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Volume – I

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

INDEX		Page No.
• Chapter-I	Introduction and Overview	1-18
• Chapter-II	Key Issues	18-25
• Chapter-III	Approach & Salient Features	26-48
• Chapter-IV	Economic and Financial Status and Resource Mobilization	49-60
• Chapter-V	Decentralize Planning in Madhya Pradesh	61-66
• Chapter-VI	Agriculture & Allied Services	67-108
	• Agriculture	67
	• Horticulture	81
	• Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	84
	• Fisheries	90
	• Forest	95
	• Food and Civil Supplies	104
	• Cooperation	106
• Chapter-VII	Rural Development	109-119
	• Rural Development	109
	• Land Reforms	114
	• Panchayat	116
• Chapter-VIII	Irrigation And Flood Control	120-141
	• Water Resources Development Department	120
	• Narmada Valley Development	127
• Chapter-IX	Power	142-150
	• Power (MPSEB)	142
	• Non-Conventional Sources Of Energy (UVN)	149

• Chapter-X Industry and Minerals	151-172
• Industries and Employment	151
• Handlooms	155
• Khadi and Village and Industries	158
• Handicrafts	161
• Sericulture	164
• Mineral Resources	167
• Chapter-XI Transport	173-177
• Civil Aviation	173
• Roads and Bridges	175
• Chapter-XII Scientific Services and Environment	178-196
• Science & Technology	178
• M.P. Pollution Control Board	181
• Disaster Management Institute	183
• Environment (EPCO)	185
• Bio-Diversity and Bio Technology	190
• Information Technology	192
• Chapter-XIII General Economic Services	197-206
• State Planning Commission	197
• Statistics	200
• Tourism	202
• Weights and Measures	204
• School of Good Governance	205
• Chapter-XIV Social and Community Services	207-304
• School Education	207
• Higher Education	214
• Technical Education	217

• Sports and Youth Welfare	222
• Art and Culture	225
Language and Gazetteers	
Archeology	
Swaraj Sansthan	
• Health Services	231
• Medical Education	240
• Indian System of Medicine And Homeopathy	241
• Food and Drug Control	243
• Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation	245
• Home Department	252
• Urban Development (Town & Country Planning)	254
• Urban Administration	259
• State Capital Project	264
• Information and Publicity	270
• Welfare of Scheduled Castes	272
• Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	279
• Welfare of Backward Classes	285
• Labour Welfare	288
• Craftsmen Training	290
• Social Justice	292
• Women & Child Development and Nutrition	295
• Legal Aid to Poor	302
• Infrastructure Development for Justice administration	304
• Chapter-XV General Services	305-318
• Welfare of Prisoners	305
• Stationary & Printing	307

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Others - DFID • Directorate of Institutional Finance 	308 309 316
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter-XVI Human Development 	319-323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter-XVII Women in Madhya Pradesh – Status and Response (Gender Budgeting) 	324-334

CHAPTER – I

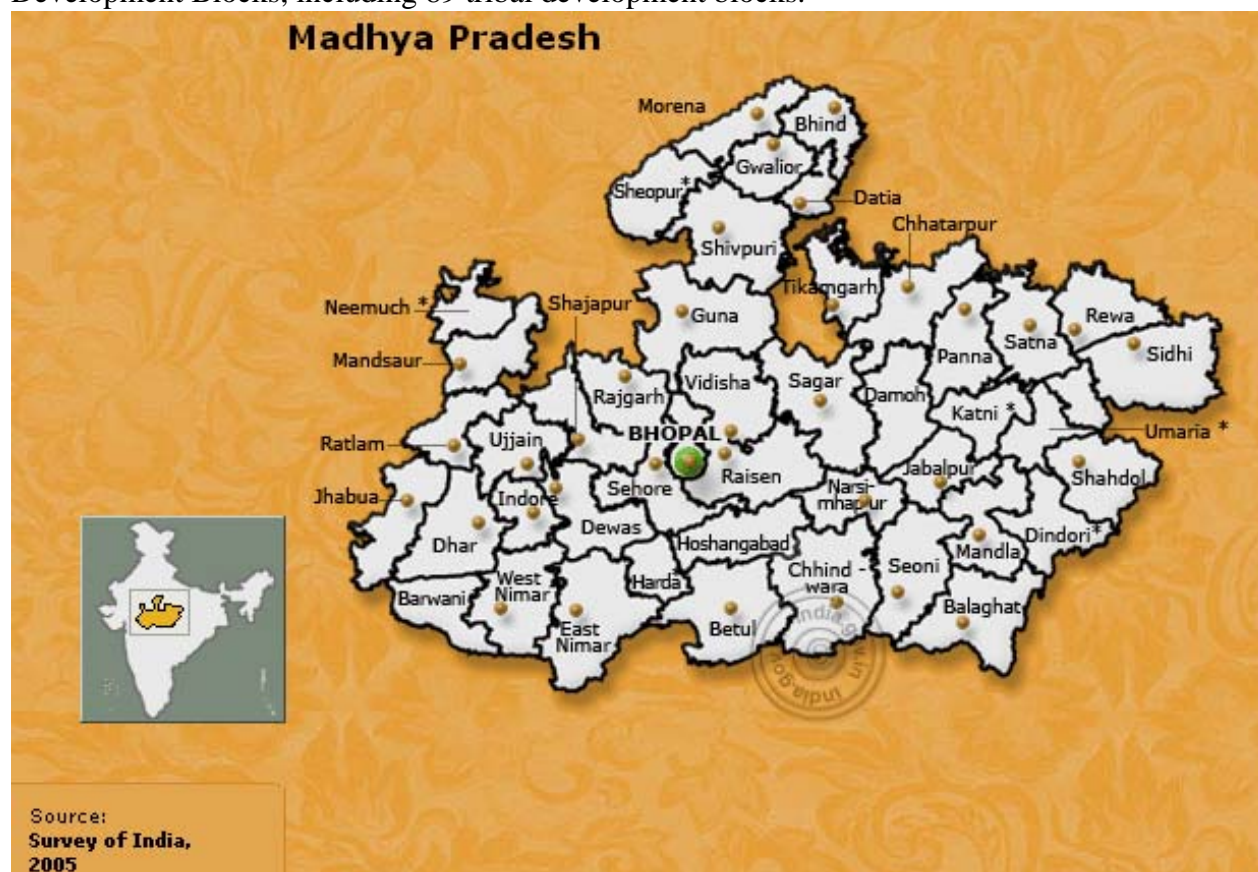
Introduction and Overview

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 age group of 0-6 years for the state is higher at 932 against the national average of 927.

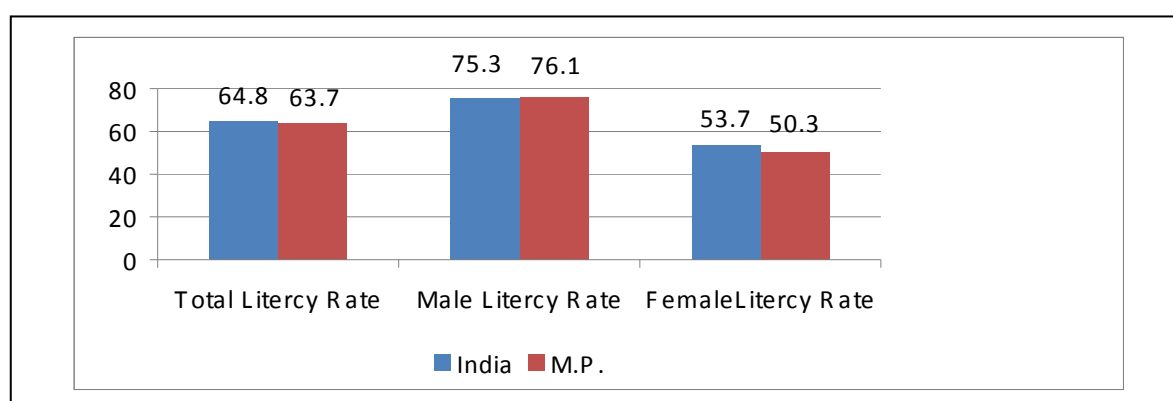
State has high concentration of tribal population as compare to other major states of the country as per 2001 Census. The population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste in the state was 122.33 lakhs and 91.55 lakhs respectively during 2001. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population 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 especially in rural areas. It is evident from data on live birth per woman. In rural area live birth per woman is 3.9 against urban averagr of 2.4 as per SRS reports of 2006, office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI. The demographic scenario in the state is still characterized by very high birth and death rates. In the year 2008, the crude birth rate was 28.0 as against the all India average of 22.8, whereas the crude death rate was 8.6 as against the all India average of 7.4. The Infant Mortality Rate at 70 is significantly higher than the all India average of 53. 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.

4. 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 at 50.3 percent is lower than all India 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.

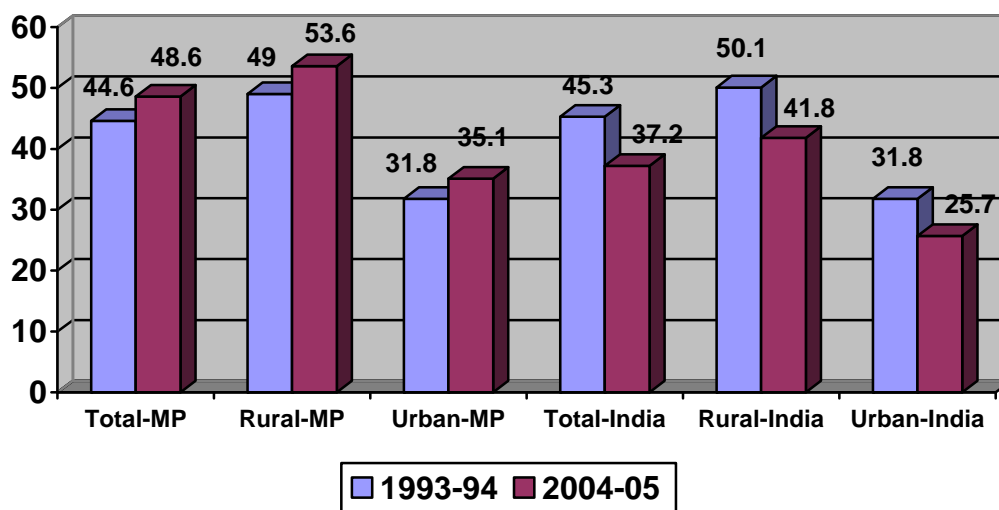
Comparative Litrecy Rate of M.P. and India



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 97800 primary schools in Madhya Pradesh, which include 82085 governments, 13915 private and 881 aided schools. Similarly, there are 39882 middle schools comprising 27523 Government 11,999 private and 300 aided by Government and 60 other schools. 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 tribals. There are 10872 high and higher secondary schools being run by various agencies. The enrolment of students was 117.80 lakhs at the primary level, 47.84 lakhs at the post-primary level and 28.82 lakhs at the secondary level in 2008. The percentage of girls in these categories was 47.98, 46.49 and 37.68 respectively. The transition rate among girls to the secondary schooling stage has been a matter of concern and the state government has tried to address it by opening more number of high and higher secondary schools in the state during 2009-10. To encourage the education among girls schemes such as cash rewards, free bicycle and school dresses to girls taking admission in secondary school has been continued further.

5. Poverty:

Madhya Pradesh as the incidence of poverty is one of the highest among the states of the country. Thus the poverty is an area of great concern for the state. As per Planning Commission estimates based on “Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, November 2009” using 61st round of NSSO data. The State had fourth highest percentage of poor households among 15 non-special Category States in the year 2004-05, next only to Orissa, Bihar and Chhatisgarh. The incidence of poverty in rural areas was more than that of urban areas. In 2004-05 the percentage of population living below poverty line in rural areas was 53.6 as against 35.1 for urban areas. The overall poverty in the state has increased from 44.6 % in 1993-94 to 48.6 % in 2004-05 and same is true for rural and urban area. While during the same period poverty has declined at national level as evident from chart presented below.



Further analysis of 61st round of NSSO data, in light of Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, November 2009, reveals that in rural

area of the state 80% of schedule tribe, 63% of schedule caste and 45% of other backward classes population was living below poverty line in 2004-05. In urban area 60% of schedule caste, 47% of other backward classes and 43% of schedule tribe population was living below poverty line. In all 43.97 lakh rural and 10.40 lakh urban households were living below poverty line in the state.

Table 1.1: Incidence of Poverty in Madhya Pradesh (HCR)

Social Classes	(%)		
	Rural	Urban	All
Scheduled Tribe	80.02	42.60	77.02
Scheduled Caste	62.55	59.65	61.88
Other Backward Classes	44.68	46.95	45.26
General	22.89	14.56	18.79
All	53.59	35.06	48.59

6. 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 2009, increased by 0.06 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. After a year, the number of persons on the live registers reduced to 19.42 lakh and the number of educated job-seekers rose to 15.51 lakh.

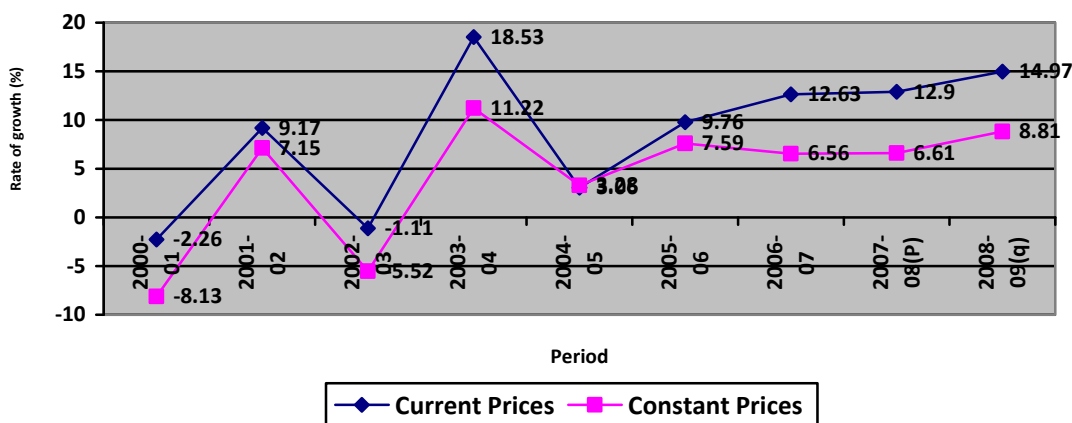
7. Growth in State Economy and State Income

The overall economy of the state has registered a moderate improvement during last four years but still it is lower than expected. Latest estimates of Net State Domestic Product shows that annual growth rate of 7.59 %, 6.56 %, 6.61 % and 8.81 % has been achieved in State's economy during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 at constant (1999-00 prices) respectively.

