maintenance of Machines is proposed to be undertaken by the department.

14.10 Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation

Madhya Pradesh has 52,117 inhabited villages and 394 towns as per 2001 census. These inhabited villages have 127397 habitations.

The World Health Organization emphasizes the need of pure and wholesome water to promote and protect the health of the rural population. The target of Public Health Engineering Department is to provide safe drinking water facilities and safe environmental sanitation to all in the state.

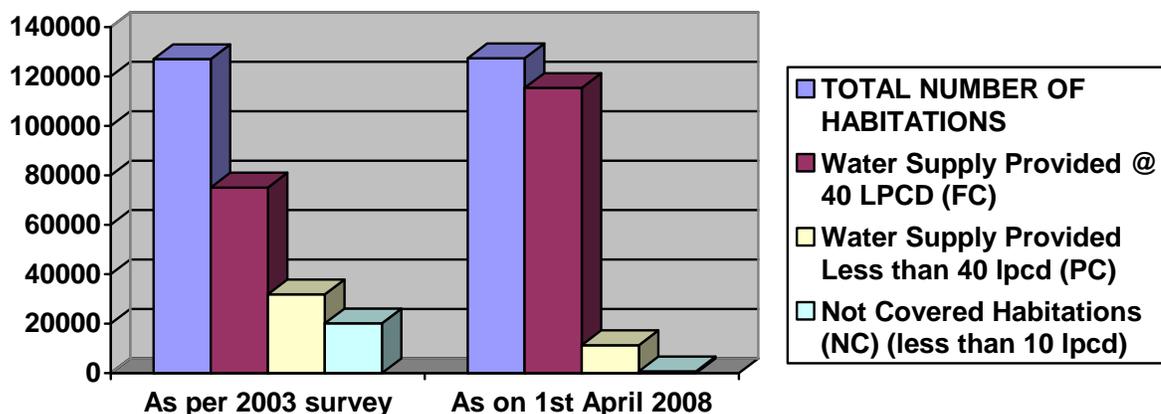
As per policy of the State Government, following major works are being done by the department:–

- ◆ Rural water supply schemes including hand pump schemes and piped water supply schemes, under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of the Govt. of India and Minimum Need Programme of Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- ◆ Operation & Maintenance of hand pump schemes in the State.
- ◆ Monitoring of water quality and implementation of water supply schemes under Sub Mission programme of the GoI for areas where water sources are affected by water quality e.g. excess Fluoride, Iron and Salinity etc.
- ◆ Schemes for sustainability of sources such as ground water recharge schemes.
- ◆ Implementation of urban water supply schemes where the local bodies so desire and also the implementation of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme of the GoI.
- ◆ Implementation of urban sewerage schemes.
- ◆ Implementation of schemes under National River Conservation Plan of GoI for pollution abatement. Some of the major rivers are included in the programme.

As per recent report of Ministry of Rural Development, NIC-Department of Drinking Water Supply (Report printed on 24/1/2009) giving state wise coverage status of habitation as on 1st April, 2008 reveal that out of 127397 habitations of the state, merely 697 were found as not covered, 11309 habitations as partially covered with per capita supply of water less than 40 liters per capita per day, remaining 115391 habitations were found as fully covered. The progress is as shown in Table 14.10.1.

Table 14.10.1: Status of Coverage of Habitations in M.P

No. of Habitations	As per 2003 survey	As on 1 st April 2008
Total Number of Habitations	127036	127397
Water Supply Provided @ 40 LPCD (FC)	75111	115391
Water Supply Provided Less than 40 lpcd (PC)	31834	11309
Not Covered Habitations (NC) (less than 10 lpcd)	20091	697



In many habitations have emerged as facing serious problems of mainly Fluoride, Nitrate, Salinity and Iron contamination. These quality affected habitations are being provided with safe drinking water supply, mostly with alternative safe sources under Bharat Nirman.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 A plan outlay of Rs. 30739.00 lakh was approved against which the expenditure of Rs. 35586.00 lakh was incurred during the year.

2.2 Physical targets and actual achievements of annual plan 2007-08 are presented as below:

Table 14.10.2: Physical Targets and Actual Achievements: 2007-08

S.No	Major Heads of Development	Item/Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2007-2008	
				Physical Target	Actual Achievement
A: RURAL SECTOR					
1	Water Supply in habitation & schools				
1.1	Coverage of NC habitations (New Survey)	WSS	No.of Habi.	1777	1477
1.2	Coverage of Partially Covered habitations	WSS	No.of Habi.	7227	8551
1.3	Provision of new TWs in place of old unserviceable/defunct T.Ws.	WSS	No.of Habi.	3962	6143
1.4	Water supply in Rural Schools	WSS	No.of Schools	3500	5676
1.5	Water supply facilities in SC/ST hostels.	WSS	No.of Host.	200	200
2	Ground water recharging/water conservation and sustainability scheme				
2.1	Construction of Dykes, check dams, stop dams, percolation tanks etc.	WSS	No. of structures	1013	1197
2.2	Roof Water Harvesting	WSS	No. of structures	1350	972
3	Ongoing Piped Water Supply Schemes				
4	O & M of rural water supply schemes				
4.1	Regular maintenance of handpumps	WSS	No. of HPs.	180000	180000
4.2	Construction of damaged HP platforms	WSS	No. of PF	18600	23725
4.3	Maintenance of PWS Schemes (Creation of new sources where dried & their interconnection)	WSS	No. of Schemes	225	340
5	Sub Mission Projects under Technology Mission for quality affected habitations				
5.1	Provision for laboratories	WSS	No. of Labs	48	47

5.2	Fluorosis control programme	WSS	No.of Habi.	1120	342
5.3	Brackishness control programme	WSS	No.of Habi.	112	28
6	Total Sanitation Campaign				
6.1	Construction of sanitary latrines (BPL)	WSS	No.of latrines	594660	98726
6.2	Construction of school latrines	WSS	No.of latrines	27065	4975
6.3	Construction of Anganwadi latrines	WSS	No.of latrines	5660	1030
6.4	Community Sanitary Complex	WSS	No.of Complexes	138	174
	B: URBAN SECTOR				
7	Urban Water Supply/Sanitation Schemes				
7.1	State schemes (Other than AUWSP)	WSS	No. of Schemes	40 ongoing	3 Comp.
7.2	Narmada Water Supply Project Bhopal	WSS	No. of Schemes	1 ongoing	1 ongoing
7.3	Ongoing schemes under AUWS Prog.	WSS	No. of Schemes	71 ongoing	16 Comp.
7.4	Sewerage Schemes	WSS	No. of Schemes	1 ongoing	1 ongoing

3.1 Physical Targets and anticipated achievements of 2008-09

S. No.	Scheme Name	Unit	Annual Physical Targets (08-09)	Anticipated achievement
A	RURAL SECTOR			
1	Coverage of NC habitation under ARWSP (New Survey RWS)		600 Hab.	401
2	Coverage of PC habitation (RWS)		6000 Hab.	10341
3	Water supply in fully covered villages for increasing the level of supply (40 to 55 RWS) & new TWs in place of old unserviceable/defunct T.Ws.		3000 Hab.	5000
4	Water supply in Rural schools		2000 Schools	2800
5	Drinking water facilities in tribal/ SC hostels & Ashrams		200 Hostel	200
6	Ground water recharging/ conservation Programme		2000 Structures	2000
7	Provision for PWS schemes ongoing (RWS)		600 Schemes	700
8	Regular maintenance of hand pump		4.20 lakh H.P.	4.20
9	Construction of hand pump platforms		30000 Platforms	30000
10	Maintenance of PWS (only creation of new sources where source has dried and their inter connection and maintenance of group schemes- RWS)		500 Schemes	500
11	Fluorosis control programme for other districts		1175 Hab.	1175
12	Brackishness control programme (RWS)		115 Hab.	115
13	Provision for laboratories		48 Dist.	48 Dist.
	Total (Rural Sector)			
B	URBAN SECTOR			
14	Urban water supply schemes		35 Ongoing	35.
15	Narmada water supply (Bhopal)		1 Ongoing	1 Ongoing
16	Urban Sewerage Programmes		1 Ongoing	1 Ongoing
	Total (Urban Sector)		-	-
			-	-

1.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 31655.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 Proposed out lay and Physical target under major schemes for 2009-10 are as given below :-				
Table No 13.10.4				
S.no	Schemes	Proposed out lay (Rs in lakh)	Unit	Proposed Targets
A	Rural Sector			
1	Coverage of NC habitations	105	No of habitations	90
2	Coverage of PC habitations (partially Covered)	3455.6	No of habitations	3380
3	Water supply in fully covered habitations	4000	No of habitations	7700
4	Water supply in Rural Schools	471.19	No of Schools	750
5	Water supply in SC/ST Hostels	1058	No of hostels	290
6	Piped water supply	8839.09	No of Schems	600
7	Regular maintenance of hand pumps	2312.5	No of HP's in lakh	4.22
8	Construction of platforms	687.5	No of PF's	27200
9	Fluorosis control programm	2003.38	No of habitations	800
B	Urban Sector			
1	Normal & AUWSP(State scheme)	1500	No of Scheme	30
2	Narmada Water supply	3000	No of Scheme	1
3	Sewerage Schemes	75	No of Scheme	1

*All the targets are expected to be achieved during the financial year.

5.0 Schemes of the Department

5.1 Emphasis would be given to IEC & HRD activities to PRIs and other stakeholders, so that they can manage water supply schemes more effectively and efficiently.

5.2 PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN RURAL HABITATIONS

Most of the remaining NC habitations are proposed to be cover during 2008-09 and PC habitations are to be covered upto 2009-10. It is proposed to cover 90 NC and 3380 PC habitations including new slipped back habitations in the annual plan 2009–10. To achieve these targets, a provision of Rs. 3560.60 lakh is made as state share in

the annual Plan 2009–10. Equal matching share will be available from ARWSP, Govt. of India.

Due to inadequate rainfall in 2008 monsoon, many rural habitations of the state are likely to face drinking water scarcity in summer of 2009. Water supply arrangements shall have to be made in all the districts and many rural habitations in such slipped back NC/PC habitations during the annual plan period of 09-10.

5.3 Provision of Water Supply in Rural Schools

It is anticipated that there were about 2000 rural schools without safe and potable drinking water supply facilities by the end of March, 08. It is proposed to cover all these remaining rural schools during the year 2008–09. For coverage of 750 rural schools, a provision of Rs. 471.19 lakh is made as state share, equal matching share will be available from ARWSP, Govt. of India.

5.4 Water Supply & Sanitation Facilities in SC/ST Ashrams & Hostels

To provide water supply & sanitation facilities in 290 SC/ST hostels during 2009–10 a total provision of Rs. 1058 lakh has been proposed as state share in the annual plan 2009-10.

5.5 Operation And Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes

Maintenance of hand pumps: There are about 4.22 lakh hand pumps installed in the rural areas of the state as on 01.12.2008. The Govt. of India permits use of ARWSP funds for O&M of the schemes to an extent of 15%. These funds are provided by the Govt. of India to the State every year and matching funds are required to be used by the state. It is therefore proposed to use ARWSP O&M funds for 50% of the total installed hand pumps. Hence a provision of Rs. 2,203.49 lakh as state share is made in the annual plan of 2009–10 for operation and maintenance of hand pumps. Equal matching share will be available from the ARWSP.

5.6 Construction of Hand Pumps Platforms:

It is proposed to construct damaged 27200 platforms in the year 2009–10 with the view of public health, water quality and water safety. For this, a provision of Rs. 687.50 lakh has been made as state share in the year 2009-10 and equal matching share will be provided ARWSP funds.

5.7 Operation and Maintenance of Piped Water Supply Schemes (Creation of New Sources) :-

There are many rural piped water supply schemes which are not functioning due to some reasons including the reason of their sources becoming dry or inadequate. It becomes necessary to create new sources for such schemes and also to connect them to the existing scheme to make it functional again. It is proposed to create such new sources in 1060 such schemes during 2009-10. As per the Govt. of India's guidelines the multi villages schemes under Sub Missions Programme, up to the village is also to be maintained by the department. Group water supply scheme of Jhabua fluoride project is already in running condition and some more schemes are under completion. Such schemes are to be maintained by the department. For all such schemes, a

provision of Rs. 1044.25 lakh in the year 2009-10 has been made. Equal matching share will be available from ARWSP.

5.8 Provision for Piped Water Supply Schemes

It is proposed to complete 600 such schemes during the annual plan 2009-10. A provision of Rs. 8,839.09 lakh is made for the year 2009–10. Equal matching share will be available from ARWSP.

5.9 Sustainability of Sources & Recharging Programme

The rapid development in ground water based irrigation in the state has caused ground water depletion and created imbalance in the availability of ground water. In many cases the life of drinking water sources has shortened. For sustainability of the sources, construction of 2000 water recharging/ water conservation schemes/ structures will be taken up during the annual plan period 2009-10 and for this, an amount of Rs.2203.49 lakh has been provided as state share. Following works are proposed to be taken up during the 2009-10:

1. Construction of dykes
2. Construction of check dams
3. Construction of stop dams/Percolation tanks.
4. Construction of new tubewells in place of old Tubewells.
5. Recharging of ground water sources such as dugwells and tubewells where ever technically feasible.
6. Roof Water Harvesting Structures etc.
7. Gray water recycling and reuse schemes in rural hostels and Ashrams.

5.10 Alternative Water Supply Arrangements in Water Quality Affected Rural Habitations under State Sector Plan:-

● Water Quality Testing:–

Monitoring of Water quality by testing is a very important activity in this sector. Presently in the State, 47 district laboratories are functioning and in remaining three (one old and two new) districts, the laboratories are being established soon. Efforts are being made to set up the water testing activities in all the districts for which adequate provisions have been made in the Plan. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided for the annual plan 2009–10 as state share.

● Sub Mission Programme for water supply to quality affected habitations under state sector plan : –

There are some districts in the State which are affected by excessive Fluoride and while some districts are affected by excess Iron, Nitrate and Brackishness problems. Safe water supply to quality affected habitations is to be under Sub Mission Programme, which is also a part of the Bharat Nirman.

An Action Plan for 4410 quality affected habitations has been submitted to the Government of India which includes schemes for all the above affected habitations. As per procedure, most of the schemes for such quality affected habitations have been approved by the SLSSC and have been sent to the Government of India. Some schemes have already been approved and some funds have already been received. These schemes would be implemented as a part of the Bharat Nirman. The Central assistance for such schemes is to the tune of 75% and balance funds of 25% are provided by the State Government, provision for which has been made in the State Plan. An amount of Rs. 2003.38 lakh has been made as state share in the Annual Plan of 2009-10.

6.0 URBAN SECTOR:

6.1 Narmada based Water Supply Scheme for Bhopal City:-

River Narmada based Water Supply Scheme for Bhopal town has been sanctioned for augmenting the water supply of the city for a population of 36 lakh expected in the year 2022 by supplying additional 185 million liter per day(MLD) water. The Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has accorded technical clearance to this scheme estimated to cost Rs 24022.65 lakh on 06.10.2004 excluding escalation. The financing pattern of the scheme is 70% loan and 30% grant from the government. The Government of M.P. has also accorded the administrative approval to this scheme on 28.02.2005. Now this scheme has also been included in JNNURM.

The tenders for all the major works of the project were already approved and the works are in full swing, therefore an amount of Rs 3000.00 lakh has been provided in the annual plan of 2009-10. The balance funds would be received from JNNURM project through Nagar Nigam.

6.2 Other Urban Water Supply Schemes:

Works for augmenting Water Supply in some towns are under progress, under normal plan including schemes where cost has increased or likely to be increased which were originally sanctioned under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme. A total outlay for water supply schemes under state sector normal plan of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10 for such urban schemes.

6.3 Urban Sewerage Schemes :-

Sewerage scheme of Gwalior town is in progress and is in the final phase of completion and an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the year 2009-10.

14.11 Home Department

For providing the housing facilities to police personnel, M.P. Police Housing Corporation was set up in 1981. The objectives was to make concerted efforts for constructing houses at faster rate as other existing agencies were not able to cop-up with the task.

The Corporation has presently four zonal divisions namely Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore and Gwalior operating from head quarters in Bhopal.

Some 80,000 police personnel in the ranks of Constables, Head Constables, Assistant sub-Inspector and Sub- Inspectors are entitled for rent-free accommodation. There is a big gap between the availability and demand for accommodation.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 was Rs. 127.36 lakh and entire amount was utilized during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh for annual plan 2008-09 approved. Of which Rs. 2,000.00 lakh for Housing and Rs. 500.00 lakh for new schemes was earmarked. Rs 2000.20 lakh will be utilized during the current financial year. These schemes were Establishment of Cyber Crime Investigation Cell, Security in big cities and sensitive places and Integrated Police training complex.

3.2 During 2008-09, 323 quarters to be constructed.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 2132.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10. Of this outlay Rs. 882.00 lakh has been proposed for housing, Rs. 1000.00 lakh for Integrated Police training complex, Rs. 100.00 lakh for Cyber Crime Investigation Cell and Rs. 150 lakh for Security in big cities and sensitive places.

Out of proposed total outlay Rs. 375.00 lakh and Rs. 297.00 lakh are proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.

5.0 THE Home (Police) Department had proposed three new schemes for implementation during the 11th Plan period starting from 2008-09 on ongoing basis. The schemes are:-

1. **Establishment of Cyber Crime Investigation Cell.**

The proposed cyber investigation cell will be established in the Police Headquarter, Bhopal, which will function as the prime nodal police station for the cyber crimes in the entire state.

2. **Security in big cities and sensitive places**

The main objective of the project is to make police force more effective, to deal with all untoward happenings and to maintain peace and law & order

situation in the state. The necessity of improving Security Scenario in major cities is felt looking at recent happening in Mumbai. City Surveillance system for Indore and augmentation of security arrangement for Omkareshwar Temple is proposed to be taken up during 2009-10.

3. **Integrated Police training complex.**

Training human senses and business are basic needs of any establishment. Human resources are the backbone of any nation. Police training play an important role in complete development of its personals. In order to run the society and to take care of their safety, proposed integrated police training complex will help to sharpen the execution skills and will make the police personals confident in their approaches. Complex is coming up at Village Bhounri, Bhopal.

14.12 Town and Country Planning

The basic aim and objective of the Directorate of Town & Country Planning is to provide a planned habitation to the people of the state. Under MP Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Niyam, 1975 and MP Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984, development plans are prepared for regions and towns. The main functions of the Directorate are to prepare, review and evaluate Regional and Town Development Plan. The monitoring and enforcement of various schemes such as Integrated Development Scheme of Small & Medium Towns and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Medium Towns is also performed by the Directorate.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

An annual outlay of Rs. 9999.00 lakh for 2007-08 was approved and expenditure of Rs. 12228.09 lakh was incurred. Following physical targets have been achieved:

Table 14.12.1: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2007-08

No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements
1	Preparation of Development Plan, Review & Modification	8 towns	6 towns
2	Regional Plan	1 region	-
3	IDSMT	17 towns	11 towns
4	Information Technology	4 offices	4 offices
5	UIDSSMT	25 towns	7 towns
6	Beautification of Talab	5 talab	#

#Budget provision not available

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 5,724.55 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 which included central share for Rs. 4,800.00 lakh and state share for Rs. 600.00 lakh under UIDSSMT. It is expected that all the targets fixed for the year will be achieved during the year.

