

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 2010-11 is Rs. 18014.67 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 7.9%. 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 48% 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. Plan Outlay by Sector for year 2009-10 and 2010-11:

Sector wise plan outlay and its percentage distribution of the annual plan 2010-11 is shown in the following table and the detailed outlays of for each department under different sectors are presented in Annexure 1.

Table 3.1: Plan Outlay by Sector for year 2009-10 and 2010-11

S. No.	Sectors	2009-10		2010-11	
		Rs. in crore	Percent	Rs. in crore	Percent
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1184.29	7.32	1299.81	7.21
2	Rural Development	2106.64	13.03	1916.46	10.64
3	Special Areas Programme	710.02	4.39	707.77	3.93
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	2285.91	14.13	2971.48	16.49
5	Energy	1350.97	8.35	1608.13	8.93
6	Industry and Mining	167.59	1.04	310.25	1.72
7	Transport	1991.79	12.31	2290.50	12.71
8	Science Technology & Environment	71.38	0.44	75.76	0.42
9	Economic Services	359.92	2.23	363.26	2.03
10	Social Services	5857.24	36.21	6313.03	35.04
11	General Services	88.42	0.55	159.22	0.89
Total		16174.16	100.00	18014.67	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 sector wise 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 is being implemented in all districts in M.P. The proposed target for the year 2010-11 is 3200 lakh mandays and allocation for the state share is Rs.584.53 crores against proposed target for the year 2009-10 is 2800 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 increase from 49.0% in 1993-94 to 53.6 % in 2004-05. That is, 25 million people or over 4.4 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 2010-11, a provision of Rs 2.50 crores as state share has been made to construct rural roads.

Mukhya Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana: This programme has been planned to be launched in 2010-11 to expedite the work of rural connectivity. During Annual plan 2010-11, a provision of Rs 200.00 crores has been proposed.

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 2010-11 a provision of 5.25 crores has been provided for constructing 1500 houses covering 738 ST and 762 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 285.62 crores is proposed for annual plan 2010-11. Under Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (HSDP) Rs 36.83 crores has been provided for construction of houses and developing infrastructure during the year 2010-11.

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.

At present, of the net sown area of 150.43 lakh hectares in 2008-09, net irrigated area from all sources was 65.06 lakh hectares which accounts 43.25% of net sown area. The government has developed surface irrigation potential of just 31.39 lakh hectares up to March 2009. 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. 10 major, 105 medium schemes and 3833 minor schemes have been completed till 2008-09. Works on 10 major, 26 medium and around 1663 minor schemes and six modernization schemes is in progress and are proposed to be completed during XIIth plan period.

It is proposed to create additional potential of 1.00 lakh hectare during 2010-11.

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 programme 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 started its production.

Keeping in view, future load growth and to overcome present shortage efforts are made to add generation capacity from State Sector, Central Sector, other sectors/ IPPs. Year-wise programme of capacity addition from various sectors for 2009-10 to 2013-14 is as follow:

Table 9.1.1: Year-wise capacity addition programme for 2009-10 to 2013-14:

Year	MPSEB Project	Narmada Project (NVDA+NHDC)	Central Sector	Other/ IPPs	Total
2009-10	210	15	119	300	644
2010-11	0	0	189	550	739
2011-12	790	0	213	745	1748
2012-13	790	0	350	1424	2564
2013-14	0	0	67	1563	1630
TOTAL	1790	15	938	4582	7325

Estimated peak requirement and peak availability from 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been calculated. Year wise shortage/surplus is presented in following table.

Estimated Peak Requirement and Peak Availability and Shortage: 2009-10 to 2013-14

Year	Peak requirement in MW	Peak availability in MW	Shortage / Surplus	Shortage / Surplus in %
2009-10	7964	7044	(-) 920	(-) 11.55
2010-11	8521	7467	(-) 1054	(-) 12.37
2011-12	9160	7961	(-) 1199	(-) 13.09
2012-13	9847	8791	(-) 1056	(-) 10.72
2013-14	10537	11351	(+) 814	(+) 07.73

It may, therefore, be seen that the State will continuously improve the power availability position and will have surplus power by the end 2013-14.