The Net State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the state, at current prices, has increased from Rs. 102795.68 crore of 2005-06 to Rs. 150296.12 crore in the year 2008-09 thus registering an increase of 46.21 percent while at constant prices this increase is 23.62 percent.

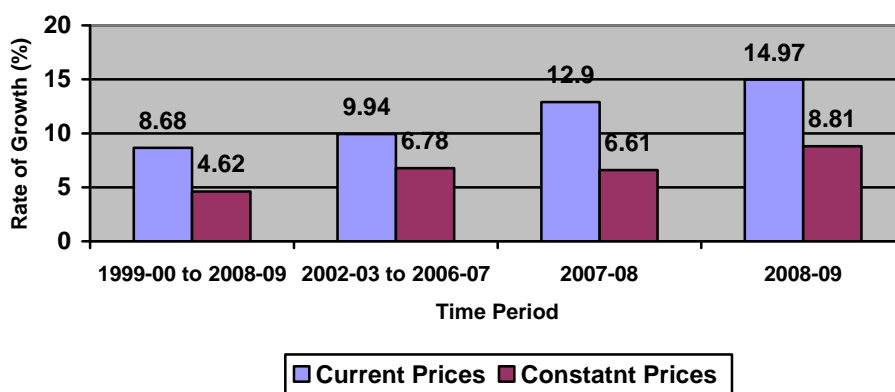
The rate of growth in NSDP from 1999-00 to 2008-09 is depicted in Figure 1. This figure reveals that during years 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2004-05 state economy had considerable fall, which is mainly due to drought condition prevailing in the state.

Figure 1: Growth Rate of NSDP



The state economy has grown at the rate of 4.62% per annum during 1999-2000 to 2008-09 at constant prices while at current price the growth rate is 8.68 % per annum. During Tenth plan period growth rate of economy was 6.78 % and 9.94 % at constant and current prices respectively. However during first year of eleventh plan period growth rate at constant prices have declined while in second year of current plan, growth rate has witnessed increase over previous year and significant increase is registered in 2008-09. At current prices, NSDP has registered significant growth of 12.9 and 14.97 % during 2007-08 and 2008-09, which may be mainly due to increase in inflation/ price rise (Figure 2). The pace of growth rate observed indicates that if the pace of growth is maintained in remaining years of eleventh plan period than the target growth of 7.9 % during eleventh plan period can be achieved.

Figure 2: Growth rate in NSDP during different Periods: Madhya Pradesh

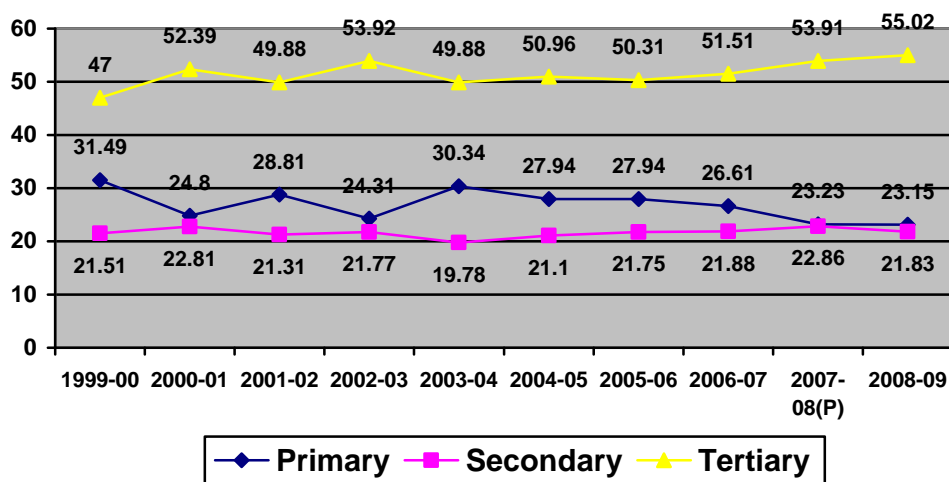


Thus to achieve the stipulated growth rate of 7.9 % during XI plan period, state has promised accelerate its efforts in implementation of various projects in time bound manner and adoption of progressive reforms.

The trend of Sectoral composition of Net State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh as shown in Figure3 shows that significant change has taken place between 1999-2000 and 2008-09 in tertiary sector and primary sector comparing beginning and terminal years. The

share of secondary sector in NSDP remained almost constant. This sectoral composition should be changed in favour 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. Agriculture sector cannot be ignored as large size of population is dependent on this sector. An inclusive growth has to be planned and boosting of all sectors with special attention to Secondary and Tertiary sectors which require more investment.

Figure-3: Percentage share in NSDP by Sectors at Constant (1999-00) Prices



Primary sector which is dominated by agriculture sector, on which rural population depends, has registered growth of 2.55 % in real terms though at current prices the sector grew at the rate of 8.85 % per annum during 1999-00 to 2008-09 and grew at 7.86 % during 2002-03 to 2006-07 at constant prices and 12.19% at current price, this growth is higher because of 2002-03 was a bad year for agriculture as evident from data shown in table 1.5. Primary sector registered negative growth in 2007-08 and revived there after.

Both Secondary and Tertiary sector have grown at the rate of 4.84 % and 5.63 % at constant prices during 1999-00 to 2008-09 respectively. During 2002-03 to 2006-07, both the sectors have registered the higher growth as compared to 1999-00 to 2008-09 at constant prices. In years 2007-08 and 2008-09 tertiary sectors has performed better in real terms. Sector wise growth of net state domestic product is shown in table 1.4 and year wise details in Table 1.5.

Table 1.2: Sector Wise Growth of Net State Domestic Product: Madhya Pradesh

Sector	1999-00 to 2008-09	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
At Current Prices				
Primary	8.85	12.19	6.30	19.04
Secondary	9.91	12.58	22.23	10.24
Tertiary	8.05	7.64	12.60	15.01
At constant (1999-2000) Prices				
Primary	2.55	7.83	-6.91	8.46
Secondary	4.84	7.91	11.41	3.89
Tertiary	5.63	5.90	11.56	11.04

TABLE 1.3: 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	07-08 (P)	08-09 (Q)
At Current Prices									
Primary	-18.96	22.78	-12.28	47.70	-7.71	13.79	11.81	6.30	19.04
Secondary	3.81	2.94	-1.50	10.47	15.74	10.86	12.65	22.23	10.24
Tertiary	6.14	4.99	5.74	7.36	5.08	6.84	13.15	12.60	15.01
At Constant Prices									
Primary	-27.63	24.46	-20.02	38.80	-4.90	7.59	1.49	-6.92	8.46
Secondary	-2.60	0.15	-3.19	1.02	10.21	10.88	7.21	11.41	3.89
Tertiary	2.41	2.01	2.47	2.90	5.51	6.22	9.11	11.56	11.04

The per capita income of the state at constant prices has increased from Rs. 12384 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 14918 in the year 2008-09, while at the national level, it increased from Rs. 15839 to Rs. 25661 during the same period. Per capita income of the state has increased at the rate of 2.68 % per annum as compared to the national average of 5.83 % per annum during 1999-2000 to 2008-09. Per capita income at current prices has grown at the rate of 6.66% and 10.40 % per annum for Madhya Pradesh and All India level respectively during 1999-2000 to 2008-09. In 1999-00, per capita income in MP was 78 % National per capita income which has come down to 58.13 % in 2008-09. Thus gap is widening every year. All India per capita income has increased by Rs 9821 while MP's per capita income increased by Rs. 2534 during 1999-00 to 2008-09 at constant prices, which is around one fourth of all India increase. Per capita income at Constant and current prices are shown in Table 1.7.

Comparative Trends in Per Capita Income on Constant Price

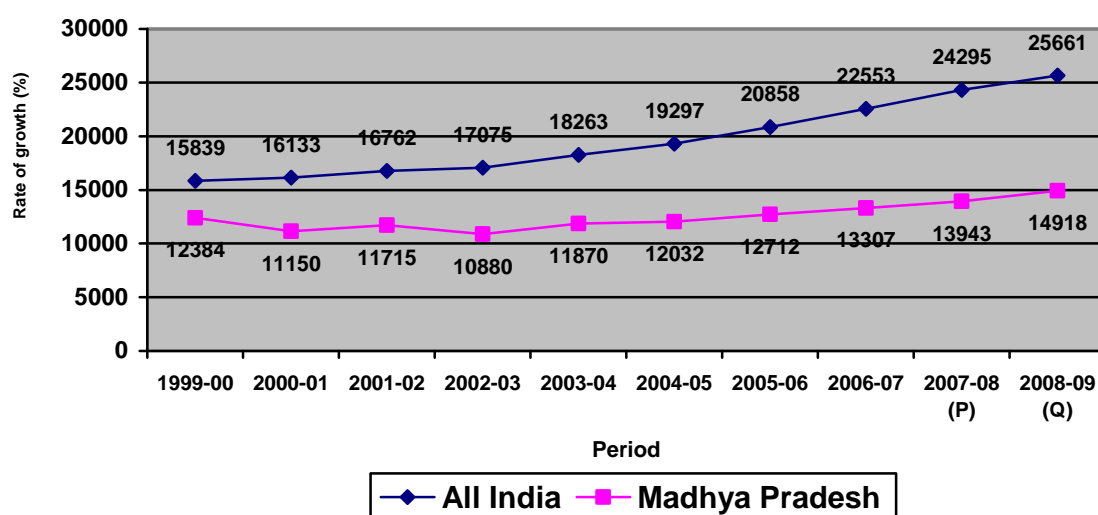


TABLE 1.4: Per Capita Income at Constant (1999-00 Prices)

Region	Per Capita Income (Rs.)									
	At current prices									
Year	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008 (P)	2008-2009 (Q)
All India	15839	16648	17800	18899	20936	22946	25956	29524	33283	38084
MP	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14471	15596	17257	19149	21648
At constant prices										
All India	15839	16133	16762	17075	18263	19297	20858	22553	24295	25661
MP	12384	11150	11715	10880	11870	12032	12712	13307	13943	14918

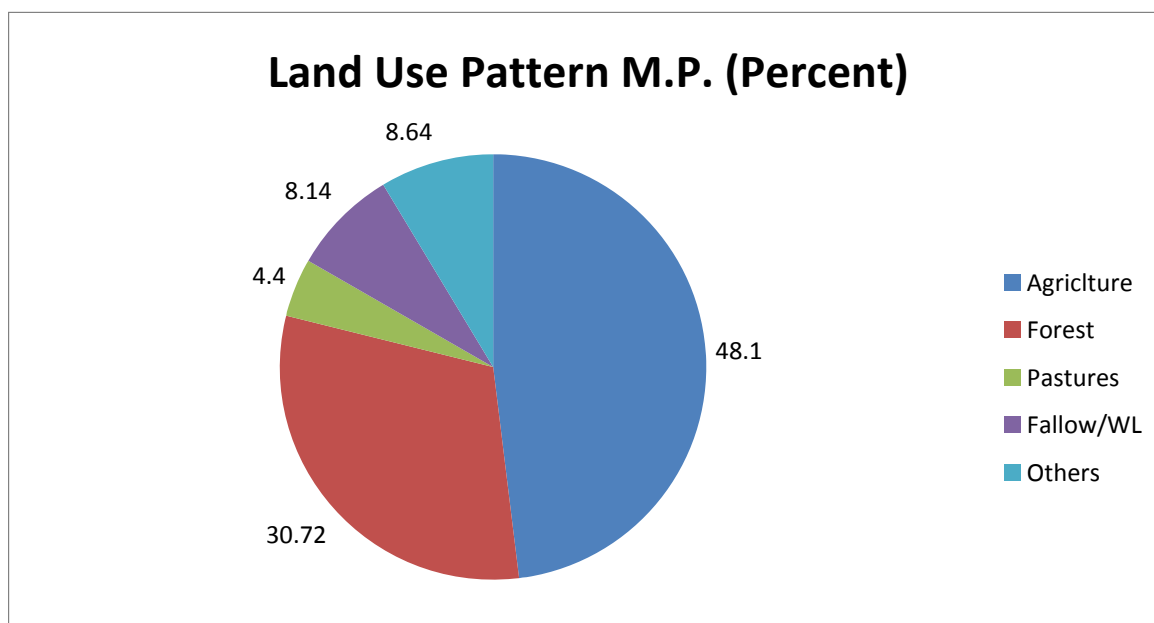
Growth Targets for 11th Plan:

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.

8. Natural Resources

Land Use Pattern:

The state has a geographical area of 307.56 lakh hectares. Out of this 150.43 lakh hectares was the net area sown in 2008-09, 13.37 lakh hectares was under permanent pastures, grazing lands and miscellaneous tree crops. Another 12.02 lakh hectares was current and old fallow land. The cultivable waste land was 11.60 lakh hectares. The area under reserved and protected forests is about 94.69 lakh hectares. Area not available for cultivation is 34.01 lakh hectares, which is either barren or uncultivable or put to non-agricultural uses.