**Table 14.12.2
Physical Progress: Annual Plan 2008-09 (Nov. 2008)**

No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements
		Physical	Physical
1	2	3	
1-	Preparation of Development Plan, Review & Modification	8 towns	4#
2-	IDSMT	15 towns	-
3-	Regional Plan	1 region	20%
4-	Information Technology	6 offices	4
5-	UIDSSMT	15 towns	1
6-	Destination Project Chitrakoot	1 (20 sites)	-

Under IDSMT & UIDSSMT Schemes grant to 5 & 3 towns is expected to be released shortly by State Govt. respectively.

Including 2 Development plans ready for publication.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. It includes central share of Rs. 3586.94 lakh under UIDSSMT. Break-up of physical and financial targets of annual plan 2009-10 are given in Table 14.12.3.

Table 14.12.3: Physical and Financial Target 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)			
No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Target	Physical Target
1-	Prepn. Dev. Plan , Review & Modification	120.00	8 Towns
2-	IDSMT	562.70	18 Towns
3-	Regional Plan	35.00	1 Region
4-	Information Technology	31.00	5 offices
5-	UIDSSMT	# 4035.30	19 Towns
6-	Destination Project Chitrakoot	100.00	1 Town
	Total	5000.00	-

It includes central share for Rs. 3586.94 lakh and state share for Rs. 448.36 lakh.

Detail of activities to be taken during the period of Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follow:

- Land use based Development Plans for 8 Towns are proposed to be prepared and published. To prepare these development plans with accuracy satellite imageries of 10 towns are to be procured. 25 development plans, draft and final will be printed.

For the conservation of Bhopal Talab a detail study about its catchments area is very essential in the context to review and modification of Bhopal Development Plan 2005. For this purpose M.P. Water and Land Management Institute will be engaged.

Under the provisions of M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973, the state of M.P. is divided into 8 Planning Regions and a Land Use cum economic upgradation based Development Plans for these regions are prepared by the department. Under this process a Regional Plan for Bina Petrochemical Region has been prepared so far and another regional plan for Narmada-Tapti Region is in progress.

Under Information & Technology up gradation scheme, up gradation of Directorate and its main sub-ordinate offices are proposed during Annual Plan 2009-10. The softwares with training funds are required to fulfill the need of planning activities. This software's are 4-GIS, 5-Autocade, 2-Autodesk, 1-Mapinfo.

Centrally sponsored infrastructure development based IDSMT and UIDSSMT Schemes of small and medium class towns will be implemented through local bodies. However the IDSMT scheme is now discontinued by central Govt., hence the remaining works of ongoing schemes are to be completed by the state fund as well as by the resources of local bodies. During 2009-10, 18 ongoing projects are to be completed, with state funds. Under UIDSSMT, grant of Rs. 9806.30 lakh for 19 schemes is proposed to be released by Central Government. An amount of Rs.4035.30 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

Project “Destination Chitrakoot” scheme was included in the Annual Plan 2008-09 as a new scheme. The project report has already been prepared by the Housing Board. It is proposed to be taken up during this annual plan.

14.13 Gwalior Counter Magnet

The National Capital Region Board, New Delhi has identified Gwalior as one of the town for the development to reduce the urban pressure on the national capital city Delhi. Under this strategy, the SADA Gwalior is developing the adjoining area of the Gwalior City notified as Special Area. A development plan of the SADA area is also enforced on 24.4.2000 by the state Government under M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam 1973.

Under this scheme, State Government has borrowed loan from NCR Board New Delhi, for infrastructure development of SADA Gwalior. The process of repayment of loan is also through the State Government. The outlay for 10th plan was Rs. 51.00 lakh. In the departmental budget a provision of Rs.1200.00 lakh is made for the year 2006-07.

The SADA Counter Magnet Gwalior has developed Electricity Sub Station, arterial road, other roads and culverts, water treatment plant along with water supply system, residential and commercial plots etc. Some other infrastructure development work is also in progress. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs 12.24 crores has been released by NCR board.

SADA Gwalior is implementing the project by borrowing loan from NCR Board New Delhi. During 2008-09 the SADA has taken up the internal infrastructure development scheme of colonies developed by SADA and for this purpose first installment of Rs.25.00 crores is likely to be released soon by the NCR Board, Delhi.

A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum and Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for entire 11th plan period.

An outlay approved for 2007-08 and 2008-09 was Rs. 1.00 lakh for each year as token provision and same amount has been maintained for annual plan 2009-10. During 2007-08 an expenditure of 1224.00 lakh was incurred and in 2008-09 anticipated expenditure is expected Rs. 2500.00 lakh.

14.14 Urban Administration

Urban Administration and Development Department provides grant in aid to Urban Local Bodies for water supply, construction and maintenance of roads, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management, street light, slum development and infrastructure in urban areas.

Presently there are 338 Urban Local Bodies in the state having 14 Municipal Corporation, 87 Municipal Councils and 237 Nagar Panchayats. Efforts will be made to provide various facilities as described above.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

Plan outlay of Rs. 52964.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 and expenditure of Rs. 55808.21 lakh was incurred during the year. The details of Physical achievements for Annual Plan 2007-08 is presented given below:

Table 14.14.1: Targets and Physical achievements: 2007-08

S. No	Major Heads of Development	Item/ Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2007-2008	
				Physical Target	Actual Achievement
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY w.e.f. 1.12.97)		No.of beneficiaries.	10284	17304
			Trainee	12856	39190
			Groups	208	258
			Mandays	514224	493000
2	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers	Govt. contribution to premium	No.of sweepers	17936	18000
3	Training	Training to employees/ elected representatives	No. of trainees	333	1426
4	ADB Project		Packages	7	85 ongoing
5	IHSDP		No. of projects	Ongoing 20	Ongoing 23
				New 30	New 10
6	JNNURM	Infrastructure development of 4 major cities	No. of projects	Ongoing 35	Ongoing 31
				New 15	New 5

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 75,122.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. The anticipated expenditure during 2008-09 is Rs. 65158.70 Lakh.

The anticipated physical achievement against targets of 2008-09 is presented in Table 14.14.2:

Table 14.14.2: Targets and Anticipated Physical achievements: 2008-09

S. No	Major Heads of Development	Item/ Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2008-2009	
				Physical Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY w.e.f. 1.12.97)		No.of beneficiaries.	10284	10284
			Trainee	12856	12856
			Groups	208	208
			Mandays	154268	514224
2	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers	Govt. contribution to premium	No.of sweepers	17936	18000
3	Training	Training to employees/ elected representatives	No. of trainees	333	
4	ADB Project		Packages	7	7
5	IHSDP		No. of projects	Ongoing 20	Ongoing 20
				New 30	New 13
6	JNNURM	Infrastructure development of 4 major cities	No. of projects	Ongoing 35 New 15	Ongoing 35 New 15

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

For urban administration (local bodies) an outlay of Rs. 80,548.06 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The details of proposed outlay for sub plans and scheme wise are shown below:

Table 14.4.3: Proposed Outlay for Sub Plans and Scheme wise: 2009-10

S.No.	Scheme	Proposed Outlay (Rs. Lakh)			
		Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
1	SJSRY	1469.46	1165.01	96.89	207.56
2	Madhyanh Bhojan	1456.49	1059.22	107.73	289.54
3	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers	64.80	64.80	0.00	0.00
4	TFC	7220.00	4985.00	994.00	1241.00
5	SJSRY (Admn.Distt)	220.00	220.00	0.00	
6	ADB Project (Estt.)	37500.00	33403.00	0.00	4097.00
7	Development of Dewas City Under TFC	625.00	625.00	0.00	0.00
8	JNNURM	18878.00	14878.00	1000.00	3000.00
9	National Information System Scheme	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
10	IHSDP	2594.00	1647.52	496.38	450.10
11	MPUSP	5500.00	4759.00	0.00	741.00
12	SJSRY (HQ)	45.61	45.61	0.00	0.00
13	Urban Sanitation Mission	854.70	499.02	133.13	222.55
14	MP Urban Infrastructure Fund	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
15	Training Personal	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
16	Drinking Water facilities in Urban areas	4000.00	2600.00	800.00	600.00
	Total	80548.06	66006.38	3628.13	10913.55

5.0 Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

5.1 Swarna Jayanti Sahri Rozgar Yojana

It is centrally sponsored scheme and is implemented under the Central Government guidelines through the District Urban Development Authorities (DUDA). This scheme stresses emphasis on providing self-employment, skill development by training, encouraging women for small savings and thrifts by Self Help Groups and wages based employment to the urban poor. The people living below the poverty line are covered under this scheme as beneficiaries. Under this scheme it is targeted that a total of 25943 beneficiaries for self employment programme, 94099 trainees and 614 women and children groups would be benefited. In addition, 6.73 lakh man days employment would be generated.

5.2 National Urban Information System (NUIS)

This scheme is initiated by the Government of India. The initiatives envisages to put in place a wider information base through this by digitizing a database of information at City level supported and integrated with global information system (GIS). Under this scheme 7 cities of Madhya Pradesh have been included. Under the scheme 75% contribution would be offered by the Government of India which will be directly offered to the Survey of India for the tasks that would be done by it

5.3 Externally Assisted Projects

1) Asian Development Bank assisted project:-

This scheme is financially assisted by the Asian Development Bank through Government of India in the State. It aims to address the Water Supply and Environmental improvement in the 4 Mega Cities of Madhya Pradesh viz. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. Under this scheme after assessing the infrastructural needs of the included cities arrangements of potable water supply, development of environmental improvement, adequate arrangement of storm water discharge and SW management related works are being undertaken through public participation, raising public awareness and through community development.

Major components of the scheme are as under:-

(a) Physical Works

Improvement of Urban environmental infrastructure through better management of water supply, Sewage water collection, treatment, recycling, reuse and safe disposal, sanitation and Solid Waste Management etc.,

(b) Public Participation and Awareness

This component consist activities that enhance public participation, and raising awareness amongst the target group and beneficiaries through various methods. It ensured public participation through Area Improvement Funds (AIF) and Community Initiative Activities (CIF).

(c) Assistance in Project Implementation

It consists of various tasks like Technical Assistance in associated activities like Services and Management et al for successful implementation of the project.

For the Annual Plan 2009-10 under ADB Assisted project is it envisaged that 59 package's work is expected to be completed.

5.4 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor (MPUSP) Programme

With the partnership of British Government's Department for International Development (DFID) this programme has included 4 mega cities of State viz. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur aiming pro poor developmental works in the slum areas including infrastructure development. Now this programme has been extending to remaining 10 Municipal Corporations. The major objectives of the programme are as under:-

- (1) To implement to urban management process through taking along the urban poor and associating them in planning processes.
- (2) In consideration of the goal implement urban infrastructure schemes through assistance of the poor, the poor be entrusted responsibilities of O&M for the infrastructure created by such processes.
- (3) In order to provide the poor living in urban areas a more reliable service regime, strengthening of institutional structure at the municipalities state level.
- (4) To create a facilitating and enabling environment for the cities that could lead them to desired development and enable them to achieve the expected growth rate by resorting to better policies, legal and institutional mechanisms.
- (5) To assist in making provisions of safe drinking water and basic services to the urban poor through ULBs.
- (6) To enable state and municipal corporations more responsible and effective in providing reliable services to the citizen in a transparent manner and to associate citizen in their works under take capacities building personnel and staff.

Schemes being implemented through Central Government's Contribution

5.5 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The objectives of this centrally aided scheme for the four big cities namely Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain (included under heritage category town) are to improve and develop infrastructural facilities within their jurisdiction. Under this scheme the Central Government Contribution is 50% except for Ujjain where it is 80%. All the previously packages under implementation numbering to 36 and 10 new Projects are targeted would be completed.

5.6 Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project (IHSDP)

Major objectives of this scheme are to provide the Urban Poor with adequate housing and infrastructural facilities in the slum areas. This scheme is being implemented in the cities and towns other than those which are included in the JNNURM. Under this Scheme the cost of a dwelling unit standardized is Rs. 80,000/-. 20% of the amount is reserved for infrastructural development in the slum area. For construction of residential units Central Government contribution is 80%, State Government contribution is 8% and the beneficiaries contribution is 12% and for the infrastructural walks Central Government Contribution is 80%, State Government contribution is 10% and concerned ULBs contribution is fixed as 10%. At the places where the contribution cost of a dwelling unit is beyond Rs.80,000/- in such an eventuality the entire amount over and above the prescribed amount of Rs. 80,000/- is to be borne by

the beneficiary himself. The area of a dwelling unit would be minimum 250 sqft. comprising of atleast 2 rooms, a kitchen and a toilet. Depending upon the availability of space the dwelling units would be built on G+1 or G+2 pattern.

The detailed project reports (DPRs) received from the ULBs are appraised by the State level empowered committee and on approval the same are sent to the regional HUDCO Office for technical evaluation and on clearance of which these will be sent to GoI for sanction.

(1) Development of Dewas City.

On recommendation of 12th Finance Commission the Dewas city is to get annually an amount of Rs. 625.00 Lakh on being put in a "Special Problem Grant Category " from the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 for development of Water Supply, Drainage System and Road Construction @ Rs. 625.00 Lakh per year.

State Sponsored Schemes

(1) Group Insurance Scheme for Sanitary Workers

The objective of the scheme is to help the successors of the Sanitary Workers in the event of their untimely death. Under this scheme the family of the deceased *Safai Karmchari* get benefit of Rs. 50,000/- on natural death and Rs. 1,00,000/- in case of accidental death. This scheme is being implemented since 01.04.1988. The provision for 18000 sweepers engaged by ULBs of State will be covered under the scheme.

(2) Mid-Day Meal Scheme

In the 4562 primary schools coming under the different ULBs of the State wherein to provide the meals on an alternate arrangement as per the fixed menu of *Dal - Roti, Sabji-Roti* and *Dal-Chawal* etc. on rotation basis to the 8.38 Lacs children. For this arrangement the department provides requisite funds to the *Janpad Panchayats* for successful conduction of the Scheme.

(3) Urban Sanitation Mission

With the objectives of enhancing Life Standards of the poor communities living in the urban areas a special programme called State Urban Sanitation Mission is proposed to be constituted with the holistic approach of providing environmental and sanitary solution to dwellers in poor settlements within integrated approach and methodology. Among other objectives the mission envisages to:-

To make the cities and towns of the state open defecation free.

1. The areas which are lacking sanitation facilities would be brought under the coverage of adequate urban services and it would be ensured that the dwellers in such areas get proper access to the sanitation facilities.
2. Collection and safe disposal of kitchen and other waste generating from the households.
3. 100% collection, treatment and safe disposal of wastes generating from households.
4. To prohibit mixing of biomedical and other harmful waste into urban wastes.

5. To encourage the technics and innovations, extention and research that could be helpful in bringing down costs of construction of sanitation amenities, soak pits etc. helpful to safely dispose human excreta.
6. To develop an institutional and statutory mechanism that could ensure the long terms benefits for the urban areas.
7. Regulation of factors causing adverse effects on health and environment.
8. Monitoring and evaluation of citywise and sectorwise schemes.

In the rapidly changing scenario w.r.t. Urban Sector the government is fixing its priorities. Amongst the priorities the sanitation related issues are being put next to the priority of water supply.

(4) Training

To enhance capacities of Officials, Employees and elected Representatives of the Urban Local Bdies, capacity building programmes, trainings and workshops are organised with the help of Academy of Administration/AILSG and other reputed organisations of the country. It is estimated that approximately 333 persons would be benefitted through this programme during this year.

New Schemes

Apart from the above continuous scheme under the Annual Plan of 2009-10 an New Scheme MPUIF is proposed to be included, details of which are as under:-

(1) Madhya Pradesh Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (MPUIDF)

The cabinet has approved vide resolution on 22.11.07 for setting up an Urban Infrastructure fund for the State. Objectives of this Fund would be to identify the infrastructural Development Project and to arrange for financial resources for their implementation. This fund would help ULBs to ensure access to the capital market and to the Financial Institutions and will help them get necessary financial resources for implenting their projects. For this matter a trust has also been formed. In consequence to the approval of cabinet, intially an amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan of 2009-10.

To bring the state at par with the national level various untireing efforts are being undertaken by the Urban Administration and Development Department. Numerous ambitious and developmental tasks have been taken up at its level including infrastructure development, drinking water supply, solid waste management, redevelopment and improvement of slums etc.

14.15 State Capital Project

The state capital Bhopal was formed in 1956 and for taking up various construction works in new Bhopal, for making the state capital a planned and beautiful city the Capital Project Administration was formed in 1960. Various works being undertaken are construction, widening, and maintenance of Roads of Bhopal Capital as per master plan. In addition construction of government houses for officers and employees, construction of administrative buildings of various departments, swimming pool, development and maintenance of parks, plantation of social forestry and other activities for making capital as modern as possible.

In order to expedite the work, Chief Secretary Housing and Environment has been made the administrator of the Capital Project Administration. In addition one of the nodal officers from the Forest Department is also a part of the administration to look after land conservation and plantations in the capital.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,100.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved and expenditure of Rs. 3138.71 lakh was incurred.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,255.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs.3201.00lakh.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,750.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. The distribution of the allocation would be as follows:

Table 14.15.1: Allocation of Outlays by Major Heads: 2009-10

(in Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Major Heads	Outlay
1	Land	2.00
2	Residential Buildings	150.00
3	Non Residential Buildings	650.00
4	New Vidhan Sabha and MLA Rest House	10.00
5	Roads & Bridges	1238.24
6	Beautification of Area	200.00
7	Tools & plants	2.00
8	Establishment of Forest Divisions	97.76
9	Maintenance of Beautified Area	600.00
10	Construction of Gallentary Memorial	800.00
	Total	3750.00

14.16 Information and Publicity

The Public Relations Department is primarily responsible for disseminating information and development work carried out by the Government. The department provides various facilities to media persons besides information like handout, visuals and photographs. The fast expansion of Information Technology and Electronic Media has accelerated the speed of activities of the department.

Another important responsibility of the department is to provide the feedback to the government. The activities of the department have increased manifold.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 80.00 Lakh was proposed for annual plan 2007-08. against total outlay Rs. 280.47 Lakh was actual expenditure.

2.2 Two website upgraded during the year, publicity through community radio, three programmes being organized. 267 camps organized and 10 publications were published.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 Lakh is approved for the annual plan 2008-09. it is expected that Rs. 297.00 Lakh to be utilized by the end of financial year.