Transmission: It is programmed to lay 1015.48 circuit Kms of 220 KV lines and 1056.70 circuit kms of 132 kv lines during this annual plan. The works of 220 KV substation works of 1120 MVA and 132 KV substation works of 935 MVA are also planned for the year 2010-11, In addition, 1294 Kms of 33 KV lines and 5752 Kms of 11 KV lines are proposed to be laid and 179 power transformers and 30689 distribution transformers to be installed to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution system during 2010-11. 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.

Transmission and Distribution losses which were 43.59% in 2002-03, 43.99 in 2003-04 43.48% in 2004.05, 41.35% in 2005-06 and 40.75% in 2006-07 is further reduced to 40.71% in 2007-08 and to 39.75% in 2008-09 and is planned to bring down to 38.50% by the March 2011. 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.

Proposed outlay under RGGVY is proposed to be restricted to Rs. 3000.00 lakh for 2010-11. This outlay will result to the total investment under RGGVY during 2010-11 would be Rs. 30000.00 lakh (loan of Rs. 3000.00 lakh from GoMP and grant of Rs. 27000.00 lakh from RGGVY).

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 15144 primary schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary schools during 2009-10.

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 104.4% in 2008-09 at primary level and from 87.3 to 99.4% at upper primary level. There has been a significant increase in GER of girls, SC & ST categories at the elementary level. The number of out of school children has decreased from 13.28 lakh in 2001 to 1.64 lakh in 2008-09. 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 14.9% at primary level in 2008-09 (from 21.4% in 2004) and 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. For visually impaired children all the textbooks have been translated and prepared in the Braille script and, uniform to all girl children 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. 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 in addition school grant, teacher grant, and free textbooks are being provided to these institutions. On similar lines, support is being extended to 82 Sanskrit schools.

SSA Proposals for 2010-11: Besides strengthening the ongoing programs for universal access to elementary education, the Annual Work Plan of the SSA for 2010-11 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 15744 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 200 middle schools buildings and 50 thousand additional rooms. Furniture would also be provided for 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. At present there are more than 3 lakh students pursuing their studies, half of them are girl students. 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 2010-11.

Pratibha Kiran scheme is implementing through Higher Technical Education Department in urban areas for the girls, belonging to families living below poverty line, to provide scholarship in line with “Gaon Ki Beti” scheme in rural area. 1700 girls are to be benefitted under this scheme during 2010-11.

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 and career counseling,
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 is one of the poor performers with respect to health indicators such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, child health etc. amongst all the states of the country. Human Development Index for the state is 37 against all India average of 45. Health indices such as Total fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.4, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 70 and Maternal Mortality Rate of 335 are contributing to low human development index of the state. State has to put much more efforts in term of quality of service and manpower resources (both doctors and para medical staff) to achieve MDG goals set by the state with special attention to rural areas. 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. To goal of supplying safe drinking water to all the 127036 habitations has been almost achieved. Due to inadequate rains, during monsoon in 2009-10, has resulted in slippage thus creating alternative/ new source of water for such habitations. The supply of safe drinking water to rural schools, ashram shalas, recharging/conservation of water are on the priority list of the department and state.

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. The proposal of ensuring 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 is yet to be achieved. During 2009-10, target of 595750 BPL households, 27100 schools, 6000 anganwadi and 150 community toilet were planned. Target achieved during the year were 297377 BPL households, 3625 schools, 1084 anganwadi and 15 community toilet.

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 and is under progress.

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 on 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 24 departments in 2010-11
- 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. Government launched new schemes called "Sanjha Chula" for age group 3-6 years. Through this scheme government providing cooked meal in morning breakfast and afternoon lunch. There is provision of third meal also for malnourished children. 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. For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 46899.20 lakhs has been approved as 50% state share same amount will be provided for the GOI.

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 2 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. The length of state highway has increased from 8729 Kms in 2005 to 10248.67 Kms in July 2009. Presently, 40 road projects are ongoing in MPRDC. Road covering a length of 2742.52 Kms. The corporation has completed 44 projects covering road length of 3480.35 Kms. Asian Development Bank assisted 49 projects covering 2822.37 Kms of road length are being implemented by the corporation.