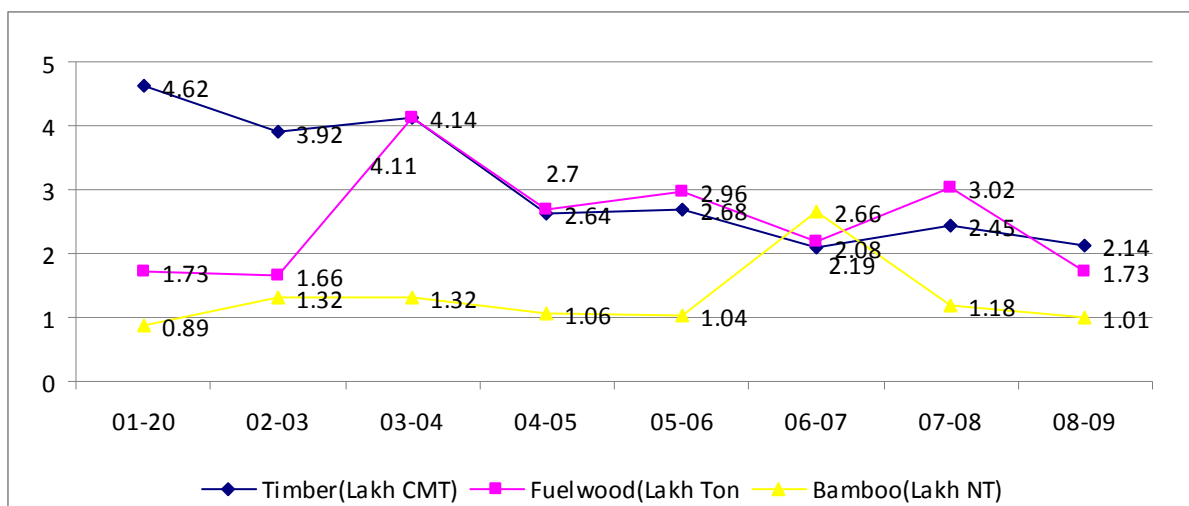
Forest:

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 61.89 thousand sq. kms. of reserved forest, 31.10 thousand Sq. Kms of protected forest 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, fibre and timber to the local communities. A large number of “Non Timber Forest Products” are collected by people, especially tribals 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.

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. In addition long term Work Plan for each forest division are being implemented.

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



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 2008-2009 is given below:

Table 1.5: Forest Produce in Madhya Pradesh

Year	Timber (Lakh Cmt)	Fuel Wood (Lakh ton)	Bamboo (Lakh Notional ton)
2001-2002	4.62	1.73	0.89
2002-2003	3.92	1.66	1.32
2003-2004	4.14	4.11	1.32
2004-2005	2.64	2.70	1.06
2005-2006	2.68	2.96	1.04
2006-2007	2.08	2.19	2.66
2007-2008	2.45	3.02	1.18
2008-2009	2.14	1.73	1.01

Water Resources:

The nine major rivers namely Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Chambal, Ken, Betwa, Sone, Tons, and Wainganga, which originate within the state and flow down to five bordering states. 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 hectares from surface water, while 52 lakh hectares can be irrigated through ground water. Thus the state has an ultimate irrigation potential of about 112.9 lakh hectare.

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.

State has developed surface irrigation potential of 31.39 lakh hectare up to 2009, which is only about 19% of net sown area and accounts for 51 % of total available ultimate potential from surface water. The Water Resources Department has developed an irrigation potential of 26.82 lakh hectare up to 2009 and NVDA contributed for 4.57 lakh hectares.

Out of water available from rivers, about 69.74 percent of water resources available in the rivers for irrigation purposes. The underground water potential is yet to be realized fully as merely 50 percent could be utilised for irrigation purposes. The net irrigated area in the State including all sources of irrigation in the year 2008-2009 was 65.06 lakh hectares, which was 43.25 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 1.6 Production and Value of Important Minerals

S. No.	Minerals	Production (’000 MT)		Value (Rs. in lakh)	
		2007-08(R)	2008-09(P)	2007-08 (R)	2008-09(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coal	67954	71373	988373	728005
2.	Bauxite	475	875	1200	1638
3.	Copper Ore	2192	1604	5984	4491
4.	Iron Ore	2216	954	3368	1479
5.	Manganese Ore	568	590	36205	41600
6.	Dolomite	164	202	183	228
7.	Fire Clay	56	53	54	52
8.	Lime Stone	25640	27594	31537	34493
9.	Diamond (In Carats)	586	592	57	62

(R) – Revised, (P) - Provisional

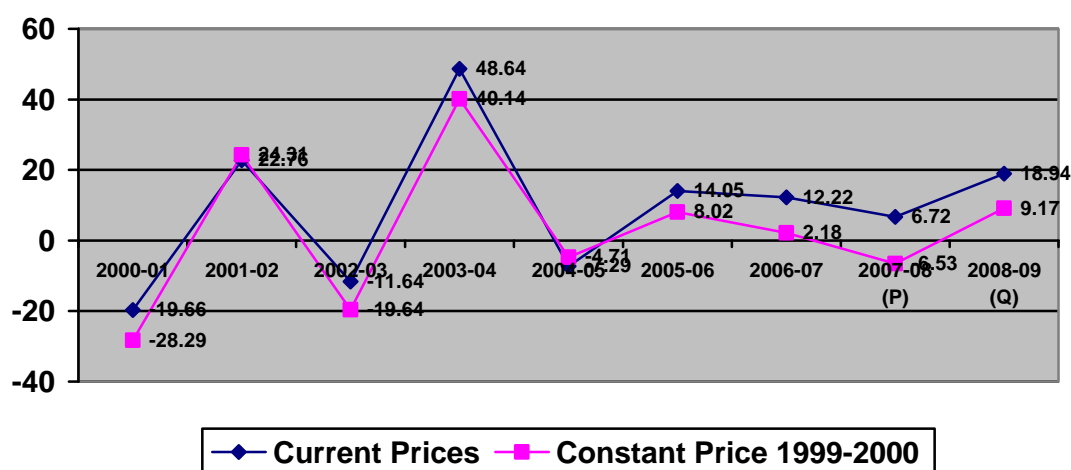
Net State Domestic Product from mining and quarrying sector at current prices rose from Rs. 228431 lakhs in 1999-2000 to Rs. 650756 lakh in 2008-09 registering the growth of 12.81 per annum. At 1999-2000 price NSDP from the sector has grown at the rate of 6.77 per cent per annum.. The share of this sector in Net State Domestic Product has increased from 3.14 percent in 1999-2000 to 4.33 percent in 2008-09 at current prices. The share of the sector in NSDP rose from 3.14 percent in 1999-2000 to 3.66 percent in 2008-09. The rate/royalty of coal and bauxite declined in 2008-09 as compare to 2007-08

9. Agriculture:

Growth Rate of GSDP from Agriculture sector (including animal husbandry) shows that every alternate year there is declined in growth over previous year. It shows the dependence of agriculture on moonson. During 1999-2000 to 2008-09, GSDP from Agriculture sector (including animal husbandry) has grown at the rate of 2.95 percent per annum at current price while at constant price growth rate is 2.68 percent per annum.

The contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total Gross/Net State Domestic Product shows decline in most the years during 1999-2000 to 2008-09 as compare to 1999-2000 share. 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 of which 38.6% and 26.5% are marginal and small holdings respectively and accounts for 8.5% and 17.3% of area. The average landholding size of marginal and small farmers works out to be 0.88 hectare against average holding size of 2.22 hectare in the state.

Figure: Growth Rate of GSDP from Agriculture sector (including animal husbandry)



Area under Crops:

Net area sown in the state in 2008-09 was 150.44 lakh hectares of which 57.16 lakh Hectare was double crop area. At present, about 59.13 percent of the gross cropped area is under food crops and remaining 40.87% area under non-food crops. During the 2008-09, area under wheat was 32.66 percent and 13.98 percent under paddy of the gross cropped area..

Wheat and rice contribute about 59.00 percent of the total food grain production. In 2008-09, the production of rice and wheat was 15.60 and 68.34 lakh metric tons respectively. Pulses collectively contribute about 25.89 percent of the total food grain production. Pulses output in 2008-09 were estimated as 36.82 lakh metric tons. Among non-food crops, oilseeds production is dominated by Soyabean. The production of Soyabean was 58.49 lakh metric tons during 2008-09.

Productivity:

Yield of majority of crops is lower in the state as compare to national average yield. In addition the yield of various crops is stagnant over the period. Average yield of principal crops of the state is presented in Table 1.7.

With increased thrust on irrigation through AIBP and taking up of works relating to creation of water conservation, irrigation facilities and command area development under NREGS and launch of RKVY may help in improving overall productivity by increasing gross crop area during the plan period.

Table 1.7: Average Yield of Principal Crops

(Kg. Per Hectare)

Year	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

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tuar	Soya-bean	Cotton	Sugar-cane (Gur)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
2007-08	853	1714	1104	1320	724	643	1033	719	4249
2008-09 (Adv, Est.)	978	1885	1202	1369	982	802	1143	699	4223

(11) 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 conceptualized, 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:

The growth rate observed for NSDP from manufacturing sector, during 1999-2000 to 2008-09, is -0.50 percent at constant prices. Growth rate in Registered manufacturing sector is negative (-2.67 %) while un-registered manufacturing registered growth of 2.98 percent during the same period at constant prices. The share of manufacturing sector (registered and unregistered) in NSDP has declined from 10.46 percent in 1999-2000 to 6.60 percent in 2008-09 at constant prices. In case of growth rate, at current price, of NSDP from manufacturing sector, during 1999-2000 to 2008-09, is 2.37%. Growth rate in registered manufacturing sector is 1.5 % while un-registered manufacturing registered growth of 4.2% percent during the same period at current prices.

The growth rates of product generated from the manufacturing sector both for the registered and unregistered sub sectors `at current prices and constant price are presented in table 1.8.

Table1.8: Growth rate of NSDP from Manufacturing Sector**(%)**

Year	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	Registered	Un-Registered	Registered	Un-Registered
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00				
2000-01	-2.56	-5.12	-6.31	-7.35
2001-02	-3.28	0.78	-7.48	0.17
2002-03	-11.87	-1.33	-20.68	-3.08
2003-04	-0.61	7.88	-5.88	7.41
2004-05	8.55	12.70	8.17	13.10
2005-06	7.21	1.02	3.82	-0.86
2006-07	6.42	6.05	0.89	3.62
2007-08 (P)	5.23	6.53	5.05	5.73
2008-09 (Q)	1.92	1.36	-1.73	-0.71

(P) – Provisional (Q) – Quick

The trend reveals that income from the manufacturing sector both registered and un-registered have declined consistently from 1999-2000 to 2002-03, in 2003-04 registered sector continue to decline while un-registered sector started improving. After 2003-04, both the sector continue to improve though not at desirable pace.

To turn the state as one of the industrialized state of the country, state government in its industrial policy has declared a number of incentives and facilities, single window clearing system, creating infrastructure, creation of land bank for industries etc. 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 and availability of improved human resource are additional benefits for the industrial units who wish to join hand in industrializing the state.

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 centres 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. The provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries (2005-06) revealed that the per capita net value added in the factory sector in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 1058 as against Rs. 2775 for all India. These results show the significant improvement though per capita net value added in the state is merely 38 percent of that of national average.

11. Infrastructure

Power:

Development of agricultural and industrial sector depend on adequate development of economic and social infrastructure like irrigation, power generation, transport, communication, technology and human resources. Power sector plays a crucial role in enhancing the growth of all social and economic sectors of economy.

The installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2009 is 3575.45 MW comprising of 2,597.5 MW Thermal and 977.95 MW Hydel capacity. Further, State has share of 2097 MW in the Central Sector Projects and additional allocation of 248 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), 520 MW (8*65) from Omkareshwar HEP and 10 MW from Bargi LBC is also available. Thus a total installed generation capacity of 8276.94 MW is available with the state.

The percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages was 64.21 percent as on 31st March 2009 as per new definition of electrified village. The number of pump-sets and tubewells was 11.67 lakh in 2008-09.

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 2009. Of the total road length, bitumen surfaced road is 66.10 thousand kms while 7.21 thousand is unsurfaced. The national average for all types of road network is 83 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. 32769 kilometer of road has been constructed under PMGSY during 2009-10 (till January 2010).

Postal and Telephone Services:

There were 8323 post offices in the State in 2008-09 serving a population of 8409 on an average. The total numbers of telephone connection (including WLL and Cellular) in the state were 3318 thousand in 2008-09. The penetration of telephone connections in the state is 23 per thousand populations in 2008-09.

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 Centres, 1155 Primary Health Centres, 56 Urban Civil Hospitals, 96 Civil Dispensaries, 313 Rural and 96 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 7 T-B Hospitals and 8860 Sub-health Centres, 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:

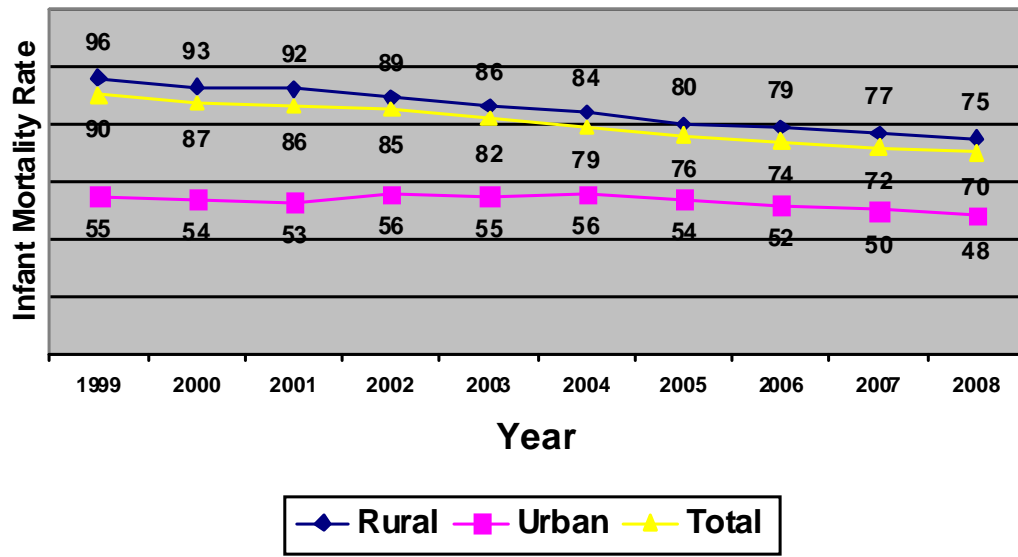
At present, State has nine Ayurved colleges, 28 Ayurved hospitals and 1427 Ayurved dispensaries under Indian System of Medicine. In addition Homoeopathic and Unani dispensaries are also functioning in the state. Details of facilities available is presented below in Table 1.9