3.1 Activity conducted during the Annual Plan 2008-09 as below: -

- E-tender- For award of works Contract and procurement activities of various departments.
- National e-governance plan as approved by the Govt. of India Road Map and Blue prints prepared for training and capacity building
- Software technology park- At Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur
- Establishment of Statewide area net work- under the scheme all the block head quarters will be connected to district head quarter and district to Commissioner, and Commissioner Head Quarter to Bhopal for data transfer.
- Development M.P On line portal: Development of Website M.P on Line – <http://www.mponline.gov.in>
- E-Agriculture marketing,
- Computerization of treasuries,
- Establishment common service center.
- Smart cards for transport department and establishment of Videoconferencing

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 392.57 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

4.2 Physical target proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as below: -

Table15.16.1

S. No.	Schemes	Unit	Proposed Target Annual plan 2009-10
1	Integrated Publicity of Government Schemes		
	1.1 Up gradation of website	No.	02
	1.3 Information Camps	No.	445
	1.4 Publicity through local dialect	No.	1250
	1.5 Publication	No.	6
	1.6 Production of films on development issue	No.	6
2	Publicity of Public Welfare Schemes		
	2.1 Establishment of media centre	No. of centre	02

14.17 Welfare of Scheduled Caste

Madhya Pradesh has a sizable scheduled caste population. According to census of 2001, the total population of scheduled caste in the state is 91.55 lakh, which constitutes 15.17% of the total population of 603.48 lakh of the State. Out of 50 districts of the state, 30 districts are dominated by scheduled caste population.

The challenges faced by the scheduled castes in the state are manifold and complicated in nature. They are economically, educationally backward but also socially discriminated. As per census of 2001, the literacy rate of scheduled caste in the state is 58.60% as against the overall literacy rate of state 63.70%. The poverty ratio among the scheduled castes is higher than the general population. The pace of decline of poverty among scheduled castes has been slower than the decline in the overall poverty. More than 1/3rd of scheduled castes population both in rural and urban areas is still below the poverty line. On social front though there is increase in social awareness but still they are socially discriminated.

The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes is concerned with (i) Human resources development through education, training and skill development, (ii) Economic upliftment through entrepreneurship development, vocational training, skill development, funding through self employment schemes, (iii) Social upliftment through awareness generation, prevention of atrocities, increase in social harmony and (iv) infrastructure development of habitations dominated by scheduled castes.

In order to promote literacy the department is entrusted to provide education facilities like establishment of hostels, ashrams, residential schools, distribution of scholarships, incentives for higher education including scholarships for overseas education. The department is also providing scholarship to the students of nomadic and de-notified tribes and those engaged in unclean occupations.

For economic upliftment of the scheduled castes the department is implementing the schemes for self employment, skill development through vocational training, entrepreneurship development programmes. Department is providing assistance to M.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation for implementation of anti-poverty programmes.

For the social uplift of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, speedy justice and prevention of atrocities is ensured by establishing 43 Special Courts.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 Scheduled caste department has received planned outlay for the year was Rs. 30590.60 lakh. Against this Rs. 32578.4 lakh has provided by finance department. Actual Expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 25006.69 lakh.

2.2 Department has reported actual achievement during the year 2007-08 as given below.

Table no 14.17.1

Sl..	Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Pre-matric Scholarship for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupations	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	40000	39443
2	Student Welfare Fund	Grant	Students	16500	12540
3	Material in Hostels	Material in Hostels	Hostels	1325	1325
4	State Scholarships Primary level	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	900000	844384
5	Establishment of residence School for SC Meritorius students	Establishment of residence School for SC Meritorius students	Residence School	7	7
6	Prize for excellence to Ashram and Hostels	Prize for excellence to Ashram and Hostels	No. of Prizes	147	147
7	State Scholarships Secondary Education	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	750000	680077
8	Postmatric Scholarships	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	110000	86276
9	Establishment of Excellent Centre	Arrangement of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Students	28000	28000
10	Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Education Development	Grant	Organisation	45	30
11	Eredication of Untouchability (Prize to Gram Panchayats)	Removal of untouchability by best activities	Gram Panchayat	48	48
12	Publicity/Extention scheme to Remove Untouchability (Organisation of Sadbhavana Shivirs)	Organisation of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Sadbhawna Shivirs	48	48
13	Development of S.C. Colonies	Improvement of living conditions in SC colonies	SC Colonies	1250	1225
14	Scheme for Assistance to S.Cs	Incentive to attend delivery cases of SCs	Beneficiaries	1300	1244
15	Assistance under SC/ST P.O.A. Act.	Assistance to victimised by other cases	Beneficiaries	5000	4732
16	Banchada-Bedia Caste Marriage	For encouraging in their castes	Couples	20	30
17	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Students	200	170
18	Maintenance of Hostels and Ashrams	Maintenance of Hostels and Ashrams	Hostels	997	997
19	Scholarship of the student are Higher studies in foreign	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	10	3
20	Soubhagyawati Yojana	Marriage	Kanya	6000	5177

Sl..	Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Target	Achievement
21	Encouragement for Candidates who have cleared Civil Service Examination	Encouragement for Candidates who have cleared Civil Service Examination	Candidates	330	235
22	Supply of uniforms to SC girls	Supply of uniforms to SC girls	SC girls	100000	94118
23	Careear Councelling	Careear Councelling	Beneficiaries	1200	1200
24	Employment generating training for hostellers	Employment generating training for hostellers	Students	900	850
25	Re-imbusement of Board Exam fees for H.S. Board	Re-imbusement of Board Exam fees for H.S. Board	Students	24000	30425
26	Employees/Officers Training Programme	Employees/Officers Training Programme	Beneficiaries	200	300

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1. Scheduled caste department has received planned outlay for the year was Rs. 36086.52 lakh. Where as the budgetd oulay provided by finance department is Rs. 36453.17 lakh. Anticipated Expenditure reported by the department of Rs. 36365.15 lakh.

3.2. Proposed physical targets and anticipated achievement under major schemes for annual plan 2008-09 is as given in the following table:

Table14.17

Sl..	Schemes	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1.	Pre-martic scholarship	No. of students in lakh	40000	40000
2.	Student welfare fund	No. Of students in lakh	1.00	1.00
3.	State scholarship primary level	No. Of students in lakh	9.00	9.00
4.	State scholarship secondary education	No. Of students in lakh	7.50	7.50
5.	Post metric scholarship	No. Of students in lakh	1.10	1.10
6.	Establishement of excellent centre	No. Of students	15000	15000
7.	Construction of hostels/ashram	no. of hostels/ashrams	116	116
8.	Development of SC colonies	No. of colonies	1250	1250
9.	Re-imburesement of fees of the students studing in public schools	No. of students	24000	24000
10	Soubhagawati yojana	No. of kanyas	6000	6000
11	Incentive to SC girls to continue , education after 5 th class, 9 th , 11 th	SC girls (no. in lakhs)	1.20	1.20
12	Energisation of pumps	No. of pumps	1000	1000

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1. An outlay of Rs. 43039.19 Lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10. Component wise plan allocations are as given below:

Sno.	Heads	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Elementary Eduaction	4466.11
2	Secondary Education	21102.60
3	Welfare	14834.29
4	Electrification of majra/tola	897.00
5	Energisation of pumps	800.00
6	Pool Fund	939.19
	Total	43039.19

- 4.2 Proposed outlay and physical targets for the annual plan 2009-10 under major schemes are given below:

Table 14.17.4

S.No.	Major Head/Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial Outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Item/ Activity	Proposed Targets 2009-10	
				Unit	Targets
1	Pre-matric Scholarship for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupations	499.10	Distribution of Scholarships	Students No.	40,000
2	Student Welfare Fund	50.00	Grant	Students no	1,00,000
4	State Scholarships Primary level	1650.00	Distribution of Scholarships	Students no.	9,00,000
5	State Scholarships Secondary Education	3242.32	Distribution of Scholarships	Students no.	7,50,000
6	Postmatric Scholarships	7414.17	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	1,10,000
7	Establishment of Excellent Centre	950.00	Arrangement of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Students	15,000
8	Development of S.C. Colonies	3345.64	Improvement of living conditions in SC colonies	SC Colonies	1,250
9	Scheme for Assistance to S.Cs	52.70	Incentive to attend delivery cases of SCs	Beneficiaries	1,000
10	Assistance under SC/ST P.O.A. Act.	400.00	Assistance to victimised by other cases	Beneficiaries	5,000
11	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	350.00	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Students	24,000

S.No.	Major Head/Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial Outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Item/ Activity	Proposed Targets 2009-10	
				Unit	Targets
14	Self Employment Scheme for SC candidates (subsidy)	1300.00	Self Employment Scheme for SC candidates (subsidy)	Beneficiaries no	3,000
15	Selfemployment for SC Youths in electronics through	800.00	Selfemployment for SC Youths in electronics through	SC Youths no	5,000
16	Incentives to SC girls to continue education after class 5 th , 8 th , 10 th	1655.00	Incentives	Girls no.	120000

4.3 Strategies and objectives proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and continuing the same in the annual plan 2009-10

4.4 Various human development indicators reveal that scheduled castes are still educationally, socially, economically backward in the state. Thus keeping in mind the challenges of the social upliftment of this section of the society, following strategies are proposed:-

- ❖ To work as watch-dog for the protection of the rights of the scheduled caste.
- ❖ To implement the schemes for the social, economic and educational upliftment of scheduled caste.
- ❖ Infrastructural development in the habitats of the scheduled caste.
- ❖ Effective implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989.
- ❖ To implement the schemes for the development of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.
- ❖ The main thrust of the department will be in the area of education.
- ❖ To create a fear free atmosphere and to provide protection to scheduled caste.

4.5 New Schemes proposed

- ❖ State Scholarships for class 1 to 5
- ❖ State Scholarships for class 6 to 8
- ❖ Maintenance allowance of Post Matric Scholarship
- ❖ Handy craft student P.H.D.
- ❖ Identified areas (PCR)
- ❖ Four new post metric hostels established
- ❖ Increase hostel seats 5000

5.0. Details of important schemes are given below:

❖ Re-imbursement of examination fees to board of secondary education board & professional examination board:

The Scheduled Caste students are exempted from the payment of Board Examination fees charged by the Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh. This is reimbursed to the Board with respect to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes after receiving audited list of SC students who had appeared in the Board Examination of Xth Board and 12th Board. The S.C. students are exempted from payment of various professional competitive examinations fee charged by Board of

Professional Examination. This is to encourage the SC students to compete for various entrance examinations for professional course like PET, PMT.

❖ **Development of S.C colonies:**

This scheme is implemented for the development and making improvement in the living conditions of persons of Scheduled Castes, particularly in the rural areas. Under this scheme, following main works are undertaken:-

- Providing drinking water facilities.
- Construction and repair of approach roads and Kharanja etc.
- Electrification of bastis and providing one bulb connection.
- Construction of drains.
- Construction of Community Halls for S.C. communities.

❖ **Vimukat Jati Vikas Abhikaran :**

State Govt. Abhikaran (Agency) for development of Denotified Nomadic and semi Nomadic Tribes castes constituted in the year 1996. The jurisdiction of Agency is whole of M.P. State Govt. has constituted Governing Body for running of the Agency.

❖ **Overseas scholarship for scheduled caste :**

The scheme provides Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing higher studies abroad after 12th class for graduation and specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes. Ten awards per year are given.

❖ **Scholarships to girls students (CLASS I TO V) :**

An incentive of Rs. 15 per month is given to girl students of Class I to V with intention to minimize the burden of girls education on their parents. It is also meant to promote girls enrolment and to retain them in schools.

❖ **Pre-matric scholarships scheme for students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations :**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The expenditure is incurred on a 50:50 percent basis. This scholarship is sanctioned to students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations irrespective of their castes and religion. Therefore Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians etc. engaged in unclean occupations are also eligible for this scholarship. The unclean occupations include those of Sweepers, Scavengers, occupation of tanning and flaying etc.

Class	Rate per month (Rs.)	
	Hosteller	Day Scholar
1 to 2	-	40.00
3 to 5	300.00	40.00
6 to 8	300.00	60.00
9 to 10	350.00	75.00

❖ **Scholarship rates have been revised w.e.f. 1.4.03 by the Govt. of India. Present rates are as under:-**

Apart from the above monthly rates of Scholarship, an ad hoc assistance of Rs.550 for day scholars and Rs. 600.00 hostellers per year per student is also given.

❖ **Postmatric scholarships:**

This Scholarship is paid from class-XI to Post graduate classes including field of Medical, Engineering, Agriculture etc. The rate of Scholarships has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.03 by Govt. of India. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable SC students to complete their education.

❖ **Admission to public schools:**

The meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Caste find it difficult to get admission in the public schools due to the heavy fee structure (30 to 40 thousands per year). To open the doors of these schools for the meritorious students of Scheduled Caste who are selected through merit into these schools, the State Government reimburses the fees and other charges from its own resources.

❖ **Residential schools for scheduled caste at the divisional level:**

The State Government has decided to provide the meritorious Scheduled Castes students the facility of special model schools as is being provided to the scheduled tribes students. The State Govt. has given approval to open up 7 residential schools for Scheduled Castes students at divisional head quarters viz. Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, Sagar, Jabalpur and Rewa from the year 2002-2003. The students of class 6th to 12th are being benefited thorough these schools. 40 students per class were targeted to be admitted from class 6th to 10th. Apart from the residential facilities, quality education will be provided to the students of Scheduled Castes to bring them at par with the students of general category.

❖ **Establishment of district and block level centers of excellence:**

Hostels for 50 boys and 50 girls of SCs have been set up in each district where meritorious students are admitted. The students in these hostels study in a school of their choice and they are provided supplementary coaching by best teachers available in the town. These students get facilities such as library, computer training, stationary uniform etc.

14.18 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

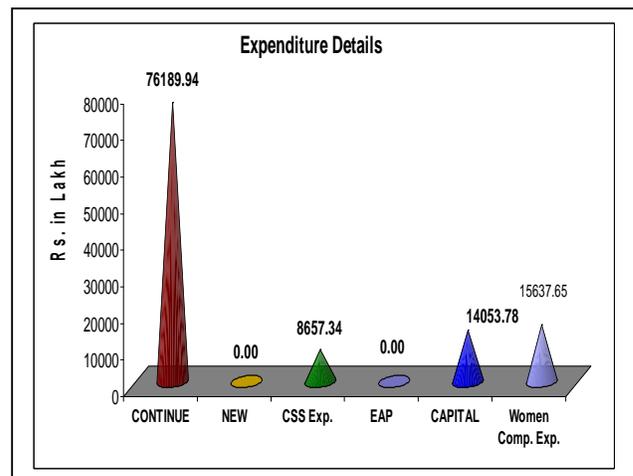
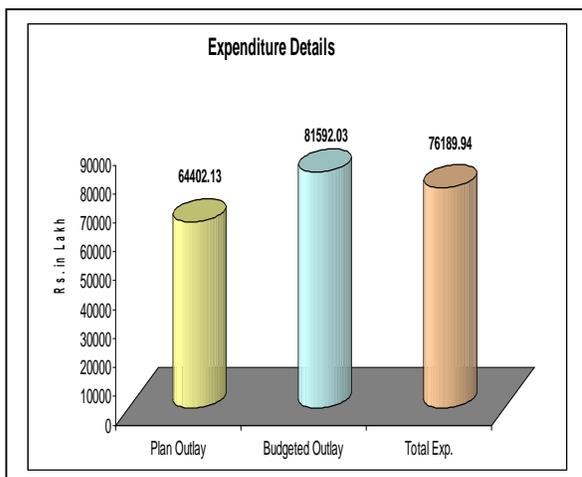
Madhya Pradesh has a geographical area of 308,000 sq kms of which 93,000 sq kms is notified as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area covering 89 of total 313 development blocks. Highest proportion of tribals population of India (over 14%) live in Madhya Pradesh. There are 46 tribes and 3 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), namely, Sahariya, Baiga and Bhariya in the state. Out of the state's total population of 60.35 million (2001 Census) 12.23 million (20.27%) are scheduled tribes. Their literacy rate is 41.2% as against state's literacy rate of 64.1%.

In view of the above and keeping in mind the National Plan priority for faster and inclusive development, our endeavour during Eleventh Plan would be to expand educational opportunities and enhance rates of stipend and scholarship to cover all expenses during studies for scheduled tribes along with providing extra coaching in the subjects they are not up to the level of main stream peers.

For meeting their short term needs our focus during Eleventh Plan would be to enhance productivity of their agriculture and allied activities by giving those improved inputs and package of practices and expand their livelihood opportunities by providing skill development training in collaboration with the private sector with the stipulation of assured employment. We are also providing flexi-funds for critical gap filling in creation of infrastructure for education, habitat improvement and supporting income generation activities of scheduled tribe population. It is envisaged that by the end of Eleventh Plan that the human development gap between scheduled tribe and other social groups will decrease by 50 percent. Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) of the state are almost at par with the other ST communities of the state in respect to various human development indicators.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1. Scheduled Tribe department has received plan outlay for the year was Rs. 64402.13 lakh. Against this Rs. 81592.03 lakh has provided by finance department. Actual Expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 76189.94 lakh.



2.2. The physical progress of the department under major schemes for the year 2007-08 is as given below: -

Sno.	Schemes	Units	Targets	Achievements
Elementary Education				
1	P.S./Junior Primary Schools	inst. No.	3200	3200
2	Scholarship to Boys & Girls(Class1 to 5)	Students in lakh	14.25	11.53
3	Girls & Boys Uniform	Student in lakh	2.00	2.49
4	Construction of Asharam Buildings (CSP)	Nos.	20	20
5	Middle Schools	inst.	2420	2420
6	Incentives to Girls Education (Class 6th)	Girls	65000	84792
7	Award to Panchayats for Promoting Education	Panchayat	89	83
8	Construction of Asharam Buildings (STATE)	Buildings	40	40
Secondary Education				
1	Grant to N.G.Os for Schools and Hostels	inst.	35	35
2	Hostels	inst.	158	158
3	Construction of Hostel Buildings(CSP)	Buildings	20	20
4	Construction of Buildings for Educational Institutions	Buildings	56	56
5	Merit Scholar Scholarship	Student	960	450
6	Science Equipments in HS/HSS	inst.	503	1133
7	State Scholarship	Students in lakh	4.14	4.14
8	Incentive for Girls Education (9th & 11th)	Girls	18000	19278
9	School of Excellence	inst.	87	87
10	Award to Educational Institutions & Ashram / Hostels for Excellent Performance	inst.	60	297
Welfare				
1	Chhatra Griha Yojana	Student	5000	738
2	Training of Officers & Employees			250
3	Post Matric Hostels	Insti	29	29
4	Higher Education Facility at Delhi	Student	50	
5	Post Matric scholarship	Student	7000	4164
6	Establishment of Center of Excellence in Each Districts & Blocks	Insti	10800	10500
7	Admission in Sainik / Public Schools	Student	41	62
8	Overseases Scholarship to ST Students	Student	10	4
9	Rani Durgawati and Shankarshah Award	Student	12	12
10	Post Matric scholarship (CSS)	Student	62500	70616

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 The plan outlay for the annual plan 2008-09 was Rs. 71285.00 lakh. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 85561.14 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during the current financial year 2008-09 is Rs. 59782.37 lakh

3.2 Physical targets and anticipated achievements under major schemes for the year 2008-09 are as given below:

Sno.	Major Schemes	Unit	Proposed targets	Anticipated achievements
1	Scholarship to boys and girls (class 1 to 5)	Students in lakh	15.68	12.40
2	Uniform distribution to boys and girls	Students in lakh	2.40	1.40
3	Incentive to girls education in class 6 th	Girls in lakh	0.72	0.61
4	Teachers training	No. of Teachers	5800	4500
5	State scholarships	Students in lakh	4.56	2.33
6	Incentive for girls education in class 9 th and 11 th	Students in lakh	19000	24392
7	School excellence	No. of buildings	87	87
8	Postmetric scholarships	No. of students	67000	40612

4.0. Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 78228.21 Lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. Component wise plan allocation is given in the table.