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 crore have been sanctioned under PMGSY to connect 12867 villages. Of these, 4825 roads measuring 22411 Kms costing Rs 5718.9 crore 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 2010-11, the total allocation for District Plan is Rs.7313.90 crores, which is 40.60% of total State Plan outlay of Rs. 18014.67 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 analyze 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 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.
- To discuss Priorities of the State, Development Programme, Policies and Strategies a two days session of MANTHAN (Brain Storming Exercise) was organized. During the session, deliberations on Infrastructure and Development, Increase in Investment, Making Agriculture profitable, Education and Health, Women Empowerment, Good Governance and Resource Development and Security, Law and Order were carried out.
- During 2009-10, 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 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2010-11
1	Agriculture		
a	Agriculture Production	89447.92	55384.13
b	Soil & Water Conservation	4781.63	849.12
c	Agriculture Research & Education	15754.25	2755.88
d	Minor Irrigation	3550.00	540.17
e	Micro-Minor Irrigation	75295.00	2530.70
	Sub Total (1)	188828.80	62060.00
2	Horticulture & Food Processing	32100.00	10795.00
3	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Dev.	32080.00	9450.00
4	Fisheries	6400.00	1405.00
5	Forest		
a	Forestry & Wild life	120500.00	29100.10
b	Soil & Water Conservation	500.00	100.00
	Sub Total (5)	121000.00	29200.10
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	5040.00	7724.40
7	Cooperation	35925.00	11080.00
8	Rural Development		
a	SJGSY	29656.12	4949.02
b	SGRY	18016.64	
c	DPIP	23158.72	10000.00
d	MP RRDA Roads Dev. Authority	50000.00	500.00
e	Rural Housing (IAY)	27766.71	8746.32
f	IWDP	10598.56	300.00
g	DRDA Admn. (DS)	4857.36	1133.81
h	DRDA Admn. (SS)	1155.00	299.20
i	DPAP	21294.84	1874.87
j	Gramin Ajivika Pariyojana	22480.00	7350.00
k	NREGS	199881.85	58453.00
l	M. P. Rojgar Gaurantee Council	3800.00	900.00
m	Mid Day Meal	69462.00	20831.00
n	B.R.G.F.	225695.00	45240.00
o	Community Development	29265.20	6628.30
p	Walmi	1250.00	280.00
q	MP RRDA Roads Maintance/Renewal	2030.00	20000.00
r	State Rural Road Connectivty	8647.60	250.00
s	CM Awas Yojna (Apna Ghar)	6200.00	525.00
t	State SGSY	1800.00	200.00
u	Training	50.00	

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2010-11
v	Sutradhar Scheme	50.00	
w	Gokul Gram Adhosarchna	5000.00	22.50
x	Godan Yojna	1000.00	10.00
y	Total Sanitary Scheme		5354.83
z	Samanvit Ajivika programme	8399.00	200.00
aa	Working plan for water storage	1863.00	10.00
ab	State water and Sanitation Mission		110.00
ac	MDM Parishad		50.00
ad	Bio Fuel Mission		10.00
ae	RGM Parishad		25.00
af	Integrated Watershed management programme (IWMP)		1500.00
ag	Integrated Watershed management programme (IWMP), Bundelkhand Special Package		9964.91
ah	RRR Scheme		1000.00
ai	CM Rural Roads		20000.00
	Sub Total (8)	773377.60	231771.66
9	Land Reforms	16617.10	5370.00
10	Panchayat	324352.51	61430.00
11	Irrigation And Flood Control		
a	Major And Medium Irrigation	586435.00	52051.20
b	Minor Irrigation	365695.00	38556.00
c	AIBP		56141.22
d	Flood Control	2214.00	1000.00
e	Command Area Development	7000.00	1000.00
f	RRR Scheme		20900.00
g	Bundelkhand Special Package		30835.00
	Sub Total (11)	961344.00	200483.42
12	NVDA		
a	Irrigation Portion		
(i)	Irrigation	470071.61	27198.25
(ii)	AIBP		66395.74
	Sub-Total (a)		93593.99
b	Power Portion	56834.39	19778.01
	Sub Total (12)	526906.00	113372.00
13	MPSEB	864066.00	136140.00
14	UVN	8698.00	1310.00
15	Industries	37540.00	23234.39
16	Handloom	3354.00	1201.00
17	Khadi & Gramodhyog	4226.19	1377.65
18	Handicraft	4835.00	952.60
19	Sericulture	7000.00	3532.50
20	Mining	2650.00	754.55