Table 1.9

1.	Ayurved colleges	(7 Govt. Ayurved, 1 Homoeopathic, and 1 Unani)
2.	Ayurved hospitals	28
3.	Ayurved dispensaries	1427
4.	Homoeopathic hospitals	4
5.	Homoeopathic dispensaries	146
6.	Unani dispensaries	50
7.	Unani Hospital	01

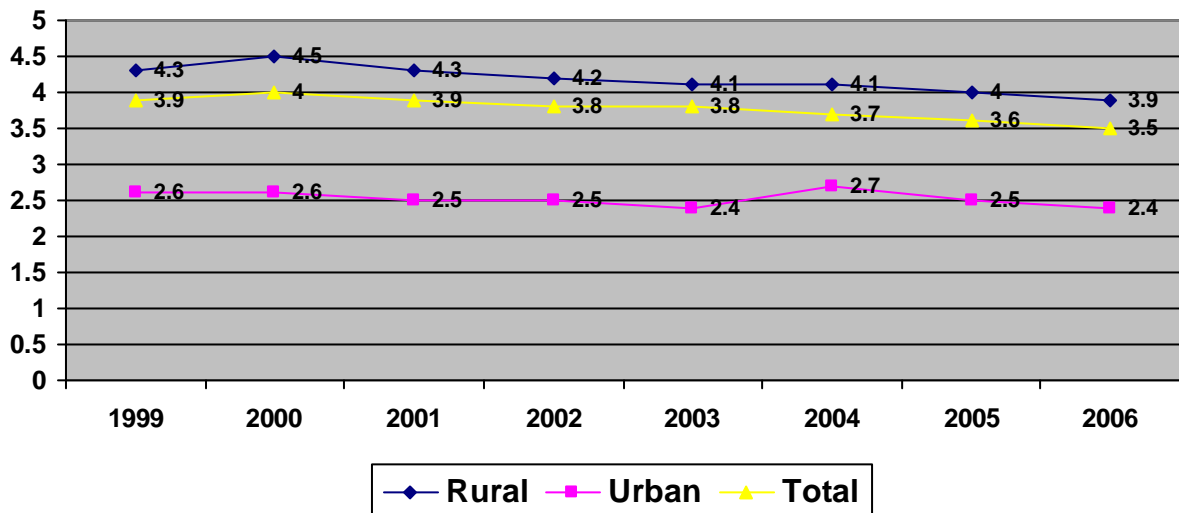
The health related various indicators are not performing at desirable rates. State has to put much more efforts in term of quality of service and manpower resources (both doctors and para medical staff) to achieve MDG goals set by the state with special attention to rural areas. Some of the indicators are presented below:

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)



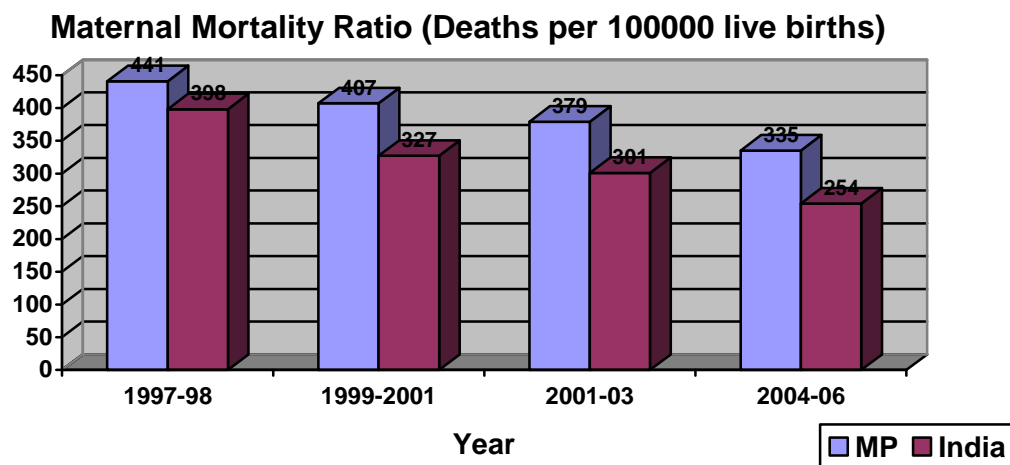
Source: Various SRS reports, office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Gol.

Total Fertility (Live births per woman)

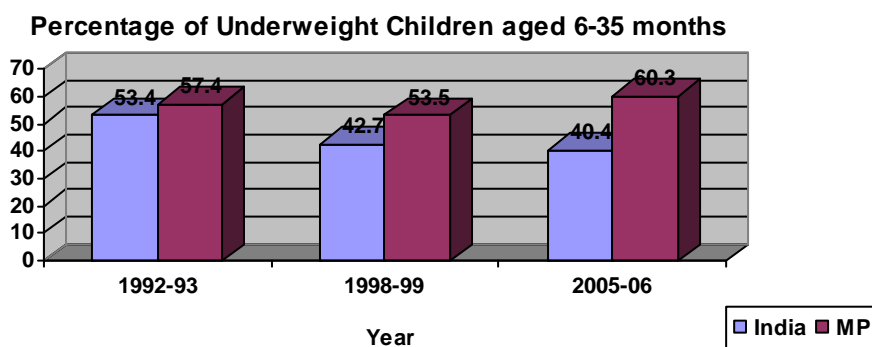


Source: Various SRS reports, office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Gol.

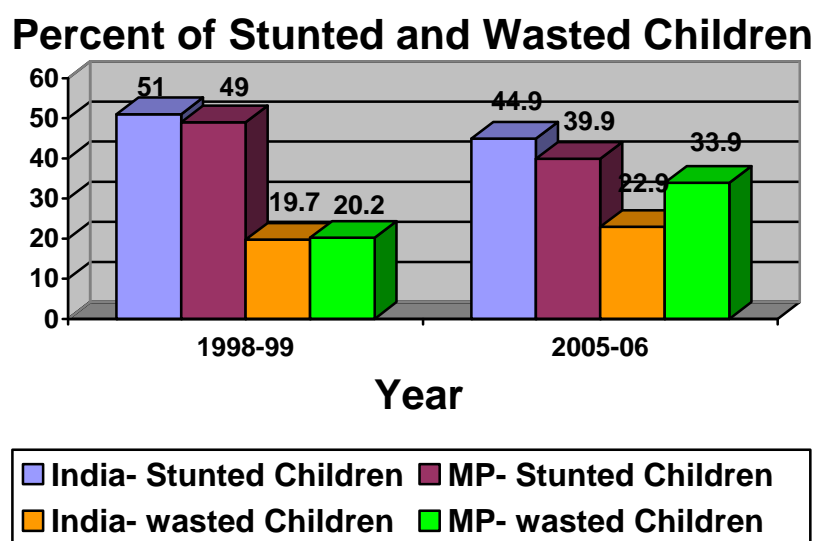
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Deaths per 100000 live births)



Source: Various SRS reports, office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Gol.



Source: National Family Health Survey Reports of various rounds. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol.



Source: National Family Health Survey Reports of various rounds. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol.

CHAPTER - II

Key Issues

1. Financial Resources:

To catch up with rest of the country on development indices, the faster rate of growth of Madhya Pradesh is a pre-requisite. The faster rate of growth is also necessary to eliminate wide spread poverty. 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 putting heavy pressure on non-plan revenue expenditure of the State. Thirteenth 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. Special Package to Vindhya and Mahakaushal Regions:

The un-certainty of monsoon for many years has jeopardized the livelihoods of farmers in different regions of Madhya Pradesh. Government of India has very kindly sanctioned a special package for drought mitigation in Bundelkhand region of the state. The other two regions of the state also face similar situation namely Vindhya and Mahakaushal regions.

Vindhya region comprises seven districts i.e. Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Sinraulli, Shahdol, Umaria and Anuppur. In all the districts farming is mostly rain-fed. The development indices are poorer than that of the state. Therefore, a special package must be sanctioned for this region.

Mahakaushal region comprises eight districts namely Jabalpur, Mandla, Dindori, Katni, Narsinghpur, Chindwada, Seoni and Balaghat. The population of all these districts is predominantly tribal. The livelihoods are mostly dependent on subsistence farming and forest products. The incidence of poverty is highest in these districts. A special package is urgently needed for development of this tribal dominated area.

3. 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 as 47.3 percent households are 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 forest resources require 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 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.

4. 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 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 other critical requirement is a review of the formula which is used for determining the cost of cultivation. The system of calculating minimum support price should be based on 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 urgently formulate an effective policy in consultation with States on this issue. State government has been providing additional bonus on the procurement of wheat and it has been entirely borne by the state.

A major proportion of 38.3% families living below poverty are intimately dependent on subsistence farming. Thus, the goal of Eleventh plan 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 Government is also reforming the system of Mandis so that the farmers can sell his produce in any market where higher price is available.

The national agricultural research Institutes have 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, from the point of view of food security, these crops need strong support from agricultural research fraternity to come up with break-throughs needed for increase in productivity. Thus, national agricultural system needs greater strengthening and focused research.

The falling import tariffs on oilseeds and pulses have resulted in huge imports thus 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.

5. 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".

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.

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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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 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 overcome 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 Connectivity	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

CHAPTER – IV

Economic and Financial Status and Resource Mobilization

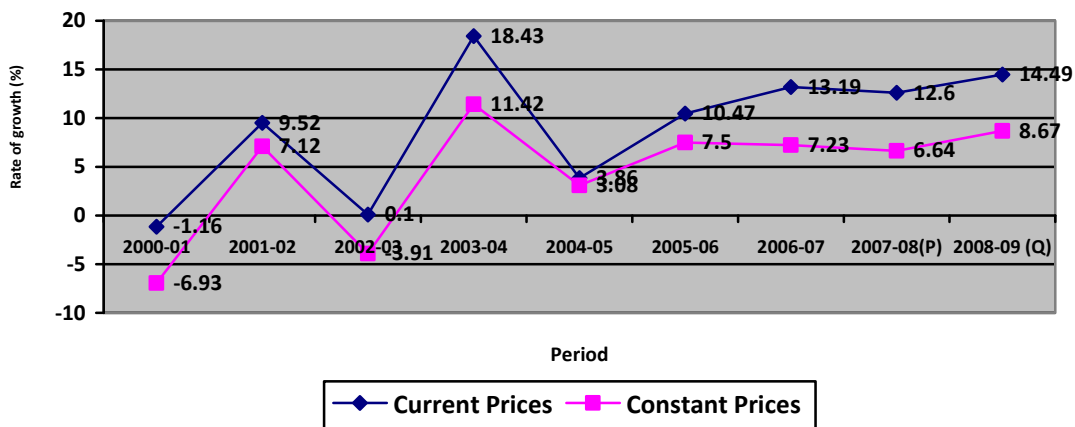
State of Economy and Growth in Gross/ Net Domestic Product:

The overall economy of the state has registered a moderate improvement during last four years but still it is lower than expected. Latest estimates of Gross State Domestic Product shows that annual growth rate of 7.50 %, 7.23 %, 6.64 % and 8.67 % has been achieved in State's economy during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 at constant (1999-00 prices) respectively.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the state, at current prices, has increased from Rs. 117564.67 crore of 2005-06 to Rs. 171547.30 crore in the year 2008-09 thus registering an increase of 45.92 percent while at constant prices this increase is 24.26 percent.

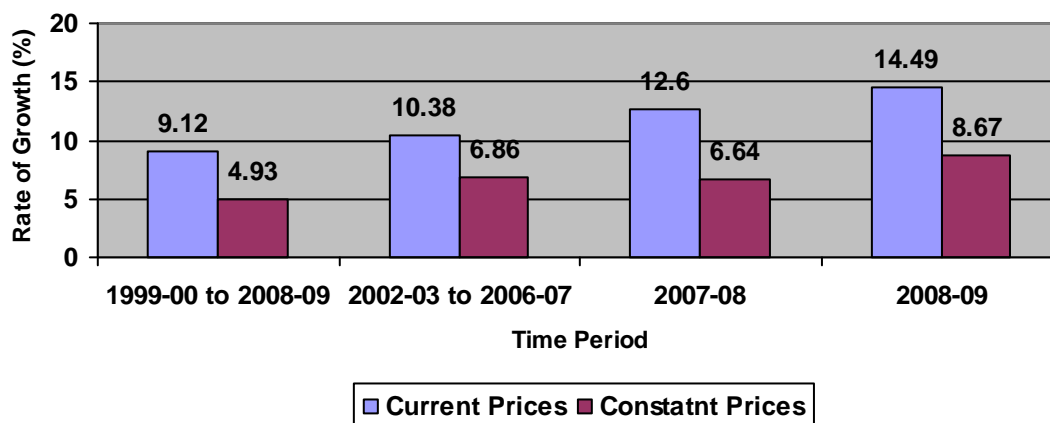
The rate of growth in GSDP from 1999-00 to 2008-09 is depicted in Figure 1. This figure reveals that during years 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2004-05 state economy had considerable fall, which is mainly due to drought condition prevailing in the state.

Figure 1: Growth Rate of GSDP



The state economy has grown at the rate of 4.93% per annum during 1999-2000 to 2008-09 at constant prices while at current price the growth rate is 9.12 % per annum. During Tenth plan period growth rate of economy was 6.86 % and 10.38 % at constant and current prices respectively. However during first year of eleventh plan period growth rate at constant prices have declined marginally while in second year of current plan, growth rate has witnessed significant increase over previous year. At current prices, GSDP has registered significant growth of 12.6 and 14.49 % during 2007-08 and 2008-09, which may be mainly due to increase in inflation/ price rise (Figure 2). The pace of growth rate observed during last two years is close to the target of 7.9 % planned during eleventh plan period. To achieve, the target growth of 7.9 % during eleventh plan period, the pace of growth is to be maintained and special attention is needed in agriculture sector.