Component	Outlay 2009-10
❖ Primary Edu.	29568.62
❖ Secondary Edu.	18580.59
❖ Development	25031.75
❖ Electrification	2919.04
❖ Pool Fund	2128.21
Total	78228.21

4.2. For the year 2009-10, social, economic and educational development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is a high priority for the State Government.

4.3. Proposed outlays and physical targets for the annual plan 2009-10 under major schemes are given below:-

Sno.	Major Schemes	Proposed outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Unit	Proposed targets
1	Scholarship to boys and girls (class 1 to 5)	2291.95	Students in lakh	17.24
2	Uniform distribution to boys and girls	1071.40	Students in lakh	2.40
3	Incentive to girls education in	587.57	Girls in lakh	0.80

Sno.	Major Schemes	Proposed outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Unit	Proposed targets
	class 6 th			
4	Reimbursement of board fees	120.00	No. of students	24000
5	Merit scholarships	6.29	No. of students	960
6	State scholarships	3323.35	Students in lakh	8.80
7	Incentive for girls education in class 9 th and 11 th	607.95	Students in lakh	0.20
8	Computer/English coaching	115.20	No. of students	1500
9	Training to officers and employees	60.00	No. of employees	5000
10	Post metric scholarships (State +CSS)	2044.80	No. of students	81000
11	Caste certificate to ST's	26.05	No. of students in lakh	2.50
12	Coaching for competitive examinations for professional courses	15.00	No. of students	1200

5.0 Thrust Areas and Strategies for the Annual Plan 2009-10:

5.1. Key thrust areas of the year 2009-10:

- ❖ Social, economic and educational development including the empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is a high priority for the state Government.
- ❖ Education is one of the most important instruments of social and economic empowerment. Promotion of literacy in tribal communities in general and ST girls in particular in low female literacy pockets and in PTG areas. Schools and Hostels of excellence at district and block head quarters will also be strengthened to provide quality education. To provide nutritive food to students living in hostels and ashrams, the rate of stipend has been increased to Rs. 500/- for male and Rs. 525/- per month for female students. Besides economic development schemes that directly benefit ST farmers like construction of wells, pump energisation, electrification of houses, and implementation of Forest Right Act are proposed to be implemented forcefully during the year 2009-10 under the Eleventh Plan.
- ❖ Madhya Pradesh is the abode of the Scheduled Tribes notified from time to time under article 342 of the Indian Constitution representing almost all tribal ethnic cultural Groups with varying socio-economic situations. The origins and the progression in current history of most of these tribes are shrouded in misty, the tradition being largely oral. The tradition, myth and history intermingle in their lores in-distinguishably.

- ❖ Even today 80% tribes live in the midst of forest, hills, undulating terrines and rural areas depicting the diversity of culture. Their exotic life style the in-depth bond with nature, particularly their socio-cultural practices, their dances, music, colorful dresses and their headgears and their primitive beliefs in customs, taboos, mystics, and magic attract the attention of outsider. According to Census 2001, the total population of Madhya Pradesh is 603.48 lacs of which the tribal population constitutes about 122.33 lacs which is 20.30% of the total population. It has a wide variety of tribal communities and their ethnicity. Among these, three tribes (Bharia, Saharia & Baigas) have been declared as the primitive tribes, which entertain special status in terms of providing additional financial and material assistance to ameliorate their socio-economic conditions.
- ❖ The approach to the tribal development has undergone a considerable change over the period taking into account the felt-needs and priorities of these communities. Accordingly the tribal development programmes in the State have also witnessed changes.
- ❖ Up till 4th Plan, the approach to tribal development was primarily of welfare activity. With the inception of 5th Plan, the tribal sub-plan strategy was introduced with area and target group approach with specific objectives to channelise the population proportionate flow of State budget for infrastructure development and socio-economic needs of the tribal areas. The remarkable feature of the TSP strategy has been the non-divertibility of funds of TSP and concentrated and concerted efforts to accelerate the pace of development in tribal areas.
- ❖ To achieve these objectives and safeguard the interest of tribal communities special Demand Nos. 41 and 52 have been created in the budget to channelise the flow of funds to TSP areas for the implementation of various programmes meant for the tribal development in the State. The main functions of the tribal welfare department are to act as the Nodal department for TSP and SCA implementation, to implement the line functions and schemes of the Department., to ensure proper utilization of funds earmarked for TSP and SCP, to ensure implementation of projects of different departments which have direct bearing on socio-economic and human resource development of tribal communities, to ensure proper utilization of grants received under Art. 275(1) of constitution of India, to ensure proper implementation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. and Rules, Preservation and development of tribal culture, Training of officers and teaching staff working in tribal areas.

5.2. Strategies:

- ❖ Opening of more High School, Higher Secondary schools, Ashrams and Hostels in all 89 Tribal Development Blocks.
- ❖ Construction of ashram school, hostels and higher secondary/high school buildings.
- ❖ Basic amenities as drinking water facility, toilet and maintenance of hostels and ashram would be provided.
- ❖ Scholarship and stipend will be provided at enhanced rate.
- ❖ To increase literacy rate among PTG-Baiga, Saharia and Bharia primary schools would be converted in residential ashram schools and free sweater, shoes and

socks, school bags and uniforms would be given to PTG's students from 1st to 12th.

- ❖ School of excellence and excellence hostels at district and block headquarters will be strengthened with the objective to provide quality education. Students living in other hostels will also be given special coaching in mathematics, science and English subjects.
- ❖ All Educational Institutes will be facilitated with furniture, laboratory and library.
- ❖ Training will be imparted to all departmental teachers.
- ❖ Special training will be given to tribal students in reputed coaching institutes for preparation of Civil Services Exam of UPSC and PSC, IIT, Medical, Engineering Exams.
- ❖ Vocational Training would be imparted to selected ST students.

6.0 Details of important schemes of annual plan 2009-10 are given below:

6.1. Elementary Education:

- ❖ **Primary Schools:** - It is an ongoing scheme of the department. Primary education from class I to V is imparted to the boys/girls in tribal areas. At present 12643 primary schools are being run by department in 89 Tribal Development Blocks. Under this Scheme Rs. 9790.94 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Class I to V Scholarships to Girls & PTG Boys:** - An incentive of Rs. 15 per month is given to the parents of girl students of class I to V with intention to minimize the burden of girl education on their parents. It is also meant to promote girls' enrolment and to retain them in the schools. The PTG boys also included in the scheme considering their parent's poor economic condition. Under this Scheme Rs. 2291.95 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Uniform to PTG Boys:** - Provision is made to provide uniform shoes socks, sweater , school bags to PTG students studding in class I to XII No of the students estimated in year of 2009-10 is 2.40 Lacks and amount Rs.1071.40 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Middle Schools:** - This is an ongoing scheme wherein education is imparted to the tribal boys/girls from VI to VIII standard. There are 4369 middle schools being run by the department in tribal areas. Under this Scheme Rs. 5253.74 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **Kanya Shaksharta Protsahan (Incentive to Girls Education Class VI):** - To promote female literacy and to check drop out rates among the tribal girls due to various social and economic reasons a new scheme has been introduced to provide Incentive of Rs. 500.00 to girls. It has been observed that many girls' students tend to drop out at the crucial juncture of their schooling because of practice of early marriage or due to economic hardships. To arrest this tendency and to encourage their parents to let their daughters continue their studies in secondary level the department has introduced this new scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 587.57 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10

6.2.Secondary Education :

- ❖ **Model Higher Secondary Schools:-** Residential Model Higher Secondary Schools are opened to impart quality education to meritorious tribal students. There are 8 such schools in tribal areas of the state. Under this Scheme Rs. 302.86 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **High Schools:** - High School have been setup in tribal areas to impart education up to X standard. . At present there are 660 High Schools running in tribal areas. In addition to it 50 new High Schools are being opened in the financial year 2009-10. Under this Scheme Rs. 2291.50 lakes have been proposed for the year 2009-10 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **Higher Secondary Schools:-** The department runs Higher Secondary Schools in tribal for imparting education for XI and XII standard in tribal areas. Presently there are 523 Higher Secondary Schools running in tribal areas and 20 new H.S.S. and 20 new faculty are being opened in the financial year2009-10. Under this Scheme Rs. 4456.95 lakes have been proposed for the year 2009-10 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **Hostels:** - This is an ongoing scheme. The scheme provides residential facilities to the tribal students of class 6 to 10. Under this Scheme Rs. 2222.76 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **Science equipments in HS/HSS:** - To improve practical facilities in science lab, Rs.261.25 Lakes have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **State Scholarship:** - A monthly scholarship of Rs. 20/- to boys and 30/- to girls of class VI to VIII and Rs. 30/- to boys and 40/- to girls of class IX to X is given under the scheme. There is a target to benefit 8,80,000 students during the next financial year. Under this Scheme Rs. 3323.35 lakes have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Incentive to Girls Education (Class IX and XI):-** This scheme is a forward linkage to the previous one and intends to retain the tribal girls in the schools up to higher secondary level. It also aims at making them capable enough to have access in job market by acquiring some professional skill in various technical and non-technical courses after completing their higher secondary education. This scheme is also meant to render women's empowerment in tribal societies where the condition of women is already very poor. Under this Scheme Rs. 607.95 lakes have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **School of Excellence:** - To provide qualities , English & Hindi medium education in the 87 district/ block level school of excellence has been established . Provision for 2009-10 Rs.264.00 Lacks is proposed .
- ❖ **Construction of Hostel Buildings:** - Free residential facilities provided to tribal students. So 10 hostel buildings are proposed for construction. Provision made Rs. 400.00 Lakhs for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Higher Secondary & High School (TSP):** - Construction of High School Higher Secondary, Educational Institute & Science lab Building for student faculty. Provision made Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. for the year 2009-10.

- ❖ **Construction of Hostel Buildings(CSP):-** Free residential facilities provided to tribal students. So 20 hostel buildings are proposed for construction. Provision made Rs. 800.00 Lakhs for the year 2009-10. Rs. 400.00 lakhs for state sector and Rs. 400.00 Lakhs for central sector.

6.3. Tribal Welfare Schemes

Tribal Welfare Department has various schemes that aim at economic development of tribals. There are two types of schemes – infrastructure development in tribal areas and beneficiary oriented schemes. The brief description of schemes is given below:-

- ❖ **Share Capital of Tribal Finance and Development Corporation:** - Madhya Pradesh Tribal Finance and Development Corp. was established under section 25 (not for profit) of Indian Company Act. 1956 in the year 1994. Under this Scheme Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been proposed for the share capital for the year 2009-10
- ❖ **Establishment Grant to Tribal Finance and Dev. Corporation:-** Under this Scheme Rs.138.00 lakhs have been proposed for the share capital for the year 2009-10
- ❖ **Vanya Prakashan:** - Vanya Prakashan was set-up to publish books and reading materials for tribal students and for the department. It was also envisaged that this organisation would publish rare books on tribal culture and development. Under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 346.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10
- ❖ **Chhatra Grih Yojna:** - Those ST students who are not able to get admission in Post-matric hostels are provided residential facilities in the scheme. Five or more post matric students living in a privately rented accommodation with a common mess are covered under the scheme. The government pays the rent to the students who are entitled to post matric scholarships at hostel rates. Under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 80.45 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ❖ **Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Mission:** - In the wake of resolution passed by the State Government on 14th January 1999, Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Mission has been set-up to ensure security of life of tribals against drought and famine in the remote and inaccessible areas. It aims at assured supply of food grains to the tribal families living below the poverty line during the period of crop failure in rainy seasons and temporary unemployment. A Grain Bank has been set-up in each Panchayat in tribal areas where poor identified families could borrow the required quantity of food grains. They can repay either the cost of food grain or the food grainslf, and when their financial condition improves. Under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 30.11 lakhs have been proposed for the share capital for the year 2009-10
- ❖ **Post-Matric Hostels:** - Residential facilities are provided to the students of +2 and college students in the vicinity of their educational institutions located in towns and cities. Presently there are 97 post matric hostels running in this scheme out of which 33 are under "plan". And 02 new post matric hostels are to be opened in this year. Under this Scheme Rs. 126.60 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.

- ❖ **Strengthening of Administration at Block-Level (Salary of CEOs):** - With the introduction of Panchayat Raj System an Office of Chief Executive Office at Janpad Panchayat level has been created to coordinate the developmental efforts of all development departments at block-level. Under this Scheme Rs.156.55 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10

- ❖ **Post-Matric Scholarship:** - Government of India provides post metric scholarship to those students whose parent's annual income is less than 1.00 lakh but state government from their own resources benefiting students whose parents annual income is up to 1.80 lakhs. Under this Scheme Rs. 2044.80 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.

- ❖ **Establishment of District Centers of Excellence:-** Hostels for 50 boys and 50 girls of SC/ST have been set up in each district where meritorious students are admitted. The students in these hostels study in a school of their choice and they are provided supplementary coaching by best teachers available in the town. These students get not only the enhanced rate of stipend but also facilities such as library, computer training, stationary etc. under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 617.17 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.

14.19 Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare was established in the year 1982. The State Government vide its notification dated 8-2-1985 declared nearly 91 castes/groups as belonging to backward classes in Madhya Pradesh. The caste wise population figures of Backward Classes are not collected under the census. However the State Backward Classes Commission has estimated their population to be 2,43,44,848. On the basis of same ratio, the projected OBC population as per census 2001 is worked out to be 3,02,33,889. This population constitutes about 50.09 percent of state's total population. The occupational distribution of the population of Backward Classes indicates that the largest occupational group falls under the category of agriculturists, and agricultural labourers. Other larger groups are those who are engaged in rearing of milch animals and working as horticulturists, fisherman, barbers, blacksmiths, laundry workers, carpenters, weavers, dyers and clothe printers etc. The community/ groups/ castes' belongings to Backward Classes are in general educationally, economically and socially backward. For bringing them at par with the general masses, serious and effective efforts have been made in successive annual plans.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 13303.92 Lakh approved for the annual plan 2007-08. An actual expenditure incurred by department Rs.17952.05 lakh during the financial year 2007-08.
- 2.2 In the Year 2007-08, post metric scholarship distributed to 2.63 Lakh students, Pre Merit scholarship distributed to 14.08 Lakh students, coaching for PMT/PET/PAT for 83 students during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09:

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 15786.76 is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and anticipated expenditure incurred by department Rs. 20456.76 lakh .
- 3.2 In the Year 2008-09, Pre-metric scholarship distributed to 15.30 Lakh students & post metric scholarship to 3.50 Lakh students. Merit scholarship to be distributed to 480 students and coaching for PMT/PET/PAT to be provide to 320 students in the Annual plan 2008-09: -

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 20206.30 Lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009- 10.
- 4.2 Financial and Physical Targets under major schemes are as under:

Table 14.19.1

S.N.	Major Head/ Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 2009-10	
			Unit	Physical Targets
1	Pre-matric Scholarships	6000.00	Students in Lakhs	16.50
2	Post matric Scholarship	11949.80	-do-	3.80
3	Merit Scholarship	2.50	No. of students	480
4	Construction of Hostels at divi.level	100.00	Building	1
5	Establishment of boys hostels	115.00	Hostels/ Post	8/40
6	Construction of Girls Hostels at distt. Level	100.00	Buildings	8
7	PET, PMT, PAT coaching	100.00	No. of students	320
8	Students welfare	10.00	-do-	400
9	Chhatragriha	50.00	No.	150
10	M.P. Pichhara Varg Tatha Alpasankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam.	50.00	No. of OBC/ Minorities	1325
11	Overseas scholarship	75.00	No. of students	10
12	Rojgar Guarantee Training	300.00	No. of trainees	750
13	Mukhya Mantri Pichhra Varg Swarojgar Yojana	500.00	OBCs no.	4000

2.0 Major Schemes:

- **Scholarship Forms Printing:**
Under this scheme forms for the scholarships will be printed and it will be provided to all District offices as per their requirement. For this activity Rs. 10.00 Lakh is proposed.
- **Construction of Boys Hostels:**
Construction work of 8 boys hostels at all the 8 divisional places has been completed during 10th plan period.. A target of 10 hostel buildings under the Centrally Sponsored scheme has been fixed for year 2009-10. An outlay amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10.
- **Establishment of Boys Hostel:**
For the maintenance of these hostels 5 posts (Hostel Superintendent, Cook, Waterman, Watchman and Sweeper) in each hostel are proposed. An outlay of Rs.115.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2009-10.
- **Publicity of Departmental Programmes**
In order to reach the target group, it is required to create awareness through the media. It is proposed to prepare campaign material such as booklets, posters and to arrange camps at various levels through all forms of media. Introducing this activity ensures the target group takes full of benefits meant for them and the funds are fully utilized. An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

- **Research and Evaluation of OBC communities & schemes:**
A survey has to be conducted on the lapse of every five year plan & mid term for availing the database of social & educational status of the OBC's & achievement / impact of the schemes. The department has no such technical staff to perform such studies. Hence, it is proposed to get the job done by specialized Non Governmental Research Organizations. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarship**
Under this scheme, Parametric Scholarship is provided for Backward Classes students of class VI to X whose Guardians is not income tax payee and those holding of land are not more than 10 acres. An outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10 under this scheme.
- **Post Matric Scholarship:**
Under this scheme students studying from class 11th to graduate & post graduate level are benefited by this scholarship scheme. An outlay of Rs. 11949.80 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10 under this scheme.
- **Mukhyamantri Pichadavarg Swarojgar Yojana:**
The scheme is to be implemented through the recognized banks and 30 percent of total investment will be born by the State Government as subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2009-10 under this scheme

14.20 Labour Welfare

The basic objective of the Labour Commissioner's Office is to implement all the schemes relating to welfare and rehabilitation of both organized and unorganized labour. The organization is also responsible for administration of provision of various Acts. viz. Factory Act, Shop and Establishment Act, besides enforcing various other labour laws.