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2010-11
21	Civil Aviation	12390.00	800.00
22	Road & Bridges (PWD)	784416.00	187500.00
23	Scientific Research (Incl. S&T)	6200.00	1810.00
24	Pollution Control Board	380.00	425.00
25	Disaster Management (DMI)	500.00	125.00
26	EpcO.	2562.00	777.13
27	Biodiversity & Biotechnology	2436.00	365.00
28	Information Technology	6910.00	4074.00
29	Tourism	14760.00	2500.00
30	Survey & Statistics	375.00	31500.00
31	State Planning Commission	136465.00	2503.00
32	GAD		
(i)	School of e.Governance	1200.00	600.00
(ii)	Construction of Rajya Soochna Ayog Building		200.00
(iii)	Mandhyachal Bhawan New Delhi		500.00
	Sub-Total (32)		1300.00
33	Weights & Measures	190.00	33.00
34	School Education		
a	Elementary Education	397046.40	136945.00
b	Secondary Education	99342.50	24771.00
	Sub Total	496388.90	161716.00
35	Higher Education	27742.00	15400.00
36	Technical Education	36735.00	6635.70
37	Sports & Youth Welfare	12500.00	5300.00
38	Language & Gazetteers	3454.00	768.55
39	Archives / Archeology & Museum	3768.00	250.00
40	Swaraj Sansthan	875.00	540.00
41	Health Services	93000.00	26600.00
42	Medical Education	36165.00	7000.00
43	Indian System of Medicines & Homeo.	8250.00	1592.15
44	Food & Drug Control	364.00	232.50
45	Water Supply & Sanitation (PHE)	153695.00	33889.90
46	Police Awas.	640.00	1195.00
47	Town & Country Planning	55000.00	5545.70
48	State Capital Project	17080.00	4000.00
49	Urban Administration (Local Bodies)	268650.00	78650.60
50	Information & Publicity	400.00	415.00
51	Welfare of SC		
a	SC - Development	59533.00	15001.63
b	Elementary Education	62616.00	5567.03
c	Secondary Education	59684.00	23777.83
d	Electrification of SC Basti	5000.00	1908.30

S. No.	Name of the Department	2007-12	2010-11
e	Pool Fund	2500.00	440.96
	Sub Total (51)	189333.00	46695.75
52	Welfare of ST		
a	ST - Development	37167.60	9309.99
b	Elementary Education	111967.80	34541.26
c	Secondary Education	91040.25	19679.13
d	Electrification of ST Basti	14580.00	3176.62
e	Grant-in-Aid under Art 275(1) T.S.P.	38775.00	13091.00
f	Special Central Assistance for T.S.P.	48734.35	10184.00
g	Pool Fund	2500.00	100.00
	Sub Total (52)	344765.00	90082.00
53	Welfare of OBC	66520.00	21662.70
54	Labour Welfare	735.00	40.00
55	Craftsmen Training	22776.00	3808.60
56	Employment Services	174.00	120.49
57	Social Justice		
a.	Social Justice	96022.00	42992.40
b.	NSAP		39941.00
	Sub Total (57)	96022.00	82933.40
58	Women & Child Dev.		
a	Women & Child Dev.	83471.00	43647.63
b	Nutrition	73746.00	46899.20
c	NPAG		376.00
	Sub Total (58)	157217.00	90922.83
59	Legal Aid to Poor	977.90	265.00
60	Strengthening of Judicial Admn.	2945.00	2100.00
61	Jail	1040.00	1053.70
62	Others -		
(i)	Director Institutional Finance	10464.00	5450.02
(ii)	Disaster Relif Bhawan		170.00
(iii)	EOW		350.00
(iv)	Commercial Tax		315.00
(v)	Commissioner Transport		5500.00
	Sub Total (62)	10464.00	11785.02
63	Printing & Stationery	100.00	20.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	7032900.00	1801466.96