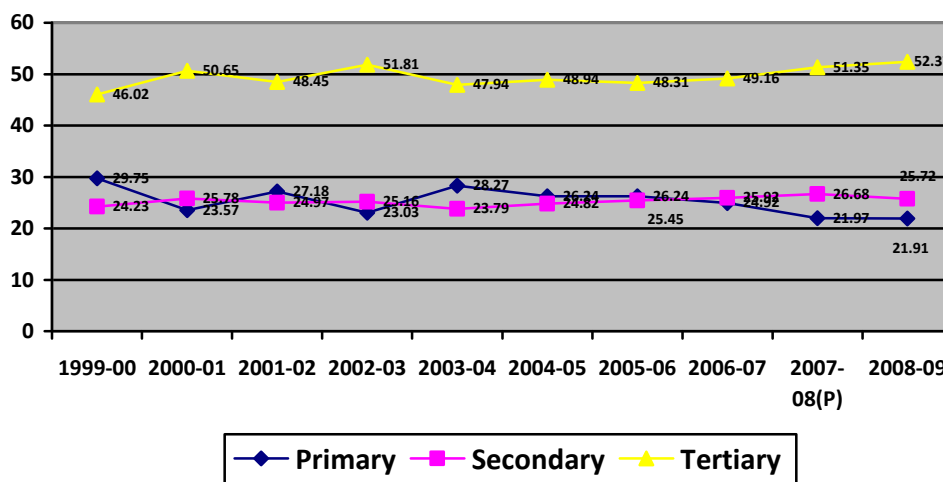
Figure 2: Growth rate in GSDP during different Periods: Madhya Pradesh



Thus to achieve the stipulated growth rate of 7.9 % during XI plan period, state has promised accelerate its efforts in implementation of various projects in time bound manner and adoption of progressive reforms.

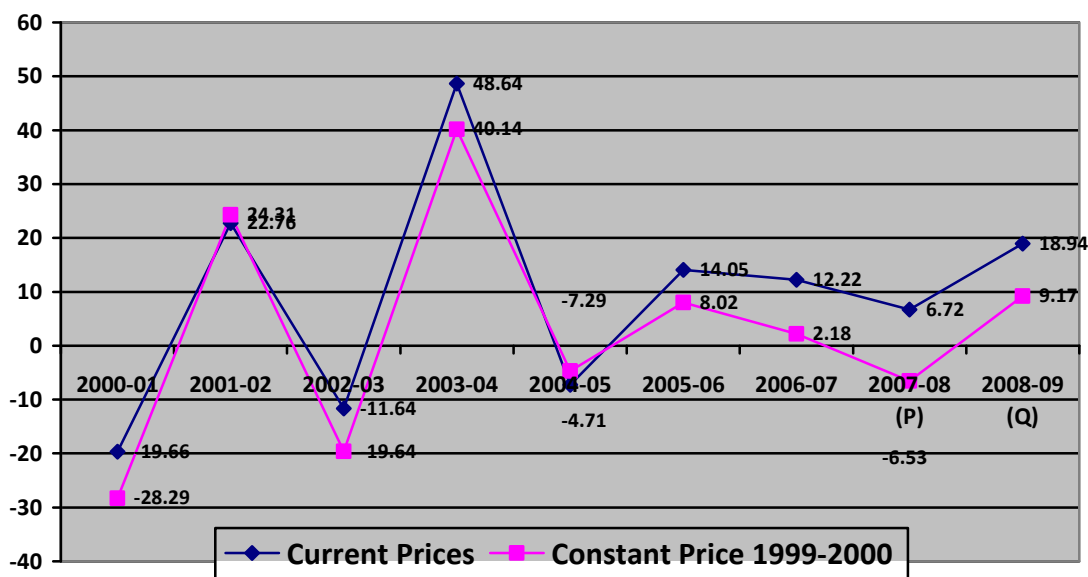
The trend of Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh as shown in Figure3 shows that marginal significant change has taken place between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 comparing beginning and terminal years. The changes which have been observed in 2000-01 and 2002-03 could not maintained in long run. The trends during 2004-05 to 2007-08 as shown are seems to be range bound. Based on provisional estimate for 2007-08 and quick estimates for 2008-09 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 in favour 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. Agriculture sector cannot be ignored as large size of population is dependent on this sector. An inclusive growth has to be planned and boosting of all sectors with special attention to Secondary and Tertiary sectors which require more investment.

Figure-3: Percentage share in GSDP by Sectors at Constant (1999-00) Prices



Agriculture sector, on which rural population depends, has not been performing in consistent manner due to dependence on monsoon. The figure depicting growth rate in agriculture (including animal husbandry) clearly reveals that alternate year since 2000-01 used to be bad year for the sector. Growth in GDSF from agriculture sector in real terms was 2.95 % per annum during 1999-00 to 2008-09 though at current price the sector grew at the rate of 9.19 % per annum during same period.

Figure 4: Growth Rate in Agriculture (Including animal husbandry)



Primary sector which is dominated by agriculture sector, on which rural population depends, gross product from sector has registered growth of 2.82 % in real terms though at current prices the sector grew at the rate of 9.03 % per annum during 1999-00 to 2008-09 and grew at 7.76 % during 2002-03 to 2006-07 at constant prices and 12.23% at current price, this growth is higher because of 2002-03 was a bad year for agriculture as evident from data shown in table 1.5. Primary sector registered negative growth in 2007-08 and revived thereafter. 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.

Gross product of both Secondary and Tertiary sector have grown at the rate of 5.76 % and 5.67 % at constant prices during 1999-00 to 2008-09 respectively. During 2002-03 to 2006-07, both the sectors have registered the higher growth rate of 8.22% and 7.96% respectively, which are higher as compared to 1999-00 to 2008-09 at constant prices. In years 2007-08 and 2008-09 tertiary sectors has performed better in real terms. Sector wise growth of net state domestic product is shown in table 4.1 and year wise details in table 4.2.

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

Sector	1999-00 to 2008-09	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
At Current Prices				
Primary	8.85	12.19	6.30	19.04
Secondary	9.91	12.58	22.23	10.24
Tertiary	8.05	7.64	12.60	15.01
At constant (1999-2000) Prices				
Primary	2.55	7.83	-6.91	8.46
Secondary	4.84	7.91	11.41	3.89
Tertiary	5.63	5.90	11.56	11.04

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	07-08 (P)	08-09 (Q)
At Current Prices									
Primary	-18.96	22.78	-12.28	47.70	-7.71	13.79	11.81	6.30	19.04
Secondary	3.81	2.94	-1.50	10.47	15.74	10.86	12.65	22.23	10.24
Tertiary	6.14	4.99	5.74	7.36	5.08	6.84	13.15	12.60	15.01
At Constant Prices									
Primary	-27.63	24.46	-20.02	38.80	-4.90	7.59	1.49	-6.92	8.46
Secondary	-2.60	0.15	-3.19	1.02	10.21	10.88	7.21	11.41	3.89
Tertiary	2.41	2.01	2.47	2.90	5.51	6.22	9.11	11.56	11.04

The consumption of fixed capital (CFC), which is current replacement cost of fixed capital assets used up during a financial year as a result of normal wear and tear, and foreseen obsolescence. Thus CFC is the difference between GSDP and NSDP. On analysis of data for GSDP and NSDP for manufacturing sector at current prices, it is observed that ratio of CFC to GSDP has increased from 26.62 % in 1999-2000 to 46.35 % in 2008-09 with highest at 48.37 % in 2006-07 for registered units. In case of un-registered manufacturing unit this ratio has increased from 14.14 % in 1999-2000 to 27.16 % in 2008-09. The data shows that at constant prices, ratio of CFC to GSDP has increased more sharply than that at current prices in case of manufacturing units. In case of un-registered manufacturing unit this ratio has increased at slower pace as compare to that of current prices. See Table 4.3. This reveals that increasing consumption of fixed capital in manufacturing units adversely affects NSDP. Thus what measure need to be taken to reduce consumption of fixed capital is to be identified and implemented?

Table 4.3: Gross State Domestic Product of Manufacturing Sector in Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. Crore)

Manufacturing Sector	Variables	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008 (P)	2008-2009 (Q)	
At current Prices												
Manufacturing Registerd	GSDP	6850	7065	7009	6359	6553	7407	8216	9276	10372	11291	
	NSDP	5026	4993	4690	3854	3783	4181	4420	4789	5526	6058	
	CFC	1823	2072	2319	2504	2770	3226	3796	4487	4846	5233	
	CFC GSDP ratio	26.62	29.33	33.09	39.38	42.28	43.55	46.21	48.37	46.72	46.35	
	GSDP	2996	2891	2941	2998	3399	3990	4213	4727	5301	5795	
Manufacturing Un-registerd	NSDP	2573	2411	2411	2415	2719	3162	3242	3555	3928	4221	
	CFC	424	481	530	584	680	827	971	1172	1373	1574	
	CFC GSDP ratio	14.14	16.62	18.01	19.47	20.00	20.74	23.04	24.79	25.90	27.16	
	At constant Prices											
	Manufacturing Registerd	GSDP	6850	6674	6456	5690	5655	6138	6581	7004	7370	7511
NSDP		5026	4709	4357	3456	3253	3518	3653	3686	3872	3805	
CFC		1823	1965	2099	2234	2402	2620	2928	3318	3499	3706	
CFC GSDP ratio		26.62	29.44	32.51	39.26	42.48	42.68	44.49	47.38	47.47	49.34	
Manufacturing Un-registerd		GSDP	2996	2843	2865	2827	3050	3437	3472	3682	3923	3976
	NSDP	2573	2384	2388	2314	2486	2811	2787	2888	3053	3032	
	CFC	424	460	478	513	565	626	686	795	870	945	
	CFC GSDP ratio	14.14	16.16	16.68	18.15	18.51	18.22	19.74	21.58	22.17	23.76	

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income of the state at constant prices has increased from Rs. 12384 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 14918 in the year 2008-09, while at the national level, it increased from Rs. 15839 to Rs. 25661 during the same period. Per capita income of the state has increased at the rate of 2.68 % per annum as compared to the national average of 5.83 % per annum during 1999-2000 to 2008-09.

Per capita income at current prices has grown at the rate of 6.66% and 10.40 % per annum for Madhya Pradesh and All India level respectively during 1999-2000 to 2008-09. In 1999-00, per capita income in MP was 78 % National per capita income which has come down to 58.13 % in 2008-09. Thus gap is widening every year. All India per capita income has increased by Rs 9821 while MP's per capita income increased by Rs. 2534 during 1999-00 to 2008-09 at constant prices, which is around one fourth of all India increase. Per capita income at Constant and current prices are shown in Table 4.4.

Figure5:Comparative Trends in Per Capita Income on Constant Price

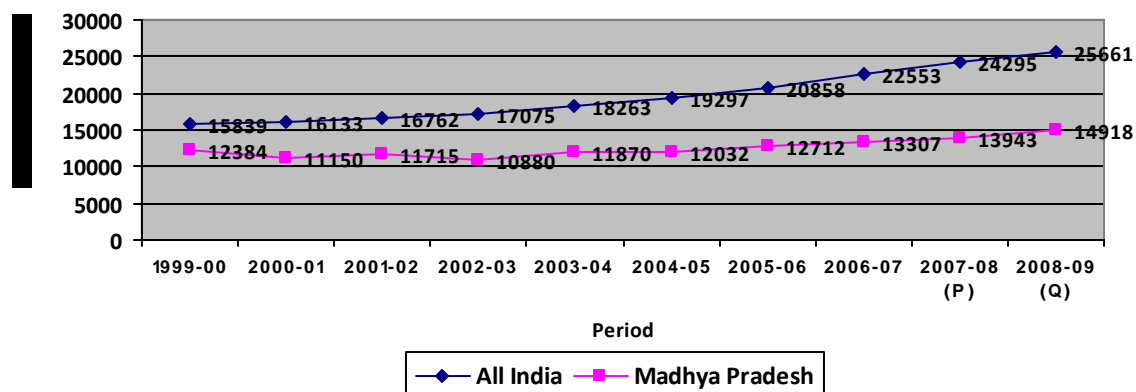


TABLE 4.4: Per Capita Income at Constant (1999-00 Prices)

Region	Per Capita Income (Rs.)									
	At current prices									
Year	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)
All India	15839	16648	17800	18899	20936	22946	25956	29524	33283	38084
MP	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14471	15596	17257	19149	21648
At constant prices										
All India	15839	16133	16762	17075	18263	19297	20858	22553	24295	25661
MP	12384	11150	11715	10880	11870	12032	12712	13307	13943	14918

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 2008-09, as per the accounts, stood at Rs. 4063.33 crore as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 3170.06 crore. Similarly, as per accounts, the fiscal deficit was Rs. 4433.60 crore against the revised estimate of Rs. 5371.16 crore. The revenue surplus is estimated to increase from Rs.1698.91 crore (BE) to Rs. 5307.55 crore (RE) for year 2009-10. The Revised Estimate of fiscal deficit is Rs. 6593.53 crore against the budget estimate of Rs. 6436.41 crore for year 2009-10 which is within the prescribed limits (4 percent of GDP) under The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva Evam Budget Prabandhan Adhinyam, 2005 for the year 2009-10.

As per accounts for the year 2008-09, the revenue receipts are Rs. 33577.21 crore, which is less than the revised estimates of Rs. 34949.00 crore. The revised estimates of revenue receipts for the year 2009-10 are Rs.43284.39 crore which is 8.32 percent higher than the budget estimate of Rs. 39961.03 crore.

The actual receipt of non tax revenue for 2008-09 was Rs. 3342.86 crores which is 6.28 percent more than the revised estimates of Rs. 3145.31 crores.

Prospects:

The growth rate in register manufacturing has been positive since 2004-05 (except 2005-06) which gives an optimistic indication. The manufacturing sector has attracted new investments and as a result there is an expectation of further improvement in the growth of this sector.

Increased investment in public irrigation systems and adequate power supply for irrigation pumps has resulted in the availability of agriculture based resources. It has improved the prospects of economic growth of the State.