In Madhya Pradesh under the Factories Act, there are about 13,309 factories registered with 7.13 lakh workers. Similarly, under the M.P. Shops and Establishments Act, 4.86 lakhs registered establishments and about 2.03 lakh workers are working in the establishments. In the State the number of workers in unorganized sector employed is about 257.76 lakh and working is 241.58 lakhs. 9.56 lakhs Beedi workers are engaged in this sector at present.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08:

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 125 Lakh was approved, and actual expenditure of Rs. 9.85 Lakh was incurred during the Financial Year 2007-08.
- 2.2. 06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitated during the financial year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 126.25 lakh for Annual plan 2008-09 is approved and anticipated expenditure is also Rs. 126.25 lakh.
- 3.2 During the Annual plan 2008-09, the following main scheme/ programmes are to be implemented:-
 - (i) Construction of Houses for Beedi workers
 - (ii) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour
 - (iii) Social security schemes for un organized labour of Welfare Board for workers of un-organised sector
 - (iv) Modernization of Industrial health hygiene lab at Indore.
 - (v) Labour resource Center Training Institute

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh for Annual plan 2009-10 is proposed.
- 4.2 Largely two activities Rehabilitation for 50 bonded labour and 1000 Infrastructure under habitation scheme for "Bidi worker" are proposed in the year 2009-10.

5.0 Goals and Objective

- 5.1 To strengthen Labour Department and enable it to discharge all its functions the department has fixed its following goals and objectives: -
 - (i) To take up schemes for welfare of unorganized labour to the extent funds permit.
 - (ii) To modernize and upgrade testing facilities in the context of industrial health and safety.

- (iii) To improve Labour Department capability using modern technology.
- (iv) To continue ongoing schemes for Beedi workers, Agricultural workers and bonded labourers.

5.2 Major Schemes/Activity of Departments are :

- Constitution of Board for labour from unorganized sectors:
According to gadget dated 26/09/2008 state has constituted a Board for Labours for rural and urban unorganized sectors.
- Infrastructure under habitation scheme for “Bidi worker”: For this activity Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed.
- Rehabilitation for bonded labour: For this activity Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.
- Up gradations and modernization of training center and hygiene lab: Plan provision for this activity is Rs. 32.00 lakh for the year 2009-10.
- Computerization of all departmental activity: Plan provision for this activity is Rs. 5.00 for the year 2009-10.

5.3 New Schemes:

The following schemes / Programme is to be introduced in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

- Establishment of State Level training institute.
- Survey work under the director industrial health and security.
- Survey and rehabilitation work for bonded labour.
- Rehabilitation of Child labour.

14.21 Craftsmen Training

The programme envisages to meet the growing demand of the technicians, consequent to rapid industrial growth in the state vocational training in the state predominantly based on craftsman training scheme (CTS) and apprenticeship training scheme (ATS) Under CTS, training is provided to youth of age group of 14-25 years in 30 Engineering and 9 Non-engineering trades as per common syllabi with the objective of preparing semi skilled workers. On the job training is also provided in the Industry under the Apprentice Act 1961, with the objective to prepare skilled worker for industry in 153 designated trades.

Vocational training is imparted at 151 Industrial Training Institutes in the state with 15,582 seats, 2 ITIs of Home Dept. (police) with 188 seats. In addition 39 Private ITCs with 4330 seats are also functioning.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08:

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3627.00 lakh is approved for annual Plan 2007-08. Actual expenditure of. 3920.89 lakh was incurred during the year.
- 2.2 Computer Training courses were organized and 2684 SC/ST candidates were trained, der Gramin Engineering Yojana, 2679 candidate was benefited.
- 2.3 5237 trainees were benefited under employment oriented vocational training programme.

3.0 Review Annual Plan 2008-09 :

- 3.1 An outlay for Rs. 4,058.25 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved and the anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan period 2008-09 is Rs.5198.75 lakh.
- 3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement are given as below-

Table 14.21.1

S. No	Scheme	Unit	Target 2008-09	Anticipated Achievement 2008-09
01	Gramin Engineering Yojana	No. of Trainees	3000	2554
02	Computer Trg. For SC/ST	No. of Trainees	5000	3724
03	Employment Oriented Vocational Training	No. of Trainees	5000	4200
04	Dr. Ambedekar ITI s	No. of Trainees	240	216
05	Training of Employees	No. of employees	2500	1200

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10:

4.1 An outlay of Rs.3532.00 Lakh IS proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10, Out of which Rs. 620.75 lakh for TSP and Rs. 433.56 Lakh for SCSP respectively.

4.2 Physical target under major schemes for annual plan 2009-10 are given as below:

TABLE 14.21.2

S.no	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2009-10 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2009-10	
			Unit	Target
1	Computer Trg. For SC/ST	250.00	No. of candidates	5000
2	Gramin Engineering Yojana	155.00	No. of candidates	3000
3	Employment Oriented Vocational Training	275.00	No. of candidates	5000
4	Upgradation of ITI s in to the center of excellence	400.00	No. of Trainees	1976
5	Dr. Ambedkar ITI s	172.06	No. of Trainees .	240
6	Aklavya ITI s to develop SC/ST Boys/girls	130.90	No. of Trainees	240

5.0 The Objectives are: -

- (i) Restructure of vocation training by discontinuing training in trades, which have lost relevance, and to redesign the curriculum to suit modern needs.
- (ii) Impart training in trades of modern technology, which are in present demand.
- (iii) Construction of faculty and training blocks for existing ITIs to equip them to impart training as per norms of National Council of 'vocational Training.
- (iv) Modernize the delivery of service through computerization

14.22 Social Justice

The aim of the department of Social Justice is care, welfare and rehabilitation of aged, persons with disabilities, neglected and juveniles, destitute, beggars, drug addicts and other disadvantaged groups.

In consonance with the Policy of providing a complete package of welfare services to persons with physical and mental disabilities and the vulnerable section of the society and in order to deal, effectively with their multi-dimensioned problems, many initiatives were taken. The approach has been encouraging participation; communities based rehabilitation and facilitate delivery of services.

The main objective of welfare is to bring these vulnerable sections within the mainstream of society. The implementation of the various policies and programmes seek to empower these groups and facilitate their access to various opportunities of development.

2.0 Performance of Review of Annual Plan 2007-08:

2.1 Rs. 18876.13 lakh was approved during the Annual Plan 2007-08. And budget provision was Rs. 19888.62 Lakh , An actual expenditure of Rs. 19676.43 lakh, was actually spent during the year 2007-08.

2.2 Physical Targets and Achievements:

- 100% achievement as per the set target in Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (e.i. "C.M. Kanyadan Yojana") in Year 2007-08.
- During the year 2007-08 , scholarship were distributed to 20629 beneficiaries, 1662 artificial organ aids were given, 2498 person benefited on the occasion of world disabled Day. Overall no. of beneficiary served during the financial year 2007-08 were 29863.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1.1 An outlay of Rs.21,606.70 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. But an amount of Rs. 29,162.86 lakh has been budgeted outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 29162.86 Lakh for the Year 2008-09.

3.2 Physical Targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2008-09 are as below:-

Table 14.22.2

S. No	Name of Scheme	Unit	Target Annual Plan 2008-09	Anticipated achievement 2008-09
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Welfare of disabled	No of persons	55,340	48340
2.	Juvenile Welfare Fund	"	250	250
3.	Correctional Services	"	200	200
4.	C.M. Kanyadan Yojana	Beneficiaries	50,000	50000
6.	National Old age pension	No.of Beneficies in lakh	5.83	13.96
7	NSAP	Ben.	634974	1443907

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs.77626.63 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 21195.58 lakh under TSP and Rs.16260.26 lakh proposed under SCSP.

4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical Targets under major schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as below: -

Table 14.22.1

S.No.	Major Head/ Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 2009-10	
			Unit	Physical Targets
1	Welfare of disabled	474.58	No of persons	40925
2	Correctional Services	74.00	"	550
3	C.M. Kanyadan	2500.00	Beneficiaries	30401
4	NSAP	68862.00	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	14.37
5	CM Announcement of welfare of disabled	1600.00	No.of Beneficiaries	79415
6	Aam Adami Beema Yojana	1499.95	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	20.00
7	Janshri bema yojana	1500.00	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	15.00
8	Mukhya Mantri Majdoor surakhsa Yojana	1000.00	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	10.00

5.00 Main Schemes:

- **Indira Gandhi Samaj Sewa Award**
A reward for outstanding work in the field of social work is being given to a social worker. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh proposed for this scheme in the annual plan 2009-10.
- **Chief Minister Kanyadan Yojana.**

State Government has launched a group marriage scheme for the welfare of destitute poor family divorcee, widow girl on 1st April, 2006. Under the scheme Rs. 5,000 is given to the applicant for household material and Rs.1000 is given to the Sponsored for making arrangement for group marriage. An amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakh proposed for the implementation of the scheme in 2009-10.

14.23 Women & Child Development

The Directorate of Women and Child Development was established in the year 1986 and a separate administrative department was set up in 1988-89 with the objective of specific attention to the integrated development of women and children and addressing their social and economic problems. The main department activities are for raising the status of women at all levels and improving health and nutrition facilities for the children with special focus on the children belonging to lower income groups.

Madhya Pradesh adopted the first state policy for women in the year 1995 with a time frame of five years for implementation. An independent organization studied the impact of the implementation of the policy in the year 2001. This policy visualizes that the issue of women's development should be located in the "Rights" framework rather than being located in the "Welfare framework". As policy goals, it emphasizes five important areas i.e. survival of women and girls, women's autonomy, Equity women's dignity and Empowerment. It lists host of activities that have to be implemented during a time frame for realizing the goals and objectives of the policy. The main object of the department is to reduce rate of MMR, IMR and malnutrition. This is being done with active help of Public Health and Family Welfare department. The state launched Bal Sanjivani Campaign for prevention, management and control of malnutrition.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 Rs. 24015.24 lakh was approved during the Annual Plan 2007-08 . And budget provision was Rs. 27265.78 Lakh, against the budgeted outlay an amount of Rs. 24641.98 lakh, was actually spent during the year 2007-08.
- 2.2 The scheme-wise physical targets and achievements for Annual Plan 2007-08 is as given below: -

Table 14.23.1

S. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Target (Annual Plan 07-08)	Achievement (Annual Plan 07-08)
1.	Awareness Camps	-No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	712 0.70	684 0.67
2.	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	644 13,480	314 6465
3.	Jabali scheme	No. of Instt. Beneficiaries	7 700	5 550
4.	Assistance to very poor pregnant women	Women in lakhs	1.38	0.34
5.	Construction of Anganwadi building	No. of building	126	529
6.	Ladli Laxmi scheme	No. of Girls	23200	40850

S. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Target (Annual Plan 07-08)	Achievement (Annual Plan 07-08)
7.	Establishment of Bal Bhawan.	Instt. No. Beneficiaries	6 1,200	3 300
8.	Nutrition Programme	No. in lakhs per year	80.00	78.40

3.00 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 31667.21 lakh for Annual plan 2008-09 is and anticipated expenditure is Rs. 48625.20lakh.

3.1.2 The scheme-wise physical targets and anticipated achievements for Annual Plan 2008-09 is as given below: -

Table 14.23.2

S. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Target Annual Plan 08-09	Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 08-09
1.	Awareness Camps	- No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	712 0.70	712 .70
2.	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	644 13,480	644 13480
3.	Jabali scheme	No. of Instt. Beneficiaries	7 700	7 700
4.	Mangal Diwas	Beneficiary (in lakh)	80	80
5.	Construction of Anganwadi building	No. of AWCs	1249	1249
6.	Ladli Laxmi scheme	Girls (No. in Lakh)	0.40	2.20
7.	Establishment of Bal Bhawan.	Instt. No. Beneficiaries	6 1200	6 1200
8.	Nutrition Programme	No. In lakhs per year	80.00	80.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An Outlay of Rs. 83427.63 lakh proposed for Annual plan 2009-10 ,out of total outlays Rs. 14780.52 Lakh is proposed under TSP and Rs. 18624.03 Lakh is proposed for SCSP.

4.2 The selected scheme-wise physical targets and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below: -

s.no	Scheme.	Proposed Outlay 2009-10	Unit	Physical Target 2009-10
1	Awareness Camps	73.22	- No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	712 0.70
2	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	193.85	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	644 13,480
3	Jabali scheme	74.72	No. of Instt. Beneficiaries	7 700
4	Mangal Diwas	1421.83	Beneficiary (in lakh)	80
5	Construction of Anganwadi building	4000.00	No. Aanganwadis Buildings	83
6	Ladli Laxmi scheme	26951.43	No. of Girls in Lakh	1.63
7	Establishment of Bal Bhawan.	174.00	Instt. No. Beneficiaries	6 1200
8	Nutrition Programme	35917.92	No. In lakhs per year	80.00

5.0 Strategies for important schemes / Programmes :

- Bal Sanjivni Campaign** Proved a effective tool for reducing mal nutrition among the children. This be continued during 11th Five year plan and weighing of 100% eligible children will be done. The number of children estimated to be more than 80 lakh is covered as well as uncovered ICDS areas. Monthly weighing and monitoring is also emphasizing. **For Annual Plan 2009-10an outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.**
- “Adivasi Kshetron mein Vishesh Poshan Aahar Yojana”** to provide nutritional food three times a day to severely malnourished children registered in Anganwadi centres belonging to identified malnourished clusters of 25 villages each in tribal areas of certain districts. These Anganwadi centres will remain open for 6 hours instead of 4 hours a day.
- Registration of beneficiaries** will be increased to cover almost all children and other beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 85 lakh per year at the end of 11th five year plan. The attendance of beneficiaries in Anganwadi centres will be increased to 80% from existing 60%. At present 69238 AWCs are functioning in 367 operational ICDS projects in the State. Out of those 29829 AWCs buildings are sanctioned to be constructed with the help of State fund, World Bank and other scheme like BRGF etc.
- Ladli Laxmi Yojana:** Apart from above mentioned goals and strategies the department is planning for improvement of educational, socio-economic status of girl child by introducing a scheme Ladli Laxmi Yojana is implemented For the

betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child and to make positive thinking on girl childbirth are the main objectives of Ladli Laxmi Scheme. Approximately Rs.30,000/- will be deposited in five equal installment of Rs.6,000/- each in NSCs or any other similar instrument in the name of a girl child. The scheme is available up to maximum two children. After completion of 21 years of age, the lump sum amount will be paid to her when she get admission in 6th 9th and 11th class. Approximately Rs. 2,400 lakh will be spent under this scheme during 11th five year plan. 6 new Bal Bhawan will be opened at Divisional level other than Bhopal to provide facilities for skill development of children. **An outlay of Rs.26951.43 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 under this scheme.**

- **Bal Bhawan:** To explore natural, cultural capacities, creativity and hobbies in the children, Jawahar Bal Bhawan is working at Bhopal. On the tune of this, 6 more Bal Bhawans will be started at Divisional Headquarter.
- **Mangal Divas:** Under this scheme every Tuesday programmes like Janamdin, Ann Prasan, Godbharai and Kishori Balika Diwas are organized with form of small function with the help of Health and Family Welfare Department. An outlay of Rs. 1421.83 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10
- **Development of special education zone for women:**

Education opens the door in the sky of entire development. But some time social taboos and traditions, poor economy becomes obstacles even in today's high-tech world. Special education zone for women has established in four cities i.e. Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur. These special zones have run all courses i.e. Engineering, Medical, Para Medical, Interior Decoration, Food Processing, and Computer etc. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

5.2 Other schemes:

Department is also running other scheme for entire socio economic development and empowerment of women and children these schemes/Programmes include women group formation, legal literacy programme for women, elimination of prostitution through Jabali Scheme, supporting NGOs involved in women and child welfare by giving them Grant in Aid. The department is also reviews suggests and make suitable amendments in various laws and rules concerned with women s status for women's empowerment.

Nutrition

Tackling Endemic Malnutrition among children and women remains the single most important challenge before the Women and Child department. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) offers a fundamental intervention for addressing the nutrition and health problems and promoting early childhood education among the disadvantaged population of state. The Department of Women & Child Development is mainly responsible child nutrition and implementing ICDS programme in the State, It is a centrally sponsored scheme in which State Govt. contributes resources for supplementary food. This scheme is designed to provide a comprehensive package of services for early childhood care and development; It consists of six basic components viz:

- Supplementary Nutrition (Children up to 6 years of age, expectant and nursing women),
- Pre- school education (3 to 6 years of age),
- Immunization,
- Health check-up,
- Referral services (children, expectant and nursing mothers).
- Nutrition and Health Education (NHED) for the women between 15 to 45 years.

Under this scheme a total no. of 367 projects (including rural and urban) and 69,238 Anganwadi Centers are functioning Recently, Govt.of India has given sanction for new 9691 AWCs and 9820 sub AWCs, which are likely to be operated in the Financial Year 2009-10. State is planning to bring down IMR to 40 per 1000 of live births by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. The main object of the State is to reduce the rates of MMR (100), IMR (40) and Malnutrition (30). In spite of the ambitious mandate the State records high MMR (379) as against the National average of 301, IMR at 79 as against the National average of 58, Malnourishment is 49.21.

The Government proposed to revitalize its health and nutrition programme with special emphasis on the needs of women and children belonging to the weaker sections.

The department has initiated a statewide awareness drive about Bal Sanjivni Abhiyan, twice in a year, to prevent and reduce malnutrition since 2001. 10 rounds of the campaign are completed. In this campaign “Wajan Melas” are organised for nutritional classification of under 5 children. Severe malnourished children are referred to the hospitals under Bal Shakti Yojana for treatment and rehabilitation. Health camps are also organized for moderate malnourished children.

Double dose of supplementary nutrition is also being given to such children. Also Nutrition and Health Counseling is to be provided to their parents and the local community. Mobility support is given to the districts to organize Mobile Medical Camps in far- Flung areas, Intensive trainings are also being organised at the state district, block and sector levels to train the DWCDOs/CMHOs/BMOs/CDPOs/ANMs/AWWs and the members of the village health committees. Prophylactic doses of Vitamin “A” were also administered to all the children from 9 months to 5 years of age during every drive of the campaign. The results of the 12 successive drives undertaken in the state are given below in the table:

Bal Sanjeevni

Round	Total	Normal	Grade-I	Grade-II	Grade-III	Grade-IV	Total Malnourished	Total Malnourished in %	Total Severe Malnourished in %
	Weighed children in number (in lakhs)								
1 st	62.34	26.45	20.4	12.1	2.71	0.72	35.89	57.57	5.50
2 nd	57.04	25.59	19	10.7	1.44	0.32	31.45	55.14	3.09
3 rd	59.17	25.8	20.1	11.5	1.41	0.32	33.37	56.40	2.92
4 th	62.21	27.88	20.8	12.3	1.05	0.2	34.33	55.18	2.01
5 th	61.8	27.66	21.1	12	0.88	0.16	34.14	55.24	1.68
6 th	68.93	34.21	22.7	11.2	0.72	0.11	34.72	50.37	1.20
7 th	75.79	37.84	24.5	12.4	0.86	0.16	37.95	50.07	1.35
8 th	79.42	40.35	25.9	12.5	0.61	0.1	39.07	49.19	0.89
9 th	80.72	41.85	26.1	12.2	0.53	0.09	38.87	48.15	0.77
10 th	82.02	43.07	26.4	12	0.47	0.07	38.95	47.49	0.66
11 th	84.83	44.55	27	12.3	0.41	0.63	40.28	47.48	1.23
12 th	85.57	45.9	27	12.2	0.41	0.06	39.67	46.36	0.55

As can be seen from the above table the prevalence of severe malnutrition has come down from 5.49% to 0.55%. This has been made possible through organization of intensive medical camps and giving health and nutrition counseling to the parents of identified children through house to house contact programme.