The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP has been limited to only 2.73 percent during the year 2008-09 resulting in a controlled loan burden on the state. As per the revised Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act-2009, the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP has been accepted to be 4.0 percent for the year 2009-10. As per revised estimates for the year 2009-10, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be 3.65 percent of GSDP. In the year 2010-11, this is estimated to be 4.00 percent. The fiscal indicators and rolling targets are as follows:

Table 4.4: Fiscal Indicators and Targets

S. No.	Fiscal Indicators	Account 2008-09	Revised Estimates 2009-10	Budget Estimates 2010-11	Targets for 3 years		
					2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Revenue Surplus as percentage of GSDP	2.50	2.94	0.79	1.51	1.41	1.32
2	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	2.73	3.65	4.00	3.45	3.55	3.65
3	Total Outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP	39.47	38.78	38.78	38.39	38.13	38.01

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 budget estimate of the year 2009-10, the tax revenue to GSDP ratio is 15.73 percent and is expected to be 14.84 percent by the year 2010-11. Own tax-GSDP ratio is 9.32 percent which would remain the same in the year 2010-11. The State's share in Central tax devolutions as a proportion of GSDP for the current year is 6.41 percent and would be 5.52 percent in the year 2010-11. 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 burden as a proportion of total revenue receipts in the budget estimates for 2009-10 was 12.43 percent. The interest burden will reduce to 11.63 percent in budget estimates for 2010-11. This is significantly less than the limit of 15 percent targeted from the sustainability point of view.

The total outstanding liabilities of the state, at the end of 2008-09 are Rs. 64156.28 crore and expected to reach the level of Rs. 69958.06 crore and Rs. 77649.44 crore in March 2010 and 2011 respectively.

As per the revised estimate for 2009-10 the ratio of total liability to GSDP is estimated at 38.78 percent. This ratio is expected to be at the same level in 2010-11 and likely to reduce to 38.01 percent by the year 2013-14.

Use 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 2004-05.

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 2019-20. This exercise will help in the better management of resources.

Fiscal Policy:

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. Thus expanding the productive base of the State's economy and which in turn help to attract more private investments.

Apart from this, revenue expenditure in social sector is also required to be increased to achieve inclusive growth. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to increase revenue receipts and decrease of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE).

The revenue receipts of the state are to grow at the rate of 8.72 percent in 2010-11 in comparison with the budget estimates of 2009-10. State own tax revenues (SOTR) are estimated to grow at 16.14 percent during the year 2010-11 (BE) as compared to the year 2009-10(BE). While NPRE is expected to grow at 27.47 percent in the year 2009-10(RE) as compared to the year 2008-09, NPRE for the year 2010-11 is estimated to grow at 7.85 percent over 2009-10(BE). 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 given to the state government employee.

The state revenue surplus is estimated to be Rs. 5307.55 crore in year 2009-10 as compared to the budget estimate of Rs. 1698.91 crore for the year. This is mainly due to adjustment made by showing recovery of outstanding liabilities of power electricity companies as revenue receipts and provisioning of this amount as loan/ equity to these companies. The fiscal deficit is expected to be Rs. 8000.03 crore in the year 2010-11. All fiscal indicators are

expected to be within the limits fixed under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act-2005 for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Fiscal policy for the ensuing year:

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

Tax Policy:

The Government endeavours 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 basis of performance in identified quantifiable deliverables.

Other Important Initiatives:

ECS Initiative:

A new initiative of directly transferring salary of around 2000 employees directly to their bank accounts using electronic clearing system(ECS) has been undertaken. It is proposed that by next financial year all the government payments would be through ECS.

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 2010-11. This will enable assessment of outcomes on the basis of achievements in various quantifiable deliverables.

Gender Budget:

The Government's commitment for enabling women in realizing their full potential is evident by preparation and presentation of gender budget. Through gender budgeting some major schemes that benefit women have been identified. This will help in the better targeting of under these schemes. For the first time, gender budget for 2007-08 was presented for 13 departments. In 2008-09, 21 departments were within this purview and at present 24 departments are within this purview of Gender budget for 2010-11.

Off Budget Estimates:

Transparency in sources of funds, to some extent, ensures fruitful expenditure. To make the system transparent, state government had decided to publish finds released to various state government institutions, directly by Central Government (off budget), This process will continue in the year 2010-11 and years to come.

Strategic Priorities for Future:

It has been decided to adopt information technology to attain maximum growth in revenue earnings. The process of computerization will be further extended for stamp and registration, commercial taxes, state exercise and transport department.

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

The medium term expenditure framework is being prepared for six government departments under DFID supported “Strengthening Performance Management in Government departments” 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 resources can be utilized more effectively. This will also assist in more accurate assessment of the state’s fiscal position and thereby formulating the fiscal policies in accordance with state fiscal targets.

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 expenditure may go up.

While finalizing the borrowing programme of the Government, trend in money market would be 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 the agricultural production, there is need to decrease the cost of agricultural inputs and ensure availability.

Financial Resources for XI Plan and Annual Plan 2010-11

Projections of state resources available to finance XI Five Year Plan and corresponding annual plans assuming 12 % growth in state domestic product during the plan period at 2006-07 prices are presented in Table 4.5. The State finance department has projected its financial resources available for XI plan and corresponding annual plans on the basis of major guidelines given by Planning Commission Government of India.

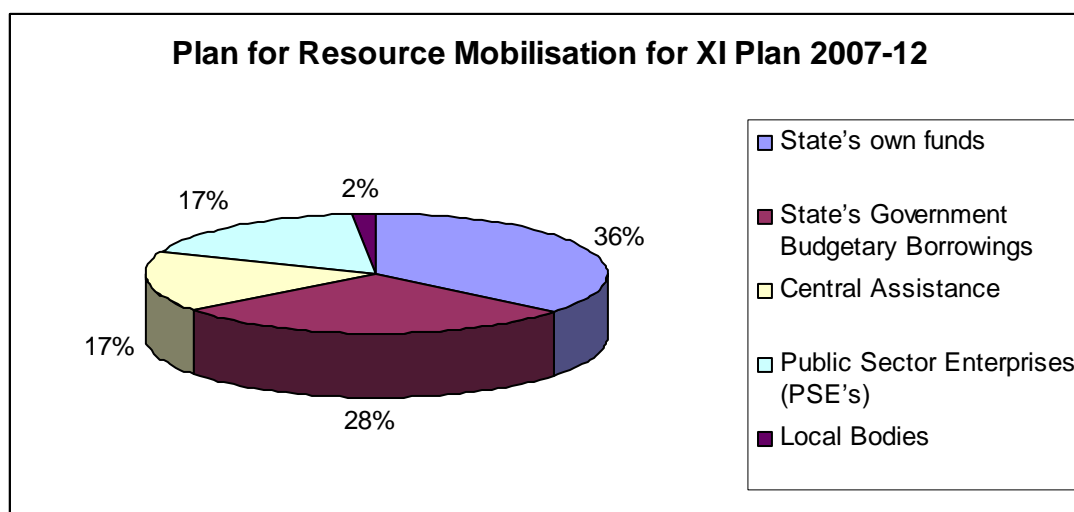
It may be observed during XI plan period state own funds accounts for 36.10 % and State’s government budgetary borrowing 28.22 %. Thus state’s own resources accounts for 64.32 % of total resources. It is expected that Public Sector enterprises and local bodies will contribute 18.80 % of total resources. Central assistance will constitute 16.88 % of total resources.

**Table 4.5: Projection of Resource Mobilization for the XI Five Year Plan 2007-12:
(at 2006-07 prices)**

S. No	Item	XI Plan 2007-12 (Rs. In Crores)	Percentage share
A	State Government		
	1. State's own funds	30592.13	36.10
	2. State's Government Budgetary Borrowings	23916.17	28.22
	3. State's Own Resources (1+2)	54508.30	64.32
	4. Central Assistance	14308.24	16.88
	Total State Government Resources (1+2+3)	68816.54	81.20
B	Public Sector Enterprises (PSE's)	14503.00	17.11
C	Local Bodies	1433.49	1.69
D	Aggregate Plan Resources	84753.03	100.00
E	State Plan Outlay	68816.54	81.20

Thus state's XI five year plan outlay is 82.20 % of total aggregate plan resources. Resources to be mobilized by different sources are depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 6: Plan for Resource Mobilization for XI Plan 2007-12



Annual Plan 2010-11

The projections of states resources for the year 2010-11 is estimated at Rs. 18077.94 crores based on assumption that the state economy will grow at rate of 11 % at current prices. For the present plan for 2010-11, Rs. 18014.66 crore has been earmarked.

It shows that state own resources accounts for 29.47 % and State's government budgetary borrowing 41.27(41.42) % of total resources required for Plan outlay 2010-11. Thus state's

own resources accounts for 70.89 %. Resources, which will come in form of central assistance accounts 29.11 % of total plan outlay. No contribution to resources by Public Sector enterprises and local bodies is expected during the year. Against projected resources, the size of present proposed annual plan outlay is Rs. 18014.66 crores. Resources to be mobilized by different sources for annual plan 2010-2011 are depicted in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.

Figure 7: Plan for Resource Mobilization for Annual Plan 2010-11

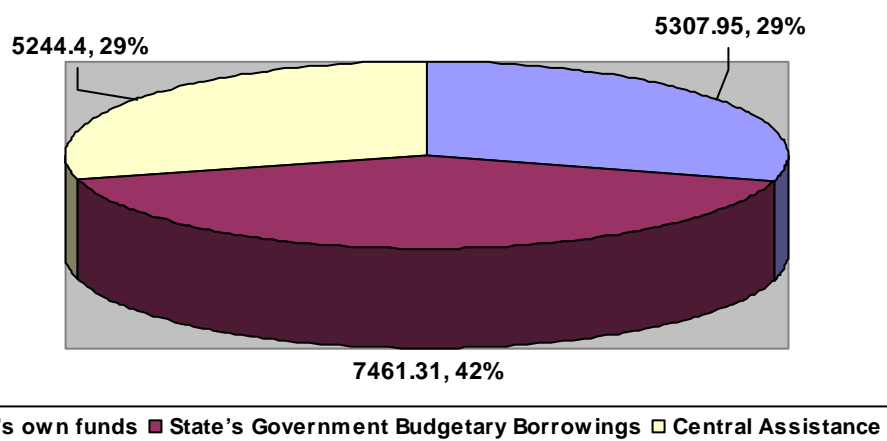


Table 3.3: Projection of Resource Mobilization for Annual Plan 2010-11:

S.No		Item	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
A		State Government	
	1.	State's own funds	5372.23
		BCR	5081.82
		MCR	290.41
		State Plan Grant (TFC)	0.00
	2.	State's Government Budgetary Borrowings	7461.31
	3.	State's Own Resources (1+2)	12833.54
	4.	Central Assistance	5244.40
		Total State Government Resources (1+2+3)	18077.94
B		Public Sector Enterprises (PSE's)	0.00
C		Local Bodies	0.00
D		Aggregate Plan Resources	18077.94
E		State Plan Outlay	18014.66
		Deterioration/improvement in resources	63.28
		Adjustment of opening Balance	(-)191.02
		Closing Balance	(-)127.74

CHAPTER- V

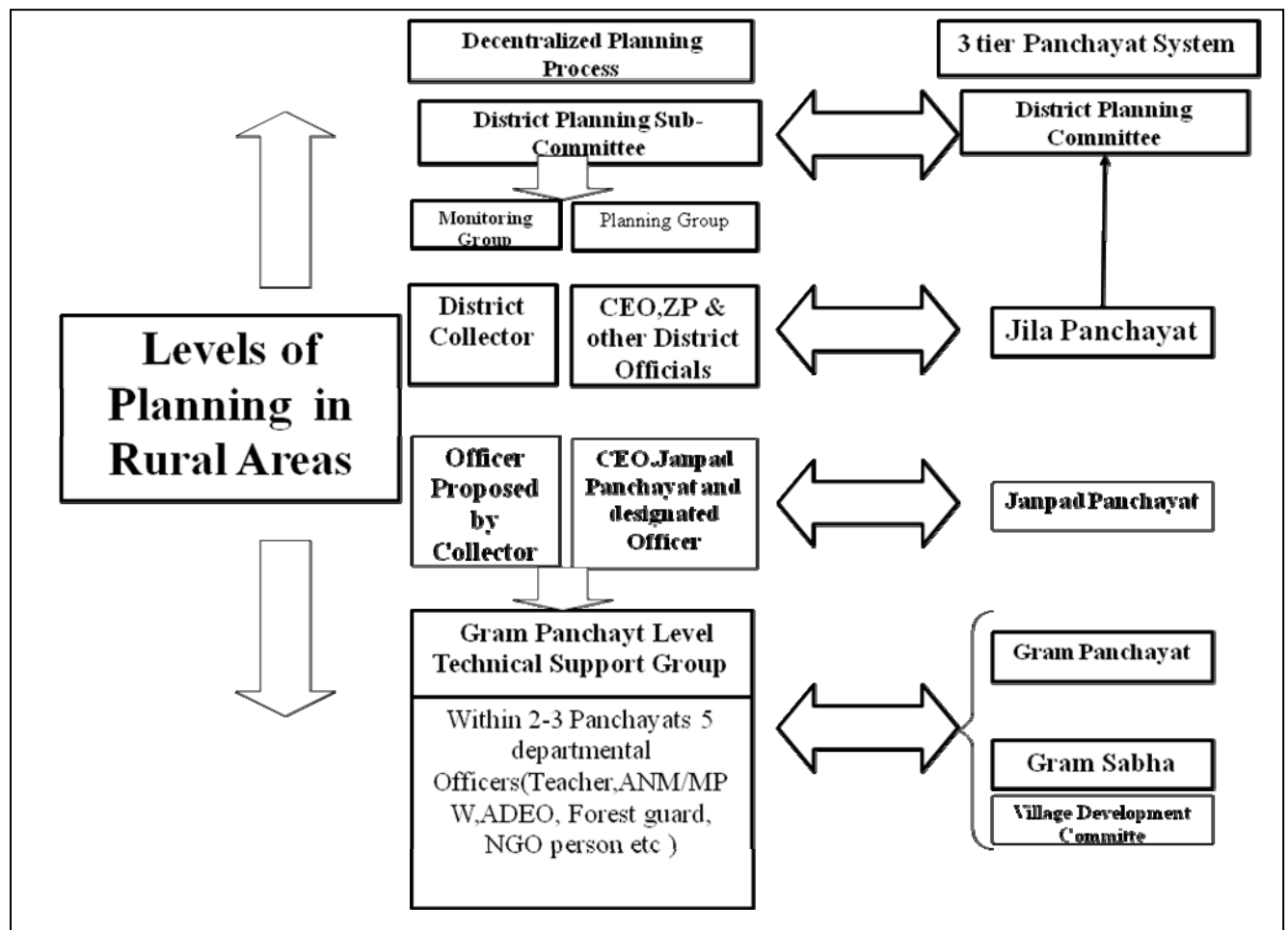
Decentralized District Planning in Madhya Pradesh