Hon'ble Supreme court has also directed all the state Govts/GOI to ensure provision of ICDS services to all under 6 children, AGs, and pregnant and nursing mothers, doubling the existing rate of nutritious food. Keeping in view of the Hon'ble Supreme court directions, the Govt. of India agreed to release 50% matching grant to the state govt., in the nutrition programme in the year of 2006-07.

The department was decided to make the drastic changes in the implementation of nutrition programme in state. To increase the number of the beneficiaries at AWCs and to make change in the monotonous daliya – panjeeri, department has launched new nutrition policy since 2006. Under this policy, AWCs are daily providing new & delicious supplementary food. With the help of experts and agency department suggested more than 18 varieties. AWCs can opt any menu as per local requirement.

This decision of the department will ensure proper growth & development among the children and will reduce malnutrition among the above said age group children. The department has also decided to authorize the district authorities to choose the variety of nutritious food, in view of local need and availability of edible items maintaining the quality of food. For Annual plan 2009 –10 an outlay of Rs. 38567.92 lakhs is proposed.

Project Shaktiman

Tackling Endemic Malnutrition among children and women, especially in tribes, remains the single most important challenge before the department. To reduce the percentage of the Malnutrition among the tribal area, the department of WCD has separately started a project named "PROJECT SHAKTIMAN".

Objective of the Project

- Prevention and reduction malnutrition rates in young children,
- Reduction of IMR and MMR through integrated approach.
- To reduce anemia among children and adolescent girls.
- To improve awareness about personal hygiene safe drinking water, sanitation and cleanliness.
- To improve Vitamin-A coverage and consumption of adequately iodized salt.

Project Area

39 tribal clusters have been identified from 19 tribal dominated districts in the State. A mapping exercise has been done to select 38 blocks having high percentage malnutrition rate among young children (0-5 years) of tribal population.

Strategy

- a) 100% coverage of children, women and adolescent girls in identified villages
- b) Ensuring more than 90% enrollment and attendance of children, pregnant and lactating mother in AWCs
- c) Monthly monitoring and review by health and ICDs at block level and district level.
- d) Linking of Asha with the project especially active involvement and lead where AWW is illiterate /incompetent.

14.25 Legal Aid to Poor

The legal aid to poor programme aimed at the protection of poor against the in justice of influential and powerful sections of the society and vested interests, create awareness regarding their rights and to help them to avoid litigation. The poor should get justice on the basis of equal opportunity and provide free and competent legal services. For these purposes, the Legal Services authority has been constituted under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. State level, High Court, District level and Tehsil level services committees have been constituted for providing legal aid to poors.

M.P. State Legal Services Authority is implementing Legal Aid to Poors Scheme, Legal Aid and Legal Service. The programmes which are being implemented under this scheme are:-
(1) Legal Services (2) Lok Adalat (3) Legal literacy/Awareness Camps (4) Vivad Viheen Gram (Letigation Free Grams) (5) Women and Child Protection Unit (6) Crimes against Labour Cell (7) Parivarik Vivad Samadhan Kendra (8) Zila Vidhik Paramarsh Kendra (9) Magistrate Nyayalayon Mein Vidhik Sahayata Adhivakta (10) Legal Aid Clinic and (11) Permanent Lok Adalat for public utility services.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 2007-08, The actual expenditure of Rs. 127.70 lakh was incurred during financial Year 2007-08.
- 2.2 During the Financial Year 2007-08 there were 8.14 lakh persons were benefited under Legal Aid and Legal Advice. 3896 Lok Adalat Camps were organized. 2734 camps under Legal Literacy and Awareness camps were also organized.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is approved, for the annual plan 2008-09. The Actual (up to NOV-08) expenditure is Rs.104.29 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2008-09.
- 3.2 The anticipated physical achievement for annual plan 2008-09 is as under:
 - Under the scheme Legal aid to poor (Legal Services) and Programmes 1,05,000 persons implemented there under, were targeted to be benefited during the financial year, 2008-09. Against this target, 6.62 Lakh persons have been benefitted up to the month of Nov, 2008.
 - During the Financial year 2008-09 4494 Lok Adalats were organized and 1790 Legal Literacy Camps were conducted up to the month of Nov., 08.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1.1 An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2009-10. Rs. 64.20 Lakh and Rs. 48 Lakh prposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.
- 4.2 Proposed Physical Target :
 - 1.10 lakh persons to be benefited during Annual Plan 2009-10 under the Legal Aid to poor.

- A target of organizing 1200 Lok Adalats and 2000 Legal Literacy/Awareness Camps has been fixed for the financial years, 2009-10.

4.3 M.P. State Legal Services Authority has established " Permanent Lok Adalat for public utility services" in all 43 civil districts of Madhya Pradesh, in which the cases relating to Transport services for the carriage of passengers or goods, by air, road, water, the postal and Telegarphs services, supply of water, light to the public by any establishment, system of public conservancy or sanitation, or service in hospital or dispensary or insurance services.

14.26 Infrastructure Development for Justice Administration

On the directions of the Supreme Court, a centrally sponsored scheme for providing infrastructural facilities to the judiciary by the construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judges has been taken up from the year 1994, for its proper functioning.

Construction of new high court buildings at Jabalpur and its benches at Indore and Gwalior has been planned and being implemented. Construction of court buildings at District and Tehsil places is also planned. Additions and alterations of Court buildings and residential quarter are planned.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08:

- 2.1 An amount of Rs. 589.00 Lakh was approved and actual expenditure was 1107.63Lakh.
- 2.2 18 residential quarters for judicial officers and staff and 26 Court buildings constructed during 2007-08.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09.and Rs. 3200.00 Lakh will be spend during the financial year.
- 3.2 60 residential quarters for judicial officers and staff and 85 Court buildings for construction are anticipated achievement during 2008-09.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs 2000.00 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.
- 4.2 37 residential quarter for judicial officers & staff and 55 Court buildings during are to be constructed 2009-10.

CHAPTER - XV

General Services

15.1 Welfare of Prisoners

The Madhya Pradesh Jail Department is constantly trying to discharge its responsibilities by providing adequate security, proper medical, educational and vocational training to the prisoners.

In the state of Madhya Pradesh, 120 Jails of various categories (08 Central Jails, 22 District Jails & 90 Sub Jails) are functioning. The authorized capacity of these jails is 25000 against which 33000 prisoners are confined.

The Madhya Pradesh Jail department needs an adequate number of security staff in respect of growth of prisoners every year. The Jail security staff is also performing the duty to carry seriously ill prisoners to the hospitals.

50 jails buildings are more than 50 years old out of total 120 Jails. And Sanitation, Potable water is key issue for present scenario.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08.

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 208.00 lakh was approved an expenditure of Rs. 837.53 Lakh was incurred.
- 2.2 Activities like Modernization of Jails, industrial training for prisoners, renovation of jail buildings and perspective planning process have been completed during this period.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1,139.61 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 is approved and anticipated expenditure of Rs.1156.73lakh is reported.
- 3.2 During this period industrial training for prisoners in 08 central jail and 21 districts Jails have been completed, also renovation of jail buildings to be completed during the financial year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 2051.37 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is proposed.
- 4.2 Scheme wise proposed outlay for the year 2009-10 is as under:

Table 15.1.1

S.No	Scheme	Proposed outlay for the year 2009-10 (in Lakh)
1	Vocational Training to Prisoners	183.39
2	Repair, Renovation & Modernization of Jails	167.98
3	Innovation	100.00
4	Perspective Plan	1600.00
	Total	2051.37

4.3 Proposed target for 2009-10 are as follows:

- Vocational training under Modular Employable Skills (MES):
Under this activity 880 prisoners will be benefit in 11 circles of jail in state.
- For Modernization, capacity building of department and other welfare schemes is proposed under perspective plan to GOI.
- Establishment of special study centers in 08 central jails and B.B.P. Courses / HIV prevention trainings/women empowerment training programmes, health and nutrition awareness events etc., will also be conducted through IGNOU. Proposal for this activity is under process in Innovative Projects (“Navachar”)

15.2 Stationary and Printing

After reorganization of Madhya Pradesh there are four government presses and stationary depots situated at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Rewa. Of late, the pressure of printing work on Government presses has increased tremendously but their expansion and modernization has not kept pace. Consequently, the printing job received from various departments remained pending for inordinately long time.

During Eleventh Five Year Plan, new Government Press at Jabalpur is to be established and Government Presses and Stationary Depots situated at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Rewa are proposed for modernization.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved and expenditure of Rs. 18.80 lakh incurred during financial year. During the financial year, one back to back computer stationary printing machine and two digital printing machines have been purchased.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved. It is anticipated that plan outlay will be utilized fully during the year. During 2008-09, the single colour sheet fed offset printing machine of A/2 Size and High Speed Imaging System with automatic diffusion will be procured by the department.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been proposed to procure three High Speed Imaging System with automatic diffusion, 22 computers, 2 scanners, one server and six high resolution laser printers of A/3 size.

15.3 Public Works

The construction activities of buildings of such departments which are not covered under plan activity will be taken up under this development head. For this purpose outlay is being proposed for building construction work for Non-Plan Departments.

During the plan period, it is proposed to construct the buildings and other infrastructure of following departments:

1. Disaster Relief Building

Administrative building for the Commissioner of Disaster Relief is to be constructed for effective and efficient working. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh was approved in 2008-09. During annual plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 170.00 has been proposed.

2. State Bureau of Economic Offence (EOW)

Administrative building of State Bureau of Economic Offence is to be constructed and has to be equipped with latest machines and technology. During annual plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 has been proposed of which Rs. 150.00 lakh and Rs. 50.00 lakh have been earmarked respectively.

3. Commercial Tax

Commercial Tax is the main source of revenue of the state. To strengthen the system, existing check post are to be computerized and upgraded in addition new check posts are to be established. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for barrier and Rs. 200.00 lakh for office buildings at district level in Annual Plan 2009-10.

4. Construction of Rajya Soochana Ayuog's Bulding:

For this purpose an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

5. Madhyanchal Bhawan, New Delhi:

Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10 for completion of this building.

15.4 Strengthening Performance Management in Government Financed by Department for International Development (DFID)

A Project entitled "Strengthening Performance Management in Government" is being implemented with assistance from Department for International Development, U.K. Government (DFID). Project was envisaged by State Planning Commission, Government of MP and DFID. It aims at strengthening links between policy, planning and budgeting and to achieve more effective and efficient use of public resources so as to bring about poverty reduction and human development in Madhya Pradesh.

- Build capacity with Govt. of MP to prepare a strengthened Medium-Term Fiscal framework (MTFF) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in selected line departments;
- Strengthening of departmental capacity to set goals and strategies, and allocate resources to target poverty and promote human development more effectively;
- Strengthen the pro-poor focus in resource planning and allocation by building capacity in gender budgeting.
- The project will support eight selected departments namely School Education, Health, Public Works, Water Resources, Tribal Welfare, Agriculture, Rural Development and Urban Administration Department.

The key components of the project are:

- 1) Medium Term Expenditure Framework
- 2) Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) restructuring.
- 3) Poverty Monitoring, Policy Support and Improvements in Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Systems.
- 4) Procurement and other activities relating to improvement in Public Expenditure Management (PEM).

The State Government has taken several steps to improve its fiscal situation. In 2005, it passed the Fiscal Responsibility and budget Management Act (FRBMA). In addition, efforts have been made to increase tax collection, to improve budget execution and reporting by computerising district treasury operations, and to curtail unproductive expenditure. As a result, the State's revenue deficit has been eliminated, accompanied by a limited increase in social expenditure. In addition, Govt. of MP has introduced 'outcome' budgets in key departments to achieve a performance orientation in spending.

The project will last 39 months with a total commitment from DFID (Rs. 31.71 crore). Out of which Rs. 27.85 cores will be provided as Financial Assistance and remaining Rs. 3.86 crores as Technical Assistance. Financial Assistance will be routed through the Govt. of MP Finance Department. DFID will reimburse the financial Assistance following the submission of quarterly expenditure claims by the finance Department, through GOI, in accordance with standard agreed procedures.

- 2.0** It is a new programme proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 was Rs. 2,800.00 lakh. An Outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (PMPSU):

PMPSU has been established as a registered society under the administrative control of the State Planning Commission. Administrative and financial decisions, including approving the Unit's work plan, are being taken by a Governing Board, headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission and with representation from other departments, civil society, academic / research organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Unit is headed by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, who is being supported by Team Leader and subject experts in development economics, social development, M&E, and statistics and survey methods. The objectives of the unit are:

- To help departments design and review policies and projects.
- To support capacity building within the Planning Department's Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) for better collection and analysis of poverty-related data.
- To produce periodic, comprehensive poverty and social monitoring reports drawing on data and analyses from the DES, the Departments of Rural Development and Urban Administration & Development, civil society organisations, and academic and research institutions.
- To undertake or commission specialized research on issues relating to state level poverty, inequality, gender and social exclusion, to share within and outside Government to help devise better policies and programmes.
- **Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation**
 - To strengthen GoMP systems and capacity for monitoring and evaluating projects and policies in the Planning Board (which, with the DES, comprises the Planning Department) and in selected other departments.
 - To design key performance indicators, and systems for data collection (both quantitative and qualitative), analysis and dissemination.
 - To provide disaggregated data on key poverty and human development indices and
 - To help improve planning at district level.

Stronger M&E systems will facilitate departmental reporting against MTEF performance targets and strengthen Government decision-making when prioritizing resources.

Achievements of PMPSU:

A) Strengthened capacities for analyzing nature and causes of poverty and vulnerability in the state to support design of pro-poor policies and programmes:

- ❖ For the first time, with the support of PMPSU and DES, State is expected to receive primary data on Wellbeing/Standard of living of 22000 respondents approx., covering 45 districts of the State. Along with this, data on consumer expenditure will be received by June, 2009. Combination of well-being data and consumer expenditure data will enable Govt. to analysis and interpretation of poverty. At this moment, data collection is under progress. However, data entry plan for Consumer expenditure and Poverty measurement Survey is under progress.

- ❖ Prepared draft report on state sample of consumer expenditure data of 61st round. The draft report is under discussion and waiting for comments and approval for print and consultation with stakeholder(s). However, report is based on partial data available from DES.
- ❖ Data on village facilities of 61st round have been processed and tabulated. DES will be writing report.
- ❖ Proposal received from DES is under consideration. Soon it will be finalized and funds will be released after the approval of Governing Board.
- ❖ Household data collected during BPL survey 2002-03 is not available for detailed analysis. However, limited data is availed from RD. Based on available data, State level BPL status was analyzed and interpreted.

B) Mechanisms developed for supporting improvements in district planning processes:

- ❖ Simple and comprehensive framework has been developed for evaluating district plans.
- ❖ All district plans were evaluated with the developed framework and SPC has given detailed feedback to each district collector. Brief report was also prepared by the team.
- ❖ PMPSU is also contributing regularly in SPC initiatives on Convergence for decentralized district planning.

C) Analysis / research studies on issues of pro-poor growth, poverty, social exclusion, gender etc.:

Following studies have been initiated and are in progress:

- ❖ Assessment of Deen Dayal Antodaya Upchar Yojana
- ❖ Impact assessment of Agricultural Interventions on Tribal Population
- ❖ Functioning of Check Dams in Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ Study on Variance of Potential of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ Assessment of school girl child enrolment and retention in rural areas of MP
- ❖ Impact Assessment Study on NREGS

In addition PMPSU has planned to undertake ICDS study and Annpurna scheme of agriculture shortly. It is also being planned to undertake annual Consumer Satisfaction Survey for which preliminary work has been completed. Stakeholder consultation is also planned. Initiation on building partnership with research institutes along with NGOs has been taken.

D) Improved systems for monitoring and evaluation of pro-poor impacts of policies and programmes:

- ❖ M&E review of SPC, Agriculture, WRD and Tribal development departments at state level have completed. It is found that M&E system of each department mainly emphasis on inputs and outputs. For urgent decision making, adhoc formats are being used for data collection from the field. Data validity is missing in most of the cases. Data updation, consolidation and feedback are missing links of the existing M&E systems. Meanwhile, it was also revealed that regular data collection processes are not adequately leading to data analysis and generate report for knowledge management. Only Agriculture Department has completed its planned MIS, which is effective enough to capture scheme information progress and fund disbursement tacking. In WRD, Tribal Welfare, excel based adhoc consolidation mechanism is being practices. There is need to develop proper and efficient M & E System to have desirable results.
- ❖ Based on the experiences of PMPSU, it was decided that if systems of SPC improved in terms of Input monitoring, output monitoring, and outcome/impact monitoring, then, directly all State departments' monitoring and evaluation activities especially at State level will get improved automatically. This is largely because depts. are bound to report SPC on their physical targets and its achievements along with impact of their interventions on six monthly and annual bases. Once departments' ownership in finalizing indicators is established, then PMPSU will work on improving systems below state level. In this regard, PMPSU reviewed physical indicators of all schemes of all departments. Based on the review, scheme indicators were improved – added, modified, and few were deleted. The reviewed indicators are further sent by SPC to each department for their comments and suggestions. Once SPC receives feedback from the departments then formally improved version of indicators will be sent to departments for submission of quarterly progress on those indicators. The indicators developed will capture information related to either/or resources, services generated, access/usage of services/resources developed.
- ❖ PMPSU has also designed a suggestive poverty monitoring, learning and action system to capture all the efforts of Government starting from inputs to output to improving quality of life with its principles, objectives and mechanism to undertake various tasks in different phases under the system.

Strategic priorities for the coming year:

It has been decided to adopt information technology to attain maximum growth in revenue earnings. The progress of computerisation will be further energized for stamps and registration, commercial taxes, state excise and transport. The implementation of the tax regime will be more transparent and more effective due to the use of new information technology.

(ii) There will be an effort to complete physical infrastructure development projects on priority basis. Apart from this priority will be given to education, health and food security for improvement in the productivity of human resources.

(iii) The Medium Term Expenditure Framework is being prepared for six government departments under the DFID supported "Strengthening Performance Management in Government" programme. The Medium Term Fiscal Framework is also being developed for

the State so that the expenditure of government departments can be better aligned with their priorities and targets and resources can be utilised more effectively. This will also assist in more accurate assessment of the state's fiscal estimates and thereby formulating the fiscal policies in accordance with state's fiscal targets.

(4) Rationale for Policy changes

Equity and productivity considerations have prompted the Government to increase the salaries and the pensions of Government employees. The complementary nature of revenue expenditure in social sector is recognized. The Education and Health sectors require deployment of more teachers, Doctors and Para-medical staff. Food security is crucial due to the high incidence of poverty and malnutrition in the State. As a result, revenue expenditures may go up.

Changing money market conditions would be kept in mind while deciding the borrowing programme of the Government. The basic objective of the borrowing policy is to bring down the average cost of borrowing and to increase its efficiency.

In order to increase agricultural production there is a need to decrease the cost of agricultural inputs and ensure their availability.

There is a need to strike a balance between decreasing power subsidy to agriculture and the interest of the farmers. Therefore, the level of power subsidies and loan subsidies to farmers would be decided by the economic rationality in the context of a democratic polity.

Policy Evaluation: All updated fiscal information has been provided as per the Act. The targets set for 2007-08 are likely to be met. Further, the assumptions underlying the projections have been appropriately modified with explanations to ensure that they continue to be rooted in reality. The commitment of the Government to fiscal transparency is reflected through the disclosure statements and other information provided.

15.5 Directorate of Institutional Finance

The Directorate of Institutional Finance was initially established as a Cell and subsequently declared as a Department headed by Secretary Finance.

The functions of Directorate are at two levels:

- (i) Secretariat and
- (ii) Head of the Department.

The functions at Secretariat level are mainly relate to coordination with various Government Departments, Corporations, Boards, Financial Institutions, Reserve Bank of India, Government of India and matter relating to Legislation, policy matters at the State level.

The functions at the Head of the Department is mainly relate to the formulation of projects and arrangement of institutional finance for projects concerning various departments, boards, corporations of the State Government and to coordinate activities of respective committees, projects, monitoring, etc. received from various departments/ financial institutions and follow up action, implementation of Acts and rules.

Roles of the Directorate are as under:

- Monitoring role for ensuring adequate flow of institutional credit in several government sponsored programmes.
- Promotional role to maximize institutional credit for development activities in the State.
- Intermediary role to coordinate with banks/ financial institutions and coordinate to resolve issues between governmental agencies and banks.
- To enhance for creating role on Project Management and Coordination for externally aided projects as well as to provide general project preparation/ planning support to concerned departments and agencies.
- Preparation and release of yearly State Credit Plan for government sponsored employment oriented schemes under poverty alleviation programme. The objective to prepare State Credit Plan is to dovetail government plans with bankers plan thereby to assist district level functionaries to formulate their district credit plans.
- To facilitate Public Private Partnership Projects in the State.
- To coordinate and monitor insurance schemes implemented by various departments of the State Government.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2007-08

Plan outlay of Rs, 3800.01 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3189.00 lakh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

Plan outlay of Rs, 9600.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Anticipated expenditure during the year is estimated to be Rs. 8500.00 lakh.

4.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

Plan outlay of Rs, 2200.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 excluding Rs 1000.00 lakh which is earmarked for "Strengthening Performance Management in Government".

5.0 Schemes being implemented by the Department:

5.1 Share Capital Support to MP Financial Corporation:

MP Financial Corporation is extending term loan facility to new small and medium size entrepreneurs in the State. Corporation is availing loan facility from national level institutions like SIDBI and IDBI on the basis of its net worth. To improve net worth of the Corporation, State Government has committed infusion of share capital in the Corporation. Accordingly, Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed to be invested in the Corporation to avail more credit from SIDBI and IDBI for financing to more number of new small and medium size entrepreneurs in the State.

5.2 State's share of grant in Viability Gap Funding for Infrastructure Projects:

As per Viability Gap Funding Scheme of the Government of India, State Government has to provide its share of grant to Concessionaires in approved projects. Government of India is providing grant up to 20 percent of the total project cost and balance grant up to further 20 percent is to be provided by the State Government. Presently constructions of state highways are being implemented under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

5.3 Project Development Fund Grant to MP Infrastructure Investment Fund Board:

Government intends to create a fund titled Madhya Pradesh Project Development Fund (MPPDF) with initial contribution of Rs.1.00 Crore to facilitate development of economically or commercially viable projects. The corpus fund will vest with MP Infrastructure Investment Fund Board. The assistance from MPPDF will be sanctioned to meet initial expenditure for project preparation.

The purpose of MPPDF is to provide financial assistance to meet project development cost especially the cost of contract advisors. Intention to provide assistance is to improve quality and quantity of projects in the State that may be posed for implementation either through Public Private Partnership (PPP) route or for assistance from bilateral/ multi-lateral organizations/Government of India. This fund would be revolving fund and will be replenished by way of reimbursement of investment; however it may be through budgetary support also. The MPPDF may finance up to 100% of the project development cost. This assistance would be limited to Rs.15 lakh ordinarily per project; however, enhanced amount of assistance may be considered on case basis. The assistance from MPPDF would ordinarily be in the form of interest free advance/ grant.

For PPP projects, the project development cost would be recovered from the successful bidder; however, in case of failure of the project, the assistance would not be recovered and will be considered a grant. For other projects, such costs would be included in estimated project cost and charged to project cost. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

5.4 Infrastructure support for ICT Based financial Inclusion:

State Government has decided that Pilot Project for ICT based financial inclusion may be started in selected blocks of identified districts and selected slums of Bhopal city through banking channel. Accordingly, such blocks and slums have been allotted to different banks, so that in future they may start this project in full swing in entire state. The main objective of this project is to attach house-hold families with banking channel to develop their savings habit. In addition to this, amount provided under government sponsored schemes like old age pension, social security pension, NREGS etc. would be deposited directly in the bank account of beneficiaries to ensure that amount goes to actual beneficiaries. After discussions with bankers, it has been decided that cost of smart card and hand-hold device would be shared by the State Government up to 50% of the total cost with a limit of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 10,000/- for smart card and hand-hold device respectively. It is anticipated that about 2, 00,000 BPL households would be benefited under this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2009-10.

CHAPTER – XVI

Human Development

Human Development

Human development has been defined as the process of ‘enlarging the range of people’s choices. Acquisition of knowledge, the need to lead a long and healthy life and the need to have access to resources required for a decent standard of living have been identified as three essential choices for the attainment of human development. Development is thus, more than just the expansion of income and wealth, about creating an enabling environment in which people can develop their full potential and can lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests.

Human development concept is a multidimensional paradigm which simultaneously aims at several values. It is action-oriented and practical in seeking to change the conditions of life and expand options to increase choices in the lives of human beings.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a standard means used to measuring the Human Development or well-being of people. It is a composite index of three basic components of development: longevity, knowledge and income. Longevity is represented by life expectancy at birth, which indicates capability of leading a long and healthy life. Educational attainment is weighted average of two educational stock variables: adult literacy and average years of schooling with 2/3rd weight given to the former and 1/3rd weight to the latter. Income is taken as natural logarithm of GDP per capita to reflect diminishing returns to transforming income into capabilities.

Before the HDI itself is calculated, an index needs to be calculated for each of these dimensions. To calculate these dimension indices –life expectancy, education and GDP indices – minimum and maximum values (goal posts) are chosen for each underlying indicator. Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following formula:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

The HDI is then calculated as a simple average of the dimension indices.

State Human Development Report (SHDR)

State Human Development Reports (SHDRs), have made an important contribution in terms of: (a) benchmarking the attainment of state on human development; (b) providing, based on rigorous research, policy and programme options for more effective and efficient human development action; and (c) assessing the extent to which these key recommendations are

being mainstreamed in the development plans. SHDRs have brought out differences and inequalities among States, districts and socio-economic groups, thus providing the basis needed for more effective targeting of development programmes. They have also provided policy makers with value-added policy alternatives and recommendations for holistic solutions to development challenges. They are increasingly seen as being instrumental in spurring policy debate and making more informed decisions about development solutions.

Madhya Pradesh has to its credit the achievement of being the First state in the World to produce State Human Development Report (SHDR). The First report was published in 1995 and since then, three more reports have been published in 1998, 2002 and 2007. The reports have created a stage for ushering an era of HD inspired policies and programmes in the state. Being the barometers of progress on the HD front, the HDRs serve as valuable reference material that exist in each of the vital areas of human development.

Madhya Pradesh HDR 1995:

The report brought into focus the status and prospects of HD, highlighting the state of the quality of people's life in terms of education, health and livelihood. It benchmarked MP's status on HD indicators and shared concern and urgency. Thus it served the purpose to mobilize public opinion towards new agenda of according highest priority to HD goals.

Madhya Pradesh HDR 1998:

It took stock of the contribution of the MP HDR 1995 in mainstreaming concerns, debates and action on HD within the state. The report covered issues related to the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, livelihood and natural resources. It also aimed at increasing transparency and in depth presentation of district level information & strengthening information on HD, which enhanced its practical utility.

Madhya Pradesh HDR 2002:

It highlighted the progress registered on the HD agenda. It also presented the need to develop indicators of measurement that are relevant in context of MP. The report also called for introduction of a scheduled tribe-scheduled caste development index to capture their deprivations.

Madhya Pradesh HDR 2007:

It explores the relationship and issues between infrastructure and HD, discusses the need for public investment in infrastructure to ensure faster progress of HD in MP. In order to ensure that opportunities thrown up by the forces of reform are seized; the pace of progress accelerates, it focuses on *bijli, sadak, pani* as important prerequisites for all-round development of the state. The report seeks to provide the analytical thrust to help reinforce these priorities.

District Human Development Report:

DHDRs are being prepared in order to gain deeper understanding of Human Development issues at the district level. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts mandate the

preparation of district level plans. Preparation of a District Human Development Report (DHDR) will give an opportunity for preparing district plans from a HD perspective. The preparation of a district HDR aims at making district plans through a human development prism. It would do so by analyzing the status of HD attainment at District and Sub – District level with a special focus on efficiency of delivery systems, financial allocations and institutions playing important role in HD. District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) of five selected BRGF districts of Balaghat, Khargone, Mandla, Rajgarh & Satna are under preparation.

Human Development Status of Madhya Pradesh:

Education

The increase in literacy between 1991 and 2001 has been much faster than the previous decades. From 1991 to 2001, the crude literacy rate in MP increased from 45 % to 64 %, while female literacy increased from 29 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary level is about 104 per cent. There has been a significant increase in GER of girls, SC & ST categories at primary level. GER at elementary level has increased from 84% to 99.4% for SC children & from 80.7% to 96.3% for ST children. The number of children not attending school has decreased from 13.28 lakh in 2001 to 2.96 lakh in 2006-07.

Health

The latest estimate for longevity, measured as life expectancy in Madhya Pradesh was 59 years for males and 58 years for females (corresponding to the period 2001–06), and this was the lowest amongst all major states in India. IMR of MP in 2004 was estimated at 79 (84 for rural and 56 for urban), as against the national IMR of 58. The latest data released by Registrar General India for the year 2003 shows MMR of MP as 379 per live births, much worse than national average of 301. Looking at these disturbing figures, improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the thrust areas in social development programmes of the state.

Livelihood

Livelihood opportunities have a major impact on other factors affecting HD like health, education etc. From 2000–01 to 04–05, at constant prices, the per capita income of MP was about 68 % of national average. The primary sector growth, which employs nearly 70% of the population, has seen very wide fluctuations across last 10 yrs. The principal reason for such wide variation is over-dependence of agriculture on monsoons. While growth in tertiary sector has been more even & constantly positive, it tends to move with growth rates of secondary sector.

Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2009-10

Education:

Taking into consideration the backwardness that MP faces on various parameters of literacy Eleventh five year plan focuses on elementary education. The plan also aims at bridging the gender and social category gaps at elementary education level by 2010. Special focus is given on the education of the girls, physically and mentally challenged children & urban deprived children.

The major programmes proposed in 11th plan are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Quality Intervention, National Programme for education of girls at elementary level, distribution of free text books and supply of bicycles to Class-VI girls. It aims at infrastructural support to schools of excellence, construction of school buildings and upgradation of schools.

During Annual Plan 2009-010 free text books are proposed to be provided to 30.20 lakh elementary level students and 8.00 Lakh secondary school students. To improve retention 1.61 Lakh bicycles are to be supplied to primary school girls and 1.15 lakh to the secondary school girls.

During 11th Five Year Plan, 75 college buildings are proposed to be constructed. Financial assistance will be given to 18 autonomous colleges and 7 universities. It is proposed to open 9 colleges of excellence during the plan period & scholarship is proposed to be provided to 1.10 lakh meritorious girls under “Gaon ki Beti” scheme, 34,000 girls are expected to be benefited in 2009-10. Similarly, 2.50 Lakh students will be benefited under “Swami Vivekanand Carrier” Scheme during 11th Plan period. Under “Pratibha Kiran” Scheme 20,000 urban BPL girls will benefit during the Annual Plan 2009-10

Health:

The main objectives of Eleventh Plan are to increase access to health care facilities by strengthening Sub Health Centres/ PHCs/CHCs, universal immunization against major childhood illnesses, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, integrated comprehensive primary healthcare leading to population stabilization, provision of ASHA in all villages, preparation of Village level Health Action Plan and strengthening of Village Health and Sanitation Committees.

To fulfill the above objectives a multi-tier health and family welfare service delivery system has been established in the state. In order to promote people’s participation in health and family welfare activities, community level volunteers such as traditional birth attendants, Jana Sawastha Rakshak and ASHA have been trained. National Rural Health Mission and National Health Programmes such as Family Welfare, Immunization, National Anti Malaria Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Programme for blindness are being implemented through network of health care facilities in the state.

Providing access to health care facilities to rural population is still a challenge. Primary Health Care facilities are not fully functional in rural areas. Non-availability of doctors and paramedical staff at PHCs and CHCs makes the task more difficult. State Government has offered attractive packages to motivate doctors and paramedical personnel to work in rural areas.

The State government has initiated various innovative schemes to take care of the health needs of the poor people with special emphasis on promotion of institutional delivery to bring down the IMR and MMR. The demand side has been taken care of through new schemes like Janani Suraksha. Yojana (under NRHM), Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana, Deendayal Mobile Hospitals, Janani Express and Janani Sahyogi Yojana, etc

Livelihood

The main scheme to target poverty in rural areas is Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY). 2.34 Lakh SHGs are formed in the state. There are state level interventions to strengthen SHGs in addition to the centrally sponsored scheme.

The flagship scheme for providing employment and security against extreme poverty and hunger is National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Madhya Pradesh has been the frontrunner in implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). The target is to generate about 2800 Lakh man-days during the financial year 09-10.

Madhya Pradesh has progressed in identifying the problems and constraints faced in the achievement of the overall HD goals. Efforts are being made to prepare and implement schemes, to address the needs of the weak and marginalized sections of the population and ensuring overall human development in the State.

CHAPTER - XVII

Women Empowerment and Gender Budgeting

“Woman is the builder and moulder of Nation's destiny”

Rabindranath Tagore

The state government has incorporated women-related issues in its priority list. The government is fully determined that women and children (specially Girl child) in the state improve their standard of life and have all the opportunities to march ahead.

The government-of-good-results have also to make women self-reliant and economically strong. By formulating schemes and legal provisions helpful for women in every walk of life, the state government has demonstrated its efforts towards women’s empowerment.

Some of the tangible efforts made by state Government towards well being of women in different fields are:

- Women Village Water and Sanitation Committee: The state government is well aware that women can play an effective role in matters concerning society if provided opportunities. Water and sanitation is main concern of each rural women, state government has constituted the village level women exclusive committee as nodal implementing agency for water and Sanitation work. Till Jan 2009 total no of 50,000 VWSC formed under Total Sanitation Campaign MP.
- Gender inequity is a major health and human rights concern. It cuts across all other forms of discrimination, and represents an added bias, denying women of their rights and freedom to choose and avail services required by them. State Government has put a strict ban on sex determination tests by implementing **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act**. A reward of Rs. 10000 for giving information of embryo sex determination test has also been announced.
- The historic bill that gave women candidates a 50% reservation in Panchayat organizations and Municipal Councils was passed in the Vidhan Sabha.
- Decision to reserve one-third posts for women in Van Samitis was taken. The decision that a woman candidate must hold the position of either chairman or vice chairman was also taken.
- There are separate female help desk ‘Pariwar Paramarsh Kendra’ at police stations to register cases related to women. 127 women helpline desks have been set up in the state, where women can also register their complaints through telephone.
- 1249 new Aanganwadi centres consutrcted and will start during the year 2008-09 .
- Employment generating schemes in WCD : Department of Women and child is running mainly beneficiary oriented schemes. These schemes indirectly support the employment of women as in the nutrition programme, which provide business to Self help groups. Vocational and professional training under various schemes help women and adolescent girls for self-employment.
- In Four Districts of the state, Girls Napkins Formation work is going-on under “Menstruation Hygiene Management” in Total Sanitation Campaign programme..
- A provision has been made to provide daily Rs 02 to each child from age of six months to six year, Rs. 2.70 to child gripped by malnutrition and Rs. 2.30 to expectant mother and girl student. About 15 lakh new beneficiaries have been benefited by this

scheme so far. Four Mangal Diwas in a month will be celebrated at all Anganwadi Centres viz. Janam Diwas, God Bharai Diwas, Kishori Balika Diwas & Anna Prashan Diwas.

- Ninth standard girls commuting from far-flung villages to attend schools are given free bicycles, 84,000 bicycles were distributed last year. An amount of Rs. 8912.00 Lakh has been set apart. About 6.5 lakh bicycles will be distributed and even sixth standard girls will benefit from the scheme.
- 50 lakh girls studying in 8th standard who belong to SC and ST benefited from Ganvesh Yojana'.
- XIth standard SC & ST girls will be given Rs. 3000/- instead of Rs. 2,000/- as support allowance.
- Schools that promote education for girls will be given Rs. 5000/- as prize money. This prize will be awarded to one school in every Public Education center.
- 30 % quota was fixed for women taking admission in any of the bachelor or post-graduate courses offered by autonomous medical colleges in the state
- To give employment opportunities, 10% seats have been reserved for women in the police force.
- Swayam Siddha Yojana has been started to empower women and to make them financially independent. In accordance with the Yojana 3667 self-help groups have been established in 13 districts that have benefited 41,000 women.
- Tejasvini Gramin Sashktikaran Yojana will be come into force in Tikamgarh, Panna, Chattarpur, Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla in its first stage. Twelve thousand self-help groups will be established in the selected districts under this 160 crore scheme.
- 500 young women will get training in nursing entirely financed by govt. 1500 posts of staff nurses were created. 1000 nurses were given regular appointments and 900 ANM were appointed.
- The allowance paid to the workers of Anganwadi Centers has been raised by Rs. 300/- and that of the helpers by Rs. 150/- At every Anganwadi Centre Committee of helpers comprising of 8 members will be formed. 5 lakh women will come together and address the nutrition issues of state.
- The establishment of women's sports academy in Gwalior to encourage women's sports.
- Women study cell of Barakatulla University is converted in department with an approach to the question of women's empowerment. The department is now engaged in activities of advocacy, research and extension work. The process of curriculum design and development for MA and M. Phil courses has begun.