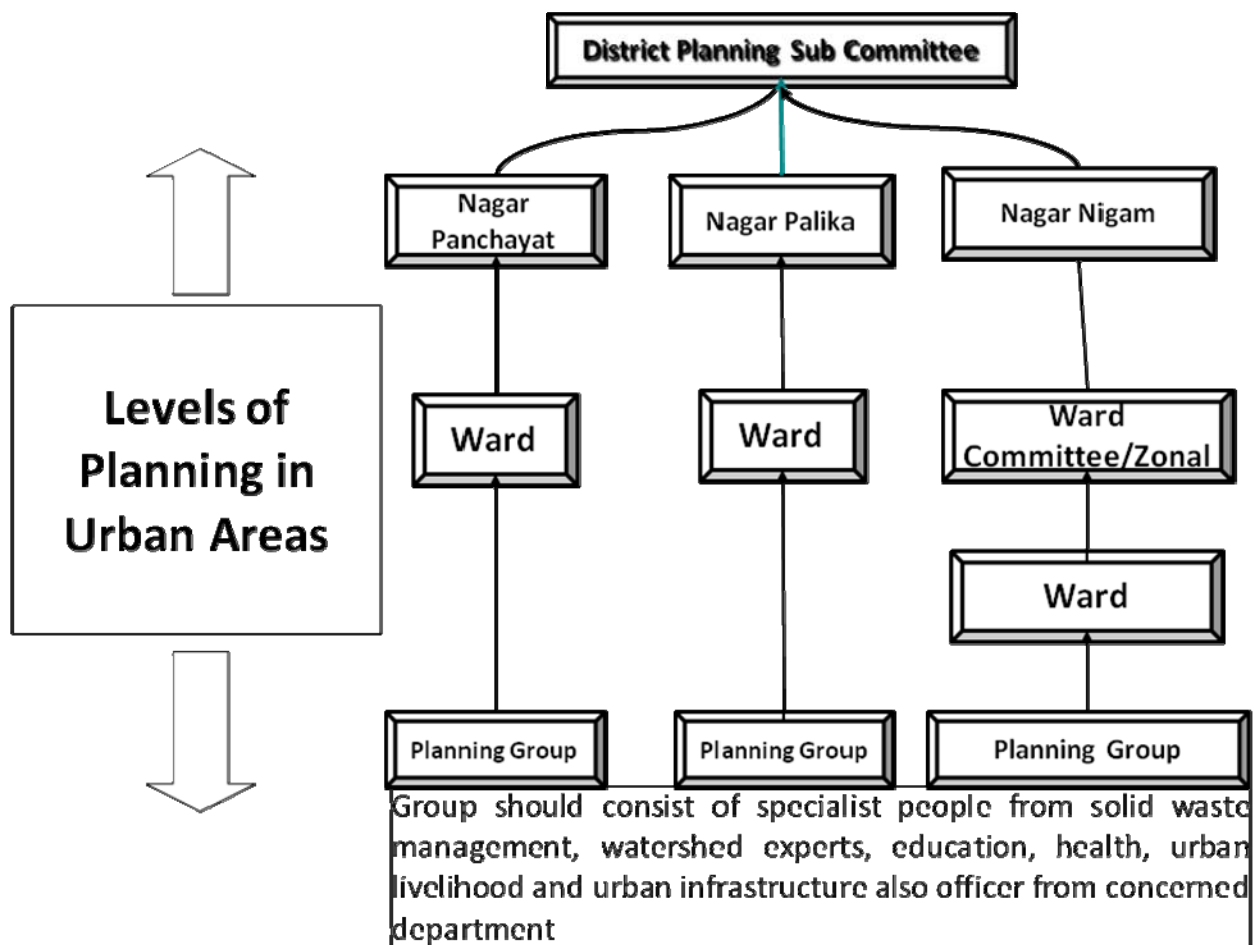
1. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments made it compulsory to constitute the District Planning Committees in the State and State Finance Commission together with the constitution of three-tier Panchayat system and constitution of Urban Local Bodies. Similarly, Under Article 243 (z) (d) of the constitution, the district planning committees have a mandatory function of formulation of district plans, and monitoring at district level. Thus District Planning Committees have a mandatory and critical function of formulation of district plans, monitoring and evaluation at the district level. Accordingly, the District Planning Committee Act 1995 was enacted in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Eleventh five year plan identifies District Planning as the critical instrument to achieve the overarching goal of inclusive growth. It emphasizes that this optimum outcome in terms of balanced development could be attained with convergence of resources and enforcement of inter-sectoral priorities. In this context Decentralized district planning seeks to improve the planning process which has been traditionally functioning in a top-down manner, thereby losing significant amounts of local and sometimes expert information.
3. Madhya Pradesh has been a pioneering state in constituting district planning committees. All the 50 districts today have duly constituted DPCs. All DPCs have duly elected representatives including representatives from local bodies. The State Government introduced decentralized planning process from the financial year from 2001-02. For this purpose the process of distribution of state budget into district budget was introduced in the year 2000-01 so that the resources are available for different schemes of various departments in the district. The Decentralized district planning has been again strongly advocated in the Eleventh plan. The state has gone ahead with decentralizing the planning even below the district level to Ward and Gram Sabha level.
4. The structures of local governance need to be empowered to improve the development indices accelerate the rate of socio- economic growth, and to ensure “Inclusive Growth”. The involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in development planning, monitoring and evaluation is the major milestone to be achieved. The preparation of “Integrated District Plan” in decentralized manner is the major step in this direction. The presence of mature institutions of local self governance in the state provides a unique opportunity to translate programs and policies in to better outcomes.
5. State Planning Commission Madhya Pradesh as per the philosophy and guidelines issued by Planning Commission of India has undertaken the decentralized district planning in five districts of Madhya Pradesh. It has issued State guidelines for district planning in September, 2009.
6. The important objectives for preparing decentralized district plan proposals are as per the state guidelines are 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.

7. The State has constituted a state Steering committee headed by the Honorable Chief Minister to undertake the decentralized district planning in Madhya Pradesh. This committee would provide overall policy guidelines and direction for the implementation. The operational details and overseeing of the implementation would be done by the Working group headed by the Member secretary of the State Planning Commission.

8. The structure of the decentralized district planning at the district level for Rural and urban area is as per the flow chart below. The Details of the process are explained in the and point 9.





9. Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of decentralized district plan covering all critical processes and activities in detail in September 2009. 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 with technical support from the *Technical Support Group (TSG²)* constituted for each of the Gram panchayat and Ward.
- Local bodies are expected to come up with vision of development based on local needs and specific strengths.
- The plans prepared at gram panchayat wards/ urban wards are integrated and consolidated at each subsequent level finally to be consolidated at the district level by District Planning Committee. This is further submitted to the District Planning Committee for approval and consolidation.
- 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: 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.

10. The decentralized district planning in year 2009-2010 have followed the following process in the preparation of plans.

10.1. Preparation of Rural Plan

- Each Gram Sabha followed a participatory process with the help of Technical Support Group (TSG, Specialists, development workers) and Government functionaries to come up with "**vision of development**" based on local needs.
- The Gram Sabha prepared their proposal for different sectors in consultation with all the stakeholder(s) especially with poor, SC, ST and women.
- The proposal of each Gram Sabha was consolidated for preparing plan proposal of Gram Panchayat. Similarly, Janpad Panchayat consolidated the plan proposals of all concerning Gram panchayat including the interventions of Janpad.
- In addition to the district level interventions, plans prepared by Janpad were the basis for consolidation of plan at Zila Panchayat level.

10.2. Preparation of Urban Plan

- Urban local bodies formed Technical Support Group (working groups) comprising urban local bodies' functionaries, Ward Parshad, retired government staff, individuals from ward to provide technical support to Mohalla Samiti in the process of participatory planning.
- The plans prepared at the mohola and the ward level were consolidated at the Urban Local body level with integration of interventions spreading over more than one ward or sectors.

10.3 Role of District Planning Committee:

The DPC, after receiving the rural and urban plan, consolidated the plans at the district level with the help of district level Technical support group. 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.

11. 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 for District Plans for the financial year 2010-11 is about 40.60 % of total size of the state plan.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh (State Planning Commission) rolled out the decentralized planning process in five districts (*under GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence¹*) this year, wherein the plans were prepared in bottom-up manner starting from the grass root level i.e. village in the rural and ward in the urban areas with participation of the community and facilitation by the government functionaries. To support the consolidation at the higher tiers of rural and urban local bodies customized software was also been developed.

Following were the major activities carried out this year to undertake the decentralized district planning in the five pilot districts.

- State level Steering Committee formed under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Chief Minister and Working Group headed by the Member Secretary of the State Planning Commission.
- State specific manual on Integrated District Planning drafted.
- District level workshops on decentralized planning conducted in the five convergence districts namely Khargone, Rajgarh, Chattarpur, Satna and Mandla.
- Resource persons identified and training design finalized for the block level master trainers.
- Financial assistance provided to the five convergence districts to undertake decentralized district planning.
- Trainings imparted to the master trainers of the districts (rural and urban separately)
- Approximately 800 Technical Support Groups (TSGs) were constituted and trained at the respective blocks by the district master trainers. A total of approximately 9000 functionaries have been imparted training as part of this year’s roll out.
- Planning formats were developed for each level (Village, Gram panchayat, Janpad, Urban wards etc.) keeping in view the requirement of the software application.
- Planning software was developed to facilitate the data entry and analysis of data at each level of planning.
- Training imparted to the data entry operators for feeding the data from the survey formats in the planning software.
- Website launched - www.decentralizedplanning.co.in which will facilitate further analysis, planning and monitoring in online mode. This web based software enables in generating plans for district, Janpad, Gram panchayat, urban local body level. The segregated plans for particular sector, department, and schemes are also available through this software.
- Planning process (details in the manual) was initiated; sector- wise data analysis was done and activity- scheme linkages were made keeping convergence in the centrality

- Inclusion of the information generated through village plans into appropriate departmental plans.
- Consolidation of the plans at the higher planning unit levels and finally the approval from the District Planning Committees.
- State level workshop on sharing the learnings of the decentralized district planning process was conducted in the month of November 2009. It was inaugurated by the Honorable Finance Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh. The participants included Collectors from the convergent districts along with the district support team and other govt. officials, State UN agencies and State Planning Commission officials.

Based on this experience of decentralized and integrated planning in the five districts of Khargone, Rajgarh, Satna, Chattarpur and Mandla the Government of Madhya Pradesh plans to scale up the process decentralized district planning in all the 50 districts of the State from the year 2010 onwards. The State envisages that once this planning process rolls out in all the 50 districts then the following outcomes, in addition to the inclusive development, would be achieved:-

- This will strengthen institutions of local self governance in the state as per the provisions of the Constitution
 - This will build the capacity of the institutions of local self governance in implementation of the programs and delivery of essential public services.
 - The increased ownership of the works will ensure better operation and maintenance
 - This will also streamline the process of planning being undertaken under centrally sponsored flagship programs like- NREGS, BRGF, SSA, TSC, NRHM etc.
 - The convergence between programs at the grass-root level will ensure better allocation of resources and increased outcomes
 - The advance planning will improve the fund utilization capacity of the state
1. A Government of India–United Nations ‘Joint Programme on Convergence’ has been launched in seven states of India. The program aims at assisting State Governments in accelerating the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through providing technical assistance and human resources at the state and district levels. In Madhya Pradesh the program is being implemented in five districts namely Khargone, Rajgarh, Chattarpur, Satna and Mandla. The key UN partners are UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in collaboration with the National Planning Commission and the State Government (State Planning Commission as the nodal agency in Madhya Pradesh).
 2. TSG – Technical Support Group, which was formed over 3-5 gram panchayat, and comprised of 5-6 grassroots level government functionaries such as Jan Shikshak, ANM/MPW, Sub-Engineer (PHED/RES/PWD/Irrigation), ADEO, Van Rakshak, Patwari etc. who supported the village development committee of the Gram Sabha in the planning process. This TSG proved to be a good example of ‘convergence of govt. functionaries at the village level’ for planning purpose.

CHAPTER – VI

Agriculture & Allied Services

6.1 Agriculture

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%.

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)

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.

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.

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.

Comparison with other States And National Averages :

After the introduction of Soybean in 1980-81 some low value cereal crops have been replaced by Soybean and the percentage coverage of cereals started declining. In case of Pulses some change in the cropped area have been observed and the share of MP has been around 22.54% of national agriculture production. However, coverage of Oilseed crops has considerably increased during the period 1980-81 onwards and now M.P. is the largest producer of Soybean and Oilseeds. In spite of low level of irrigation, low fertilizer consumption, but due to better extension services and effective implementation of different agriculture programmes, **M.P. state place first in the country in the production of Pulses, Gram Oilseeds & Soybean.**

2.0 Performance of annual plan 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 68,961.58.00 lakh was approved. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 20019.58 lakh. Total expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 30,859.32 lakhs. Out of which expenditure of Rs. 5756.90 lakh for TSP and Rs. 3456.03 lakh made under SCSP. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was revealed that department has made satisfactory progress.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 The approved outlay for the annual plan 2009-10 was Rs. 62303.77 lakh. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 62977.00 lakh. Department has reported expenditure of Rs. 18766.99 lakhs by the oct.2009. Group wise detailed outlay is given below:

Table 6.1.2

Group	(Rs in Lakh)		
	Approved outlay 2009-10	Budget provision 2009-10	Actual Expenditure up to October 09
Crop Husbandry	57224.11	57868.84	16577.45
Research & Education	2091.30	2090.28	846.02
Soil Conservation	622.00	651.52	466.87
Minor Irrigation	426.36	426.36	133.68
Micro Minor	1940.00	1940.00	742.96
Total	62303.77	62977.00	18766.98

3.2 Physical Progress:

The target of food grain production for the year 2009-10 is fixed at 172.97 lakh tonnes. The Target for oilseeds is fixed 70.97 lakh tones. Targets are fixed after taking in to consideration the achievements made during past years and within the overall targets finalized for XI plan period.