Beside these the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been started some effective schemes for the welfare of women these schemes have got tremendous response from the women of M.P. The schemes that are focusing gender sensitivity are as under:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Health department of Madhya Pradesh. Plans have been made for safe delivery of babies so that mother's mortality rate is reduced during childbirth under this yojana. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) the government provides cash incentive for pregnant mothers to have institutional births as well as pre- and ante-natal care. Transport is made available to pregnant women under 'Parivahan Yojana'. During the last two and half years more than ten lakh women have taken the advantage of Janani Suraksha Yojana, which has been introduced in the state to promote institutional delivery. The scheme has proved to be success in urban as well as rural areas. Under the scheme Rs.

1400 is being given to pregnant women in the urban-rural areas and Rs.1000 cash assistance in the urban areas. The person who brings the pregnant woman to hospital for delivery is given Rs. 600 in the rural areas and Rs. 200 in the urban areas.

2. Usha Kiran Scheme:

“Usha Kiran Scheme” has been launched as per the directives of the Hon’ble Supreme Court for the intensive publicity of the domestic Violence Law, 2005 and establishing help centers at District level. The department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. Under this scheme shelters has been provided to women affected by domestic violence in the already existing Nari Niketans.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs.50.00 Lakh is for TSP and Rs. 50.00 Lakh is proposed under SCSP for the duration of 2009-10.

3. Ladli Laxmi Scheme:

The department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. For the betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child and to make positive thinking on girl childbirth and welfare of the girl child in terms of better understanding regarding their birth, education as well as their all round development. are the main objectives of Ladli Laxmi Scheme.

Under this scheme, girls would be given National Saving Certificates of Rs 6000/- up to the age of 5 years, which would mature to Rs. 1 lakh by the time she is 21 years old, Rs 2000/-, 4000/- and Rs 7500/- would be given for their admission into the 6th 9th and 11th standard respectively. Along with this, Rs 200/- per month will be given for those who are studying in 11th and 12th standards. Under the scheme, some districts have installed kiosks, only for the registration of girl children who are interested to avail the benefit of the scheme. Anganwadi workers as well as locals enabled the spreading of different benefits of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 26951.43 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs.3234.17 Lakh is for TSP and Rs. 6457.56 Lakh is for SCSP for the duration of 2009-10.

4. Project Shaktiman:

Tackling endemic Malnutrition among women and Children especially in tribes, remains the single most important challenge before the state government. To reduce the percentage of the malnutrition among the tribal area, the department of WCD has separately started a project named “Project Shaktiman” in 39 tribal clusters, which has been identified from 19 tribal dominated districts. A mapping exercise was done to select 38 blocks having high percentage malnutrition rate among children (0-5 years) of tribal population. This project will help to prevent and reduce malnutrition rates in young children, reduce IMR and MMR through integrated approach, reduce anemia among and adolescent girls, help in improving awareness about personal hygiene, safe drinking water, sanitation and cleanliness and will also improve Vitamin-A coverage and consumption of adequate iodized salt.

An outlay of Rs. 400.00 Lakh is proposed under only tribal sub plan for the duration of 2009-10.

5. Mukhya-Mantri Kanyadan Yojana:

Department of Panchayat and Social Justice, Madhya Pradesh is implementing Department for this scheme. Under this scheme, the government has provided help for marriage of girls whose parents are not financially sound enough to bear the marriage expenses.

An outlay of Rs. 2500.10 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs.805.00 Lakh is for TSP and Rs.445.00 Lakh is for SCSP for the duration of 2009-10.

6. Development of Special Education Zone for Women:

The department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. Education opens the door in the sky of entire development. But some time social taboos and traditions, poor economy becomes obstacles even in today's high-tech world. Special education zone for women has established in four cities i.e. Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur. These special zones have run all courses i.e. Engineering, Medical, Para Medical, Interior Decoration, Food Processing, and Computer etc. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

7. Mangal Divas:

The Department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. During Eleventh Five-year plan a new scheme Mangal Divas is started under nutrition programme. Under this scheme every Tuesday programmes like Janamdin, Ann Prasan, Godbharai and Kishori scheme organized with small function with the help of Health and Family Welfare Department.

An outlay of Rs. 1421.83 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs.250.00 Lakh is for TSP and Rs. 235.46 Lakh is for SCSP for the duration of 2009-10.

8. Prasooti Sahayata Yojana:

The department of labour, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme. Under this scheme pregnant women construction labour has got the benefit of this scheme for 50 percent of wage for 12 weeks and an Rs 1000/-grant for expenditure on delivery. Women construction labour can take benefit under this scheme twice in a lifetime.

9. Gaon Ki Beti Yojana:

Gaon Ki Beti Yojana been implemented by Department of higher education to increase the education level of girls and give financial assistance to encourage them to higher studies. An amount of Rs. 1400.00 Lakhs is proposed under this scheme for the year 2009-10.

10. Sauyam sidha Yojana:

The department of women and child development, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme. This scheme has been implemented to improve the economic condition of rural women through the help of SHGs. Now 41000 women are the members of these groups. With this Yojana, water tank, toilet work shade and community building has been constructed.

11. Nai Swarnim Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by M.P. Pichara varg alpsankhayak vitt and vikas nigam. In this scheme, BPL category women got loan up to Rs 50000/- for self-sustainability.

12. Kanya Shakharta protsahan Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by tribal welfare department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, Every SC/ST girls who had got admission to 9th class get Rs 1000/- and for 11th class she got Rs 2000/- as in courage money.

13. Kanya Utkarshatha shiksha Kendra Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, every non tribal block headquarter have 50 girl hostel under this scheme.

14. Free Bicycle Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by education department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, all girls of 9th class have eligible to get benefit under this scheme.

15. Rastriya maternity benefit Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, Pregnant Women with poor economic condition are eligible for this scheme. Gram panchayat has take action on received application. Financial assistance (Rs 300 only) has been provided for delivery.

16. Swadhar Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, resettlement of poor women under category of Widow, prisoners, natural calamity affected women has been done.

17. Legal support to women:

This scheme is being implemented by women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, socially tortured women find legal support with the help of NGO and NGOs get fund as subsidy from Deptt. Of W.C.D.

18. Rehabilitation training programme for vulnerable women:

The Women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh are implementing this scheme. In this scheme, all vulnerable women got training on Sewing, stitching, typing, composing, and printing with the help of NGOs.

19. Kanya Shiksha Parisar:

This scheme is being implemented by tribal welfare department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, for Brilliant SC/ST girls, shiksha parisar has been created in which they have got free hostel, free books, free writing materials, computer training, Newspaper etc.

20. Aashram Shala:

This scheme is being implemented by tribal welfare department of Madhya Pradesh. To facilitate primary level education to distinct place for SC/STgirls, aashram sala has been formed.

21. SC/ST Rahat Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, families with monthly income is less than Rs200/-, gets financial assistance of Rs 1000/-

22. Kisan Didi Training Programme:

This scheme is being implemented by Farmer welfare and agriculture development of Madhya Pradesh. One kisan didi has been selected from each revenue village and trained them so that they can act as a bridge between agriculture department and farmers.

23. Housing Scheme for the Working Women:

The Apex finance & Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh are implementing this scheme. The working women get 75% money of the total cost for making a house with the Help of NGOs.

24. Deendayal Small Loan Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, BPL category women industrialist got loan of Rs 10000/- for industry.

25. Fruit Preservation Training to Women:

This scheme is being implemented by horticulture and food processing department of Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, rural women receive training for jam, jelly, prickle, chatani etc with the help of fruit processing training centre.

26. Vivah Sahayata Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by labour department of Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, registered women labour gets a financial assistance of Rs 1000/ marriage for her daughters.

27. Mahila Samridhi Yojana:

The Women and child development department of Madhya Pradesh are implementing this scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to encourage the saving habits in women so that the money is available when it's urgently required.

Gender Budgeting

Gender-responsive budget analysis simply refers to the analysis of actual government expenditure and revenue on women and girls as compared to men and boys. Gender budgets are not separate budgets for women and they don't aim to solely increase spending on women-specific programmes. Gender budget analysis helps governments decide how policies need to be adjusted, and where resources need to be reallocated. Gender budget analysis provides women with an indicator of government commitment to address women's specific needs and rights to health care, education and employment.

Now gender Budgets are universally accepted as a powerful tool in achieving development objectives. Women stand apart as one segment of population that warrants special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to state resources. Thus calling a need to focus on issues of gender budgeting. It makes women's work economically visible. It shows how revenue collection and changes in tax structure can impact on women differently from men, especially in the case of single mothers and women in the unorganized sector.

Gender mainstreaming requires gender responsive policy. Gender responsive budgets policies can contribute to achieving the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency. The purpose of gender budgeting is to assess quantum and adequacy of allocation of resources for women and establish the extent to which gender commitments are translated in to budgetary commitments to facilitate increase in accountability, transparency and participation of the community. When gender equality considerations are incorporated into policymaking, the concerns and needs of both women and men become integral part of

the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all sections of society. Gender Mainstreaming is a broader perspective under the concept of Gender Budgeting. It not only aims at isolating public expenditure- direct and indirect – for women but also involves tuning methodology and universalizing the tools for application at all levels of public expenditure. Its focus is not only restricted to conventional issues like education, health but it also involves other areas of public expenditure, revenue and policy with a gender perspective. It is necessary to recognize that women are equal players in economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of care economy.

Gender Budgeting: “Gender budget Initiatives analyzes how government raises and spend public money, with the aim of securing gender equality in decision making about public resource allocation; and gender equality in the distribution of the impact of government budgets, both in their benefits and in their burdens. The woman is a focus of special attention”. Thus the gender budgeting is:-

- A socio-economic tool for ensuring gender equity in the development process and lays a strong emphasis on engendering public expenditure and policy.
- Entails affirmative action for empowering women.
- Opportunity to determine real value of resources allocated to women.

Gender-responsive budget initiatives promote Equality

Although budgets may appear to be gender-neutral policy instruments, government expenditures and revenue collection have different impacts on women and men. A rights-based approach to budgeting helps ensure that gender equality becomes both a goal and indicator of economic governance.

Gender Budget Initiatives in MP:

The first gender-based budget in the country was made in Madhya Pradesh. State has started the gender budgeting in the 2007-08, Departments of the government have been brought under its purview. There is a separate provision for the empowerment of women plan.

The Government-of-good-results has also to make mothers self-reliant and economically strong. Gender System was one of the most important inclusions in 2009-10 plan.

The department wise plan provision for women development in the Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below:

Plan Provision for the empowerment of women 2009-10

Table 17.1

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Head of Departments	Total Plan provision	Provision for women	%age To Total plan of the department
1	Aviation	700.00	60.00	8.57
2	Commissioner Handloom	861.52	292.83	34.00
3	Commissioner Industry	10192.04	360.75	3.54
4	Director Agriculture	62303.77	14906.23	23.93
5	Science and technology	1715.00	373.00	21.75
6	Commissioner Urban Administration	80548.06	3545.40	4.40
7	School Education (RSK)	99473.00	37868.00	38.07
8	Director Craftsmen Training	3532.00	1428.45	40.44
9	S.T. Welfare	78228.21	15646.37	20.00
10	Director Social Justice	77626.63	13871.31	17.89
11	Director sports	5022.00	550.83	10.97
12	Legal aid and legal advice	250.00	50.00	20.00
13	Women & Child Development	83427.63	72336.67	86.70
14	Director Sericulture	3238.78	2079.67	64.21
15	Other Backward Class	20206.30	8360.92	41.38
16	S.C. Welfare	43039.19	12126.50	28.18
17	Rural Development	180335.00	29719.68	16.48
18	Director Animal Husbandry	7400.42	293.42	3.96

A congenial atmosphere has been created in Madhya Pradesh for the women to keep pace with the times, thereby contributing significantly to the progress of the state and the Nation.

Department wise Outlay & Expenditure of 11th Plan

Sno.	NAME	OUT11	OUT78	EXP78	OUT89	EXP89	OUT 09-10
1	Chairman NVDA	526906.00	73494.00	67265.29	74157.00	91569.65	106449.45
2	Chairman MPEB	864066.00	136026.00	110707.02	160603.50	133672.00	129045.00
3	Chief Engineer,P.W.D.(Aviation)	12390.00	4080.00	394.62	1820.00	1820.00	700.00
4	Commissioner Archaeology & Museum	3768.00	687.00	666.27	721.35	761.35	615.00
5	Commissioner, Co-operatives	35925.00	5721.00	10879.82	4500.00	4100.53	6839.00
6	Commissioner Handloom	3354.00	559.00	634.24	606.45	789.44	861.52
7	Commissioner Higher Education	27742.00	5000.00	4596.32	8800.00	7535.74	7640.86
8	Commissioner Industry	35931.00	5713.00	17627.49	7505.17	9105.17	10192.04
9	Commissioner, Labour	735.00	125.00	9.85	126.25	126.25	50.00
10	Commissioner, Land Records & Settlement	16617.10	3902.00	3870.77	3539.00	3539.00	5092.01
11	Commissioner Public Instruction	89830.50	14986.00	10033.85	23571.00	7730.70	21000.00
12	Commissioner, Tourism	14760.00	3220.00	5729.27	3850.00	3850.00	3276.00
13	Commissioner, Tribal Dev. (Sch. Edu.)	203008.05	40601.61	43975.37	41503.15	30680.43	47849.21
14	Commissioner Tribal Development	141756.95	23800.52	32214.57	29781.85	29984.80	30379.00
15	Commissioner Urban Administration	268650.00	52964.00	55808.21	75122.00	65158.70	80548.06
16	Commissioner Women & Child Development	157217.00	24015.24	24641.98	31667.21	48625.20	83427.63
17	Controller Food and Drugs	364.00	58.00	51.37	60.90	33.28	100.00
18	Controller, Printing & Stationery	100.00	20.00	18.80	21.00	21.00	20.00
19	Controller, Weights & Measures	190.00	37.50	37.50	39.40	39.40	33.00
20	D.G. Police	640.00	127.36	0.00	2500.00	2000.00	2132.00
21	D.G. Science & Technology	6200.00	1500.00	1507.87	2075.00	2075.00	1715.00
22	D.G. Forest	121000.00	24200.00	27458.78	27872.66	25621.26	24310.82
23	Dev. Commissioner Rural Development	773377.60	136535.60	139953.53	178591.00	163527.05	180335.00
24	Director, Animal Husbandry	32080.00	4810.00	4333.02	7900.50	5415.51	7400.42
25	Director General, DMI	500.00	100.00	100.00	145.00	145.00	120.00
26	Director, Agriculture	188828.80	17775.00	15996.16	60724.64	40686.84	62303.77
27	Director, Craftsman Training	22776.00	3627.00	3920.89	4058.25	5198.75	3532.00
28	Director, Economics & Statistics	375.00	68.00	44.73	18582.00	18552.65	20851.00
29	Director Employment & Training	1783.00	154.00	139.17	151.70	151.70	121.36
30	Director Fisheries	6400.00	800.00	666.52	1096.00	896.00	1920.00
31	Director, Food & Civil Supplies	5040.00	840.00	840.00	1000.00	1000.00	853.00
32	Director Geology & Mining	2650.00	530.00	402.08	556.50	585.32	615.00
33	Director Health	93000.00	15500.00	9459.04	16775.00	16774.28	20000.00
34	Director, Horticulture	32100.00	4000.00	6010.60	9465.00	9465.20	10231.62

35	Director, Indian Medical system & Homeo.	8250.00	1500.00	544.18	1575.00	1575.00	1267.00
36	Director Culture (Language)	3454.00	550.00	2607.94	625.50	1258.00	724.00
37	Director Medical Education	36165.00	7473.00	6935.80	7900.00	3087.88	5040.00
38	Director Panchayat	324352.51	57994.00	58113.93	56654.00	56654.00	103487.14
39	Director Public Relation	400.00	80.00	280.47	200.00	297.00	392.57
40	Director SC Development (Edu)	122300.00	19621.36	13899.23	24166.35	23763.76	26284.90
41	Director, Schedule Caste Dev.	67033.00	10969.24	11107.46	11920.17	12601.39	16754.29
42	Director, Sericulture	7000.00	1400.00	1517.08	3782.14	3782.14	3238.78
43	Director Social Justice	96022.00	18876.13	19676.43	21606.70	29162.86	77626.63
44	Director, Sports and Youth Welfare	12500.00	2500.00	3969.86	3600.00	4448.54	5022.00
45	Director Swaraj Sansthan	875.00	175.00	174.55	227.00	327.00	322.00
46	Director, T&CP(Gwalior Counter Magnet)	5.00	1.00	1224.00	1.00	2500.00	1.00
47	Director Technical Education	36735.00	7347.00	4403.50	5500.00	4583.00	9178.00
48	Director Town & Country Planning	54995.00	9999.00	12228.09	5724.55	5724.55	5000.00
49	Director Welfare of Backward Class	66520.00	13303.92	17952.05	15786.76	20456.76	20206.30
50	P.H.E.	153695.00	30739.00	35586.80	32275.95	37877.47	31655.00
51	E-In-C PWD	784416.00	159965.39	187876.64	165000.00	165330.00	182729.17
52	E-IN-C, Water Resources	961344.00	116535.00	142230.28	135219.00	152892.29	127171.00
53	Executive Director EPCO	2562.00	608.00	1369.61	1263.93	961.68	415.12
54	I.G. Jails	1040.00	208.00	837.53	1139.61	1156.73	2051.37
55	M.D., Hastha Shilp Vikas Nigam	4835.00	770.00	646.21	817.93	833.08	657.40
56	M.D., Khadi & Village Industries	4226.19	880.88	777.51	1045.85	1041.23	931.61
57	M.D. Urja Vikas Nigam	8698.00	1385.00	376.63	1454.25	929.25	1240.00
58	Member Secy. Pollution Control Board	380.00	69.00	0.00	64.00	64.00	400.00
59	Member Secretary State Plan. Commission	136465.00	26989.25	24836.00	10601.43	9857.31	10805.48
60	Principala Secy., Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	170.00
61	S.E. Capital Project Administration	17080.00	3100.00	3138.71	3255.00	3201.00	3750.00
62	Secretary Bio Diversity & Bio Technology	2436.00	388.00	167.67	407.40	407.40	348.00
63	Secretary , I.T.	6910.00	2290.00	2480.15	4291.00	4291.00	4140.00
64	Secretary Finance	10464.00	2300.00	3338.74	9600.00	8500.00	2200.00
65	Secretary, Law	2945.00	589.00	1107.63	2000.00	3200.00	2000.00
66	Secretary, Legal Aid & Legal Advise Board	977.90	160.00	127.70	200.00	104.29	250.00
67	P.S. G.A.D.	1200.00	500.00	499.99	1900.00	500.00	1426.00
68	Commissioner Rajya Shiksha Kendra	406558.40	96257.00	44716.23	76766.00	76766.00	99473.00
69	Transport Commissioner	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
70	Commissioner Commercial tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
71	I.G. E.O.W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
	Total	7032900.00	1201100.00	1204743.60	1406119.00	1369391.81	1617416.53