The crop wise production targets for 2009-10 and estimated achievements of Kharif 09 are as following:

Table 6.1.3

S.NO.	CROPS	(in Lakh Tonnes)	
		Production Target 2009-10	Estimated Achievements (Kharif 09)
1.	CEREALS	130.25	32.49
2.	PULSES	42.72	6.45
3.	FOODGRAINS	172.97	38.94
4.	OILSEEDS	70.97	62.25
5.	COTTON	8.93	8.93
6.	SUGARCANE(GUR)	3.60	-

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

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 slury, 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.

4.2.5 Bundelkhand Special Package :

Special package for bundelkhand region has also been provided. The proposed outlay for this special package for 2010-11 Rs. 12739.75 lakh against which Rs. 10192.05 lakh is allocated in normal Rs. 2547.70 lakh is allocated in SCSP.

- 4.3. Keeping the above objectives and strategies, the plan outlay is Rs.81689.39 lakh for the annual plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 15250.65 Lakh and Rs. 14394.66 lakh has been provided for tribal sub plan (T.S.P.) and scheduled castes sub Plan (S.C.S.P.) respectively. Group wise detail is given in below table:

Table 6.1.4: Group wise Outlay

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Groups	Total proposed outlay for 2010-11	Out of which		
			Normal	T.S.P.	SCSP
1.	Agriculture production	75013.52	47537.12	14260.78	13215.62
2.	Research & Education	2755.88	1206.24	654.98	894.66
3.	Soil Conservation	849.12	770.02	79.10	0.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	540.17	0.00	255.79	284.38
5.	Micro Minor Irrigation	2530.70	2530.70	0.00	0.00
	Total	81689.39	52044.08	15250.65	14394.66
	% of flow		65.50%	17.93%	16.57%

4.4. Physical targets proposed:

The proposed target for food grain & Oilseeds for the annual plan 2010-11 are 170.90 and 76.03 lakhs tones respectively. These targets are proposed after taking in to consideration the achievements made during past years and within the overall targets finalized for XI th plan period.

The proposed production targets for the annual plan 2010-11 are given in table 09.

Table 6.1.5

(in Lakh Tonnes)

S.NO.	CROPS	Production Target 2010-11
1.	CEREALS	127.98
2.	PULSES	42.92
3.	FOODGRAINS	170.90
4.	OILSEEDS	76.03
5.	COTTON(Lakh Bales)	9.60
6.	SUGARCANE(GUR)	3.71

5.0 Details of important schemes

5.1. Agriculture Production:

A. Agriculture Production

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, Mandasaur, 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. Annapurna 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

The Horticulture crops offer sunrise opportunities of 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.

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.

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.

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.

Gross irrigated area of the state is about 42.85 lakh hectares and area under horticulture crops is about 6.45 lakh hectares.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 2.1. An outlay of Rs. 6887.84 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. The budgeted outlay was Rs. 7561.00 lakh has been provided by finance dept. The expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 7315.10 lakh. However, the financial performance of the department found satisfactory.
- 2.2. Based on analyzing the targets and achievements of schemes it was revealed that department has made satisfactory progress related to intensive fruit development, new garden establishments and production of bananas.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1. The approved outlay for the annual plan 2009-10 was Rs. 7663.40 lakh and budgeted outlay was Rs. 8232.97 Lakh against which department reported Rs. 1519.99 Lakh till Oct. 2009 and the anticipated expenditure will be 100% by the year end.
- 3.2. There is tremendous scope of horticulture development in the state .the annual plan ceiling for the year 2009-2010 is as follows:

S.No.	Scheme	Plan Ceiling (lakh)
01	State sector scheme	4238.19
02	State share for central share scheme (NHM)	1663.00
03	State share for central share scheme (MIS)	2500.00
04	RKVY for central sector scheme	2400.00
	Total	10801.19

3.3 All the activities of the year 2008-09 has been continued in the year 2009-10 besides some amended schemes like, distribution of seeds of Hybrid chillies and some new schemes related to food processing. Due to paucity of fund and lack of manpower desired progress could not be achieved by department.

4.0 Annual plan 2010-11

4.1. All the activities of the year 2009-10 will be continued in the year 2010-11. The outlay for the annual plan 2010-11 is Rs.12543.00 lakh against which Rs. 8039.72 lakh is allocated in normal; Rs. 2780.17 lakh is allocated in TSP and Rs. 1723.11 lakh is allocated in SCSP.

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

Madhya Pradesh accounts for about 10.21 % of total cattle population and 6.3% 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.

Table 6.3.1 As per the 17th Livestock Census Reports total number of livestock and poultry in the state:

State	Cattle			Buff- alos	Sheep	Goats	Pig s	Horses ponies	Mules	Don- keys	Camel	Total Live- stock	Total Poultry
	Cross bred	Indigenes	Total										
MP	317	18595	18913	10630	546	8142	358	32	4	39	8	16704	11705

(In thousand)

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.

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.

Approx. 25.84% growth of caprine and 61.2% growth in poultry during the period of 16th and 17th Livestock Census establish the potential in the sector. .

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.

Major components are-

- ❖ Animal Health care
- ❖ Breed Improvement
- ❖ Preservation and development of the superior indigenous germplasm.
- ❖ Employment generation through investment in Animal Husbandry sector.

2.0 Performance of annual plan 2008-09

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 8000.50 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved and expenditure was Rs. 4990.12 lakh.

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

3.0 Performance of annual plan 2009-10

3.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 7400.42 lakh was approved. The expenditure is Rs. 1993.21 lakh by the Month end October 2009. Total anticipated expenditure is Rs. 7071.71 Lakh for the year 2009-10, the schemewise break of financial outlay and CSS contribution to the overall planned expenditure is as below:

Table 6.3.2

(Rs.in Lakh)

Plan ceiling	Anticipated Expenditure
Total expenditure	7071.71
Continue schemes	4650.47
New schemes	2421.24
Normal Plan	4846.85
Tribal sub Plan	1359.09
Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	855.57

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.
- ❖ 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.

Production anticipated for the year 2009-10		
	Targets	Anticipated Acheivment
Milk (000 MT)	7240.00	7193.00
Egg (Million)	1200.60	703.20
Woo (lakh. Kgs)	4.04	3.76
Meat (000 MT)	25.00	24.900

- ❖ 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 Year 2009-2010:

S.No.	Important Schemes	Total
1	Special Livestock Programme	3340
2	Distribution of breeding bulls on subsidy	979
3	Distribution of poultry units under M.P.P.P.	4272
4	Distribution of pig units/ pig trios on subsidy	1727
5	Distribution of Bucks on subsidy	6292
6	Gosewak Prashikshan	0
7	Distribution of breeding bulls on subsidy (Nandishala)	1427
8	Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions infrastructure & equipments	17
9	Strengthening of farms	1
10	Strengthening of Divisional & District Mobile van	16
11	Upgradation of Dispensaries to Hospitals	8
12	Distribution of Goat(1 0+1/20+2) units on subsidy	1142
13	Distribution of Dairy (3/5 cross breed Cows/ murreh Buffaloes) units on subsidy	1074
14	Distribution of Kadaknath chicks	1605
15	Veterinary Extension Programme	500

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1. The planned approved outlay is Rs. 17916.65 lakh for the annual plan 2010-11. Out of the total outlay, Rs. 13263.78 Lakh is proposed under normal plan; Rs. 3297.86 lakh is proposed under TSP, and Rs. 1355.01 lakh is proposed under SCSP respectively. The break of financial outlay of few important schemes is given below:

4.2 Proposed production targets for Annual Plan year 2010-11 is given in the following table

Proposed production target 2010-11	
Item	Targets
Milk (T M T)	7674
Egg (Million.)	1344.7
Wool(Lacs Kg)	4.06
Meat (000)	28.0

4.3 Details of important schemes included in the annual plan 2010-11 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 which 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 (male 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, Newcastle 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 mandsour 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 labourities 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 rane of income of the trained working gosweaks. A.I. training is provided to them so that A.I. facilities will also be avaiable to the primary veterinary aids in the remote area where gosewaks aer working. For this purpose provision of stipend for traning of A.I i.e. Rs. 4000 to each selected as gosewak unde 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 descript 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 sescriptive 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 nutrituional 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 three rural areas. Unit cost of scheme is Rs. 40000/-. Subsidy provided is Rs. 10000/-; loan from 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 training 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 state level
- ❖ Feed analysis laboratory, Bhopal
- ❖ Cold chain for artificial insemination and immunization
- ❖ Establishing of ambulatory clinic
- ❖ Disease investigation laboratory for early diagnosis and treatment
- ❖ Fodder development programme

6.4 Fisheries

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.

Resources: 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.

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.

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.

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.

The irrigation reservoir, up to 2000 ha., were leased out for fish culture through 3 tier 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.

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.

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

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 organisation of registered Fisheries Cooperative societies scheme among Inland water states.

Beneficiaries

- ❖ Total 89,400 beneficiaries in state.
- ❖ Around 1799 registered Fisheries Cooperative societies with 61398 active members in the state.
- ❖ About 28,000 beneficiaries have been benefited under F.F.D.A. scheme.

and Boards etc., be given to the Fisheries Department. The income generated through fisheries may be shared with the organization who owns the tanks.

- ❖ 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 2008-09

- 2.1. The Budgeted outlay of Rs. 1096.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved and the expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 641.15 lakh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1405.00 lakh was approved for year. The budgeted outlay of Rs.1920.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 1920.00 lakh. The scheme wise break up is highlighted in the below table:-

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

3.2. Special Achievements during the year are as below:

- ❖ Department has formulated 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.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1. The budgeted outlay of fisheries department is Rs. 2359.00 lakh for the annual plan 2010-11. In total Rs. 1798.00 lakh (73.60%) is allocated in normal plan; Rs. 340.50 Lakh (15.87%) is proposed in TSP and Rs. 220.50 lakh (10.53%) is allocated in SCSP.

4.2 Proposed target for physical achievement for the year 2010-11 are as follows:

Proposed target 2010-11	
Main Item/activity	Targets
Fish production (Ton.)	72000
Fish seed production (lakh st.fry.)	5800
Assistance to fishermen (no)	1020
Fishermen insurance (no)	87550
Saving cum relief (no)	10885

5.0 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 Ist prize of Rs.5000/- and IInd 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:** FFDAs 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 staioned at Bhopal where research work is conducted for the development of fisheries.

6.5 Forest

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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

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.

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 2008-09

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 26891.26 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved and the expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 25481.47 lakh.

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

Main Schemes	Main Item/Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement
Implementation of Forest Working Plans	Rehabilitation	Hect.	145463	142994
	Regeneration group	Hect.	144946	145202
	Protection	Hect.	11481	11157
Lok Vanki and prepration of plants in nurseries	Prepration of plants in nurseries	Nos.	200 Lakh	200 Lakh
	Training & Workshops	Nos.	22	22
Forest Training Schools	Trg.	No of tranees	3500	3500
Soil & Water Coservation	Afforstation	Hect.	200	200

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 24714.06 lakh was approved in the year 2009-10. But the budgeted outlay was Rs. 24713.96 lakh. The anticipated expenditure reported is Rs. 24714.06 lakh by the end of March 2010.

The anticipated performances of schemes for the year 2009-10 are as follows:

Main Schemes	Main Item/Activity	Unit	Target	Anticipated achievement by march 2010
Environmental forestry	Env. Park	No.	212	212
	Vidya van	No. of school	1361	1361
Implementation of Forest Working Plans	Rehabilitation & Regeneration group	Hect.	304400	304400
	Maintenance of last 5 years works	Hect.	1264000	1264000
Lok Vanki and preperation of plants in nurseries	Preparation of plants in nurseries	Nos.	200 Lakh	200 Lakh
	Training & Workshops	Nos.	20000000	16000000
Forest Training Schools	Newly appointed forest guard trg.	No of tranees	1300	1300
Soil & Water Coservation	Afforstation	Hect.	200	200

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 Bundelkhand Special Package :

Special package for bundelkhand region has also been provided. The proposed outlay for this special package for 2010-11 is Rs. 3439.48 lakh in normal sub plan.

- 4.2 The plan outlay of Rs. 35023.58 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11. Out of which, 24674.19 Lakh is allocated under normal plan; Rs. 7946.60 Lakh is under TSP; and Rs. 2402.79 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 compensated.
- ❖ **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.

5.0 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 cade. There will be about 300 direct recruit forest guards, which will be left for traning 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

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.

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 2008-09

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved against which expenditure reported was Rs. 900.00 lakh. out of which expenditure of Rs. 180.00 lakh was reported under normal , expenditure of Rs. 680.00 lakh was under TSP and Rs. 40.00 lakh reported under SCSP. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was revealed that department has made satisfactory progress.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 853.00 has been budgetd for Annual Plan 2009-10. The anticipated expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 853.00 lakh i.e. 100%.

Table 6.6.1

Major Head	(Rs. in Lakh)
	Anticipated expenditure
Aid to Coop. Societies for Construction of Tanks/ Purchase of Drums to store Kerosene	205.27
Distribution of Iodised Salt	647.73
Total	853.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 7158.62 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of the total, Rs. 5276.05 lakh is proposed in normal plan; Rs. 608.72 lakh in proposed in TSP and Rs. 1273.85 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	180.00	180.00	0.00	0.00
Distribution of Iodised Salt	DS	608.72	0.00	608.72	0.00
Storage and marketing		6369.90	5096.05	0.00	1273.85
Total		7158.62	5276.05	608.72	1273.85

6.7 Cooperation

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 godowning 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.

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 2008-09

- 2.1.** An outlay of Rs. 4500.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved. Total expenditure reported by the department was Rs. 4102.94 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 Targer for the year	Achieve-ment		Major Head/Sub-Head/Scheme
1.	Information and technology work	Com.	Com.	10	-	10
2.	Implementation of ICDP	ICDP	ICDP	15	-	15
3.	Investment in share capital of PACS/LAMPS	Society	Society	3	1	3
4.	Assistance to short term loan converted to long term loan by state govt.	Bank	Bank	38	-	38
5.	Dam Duupat yojna	Members	Members	200	100	200
6.	Training of official	Officers	Officers	100	-	1
7.	Subsidy to state/ dist. Cooperative union	Union	Union	1/38	-	1/38
8.	Managerial subsidy to cadre fund of PACS/LAMPS	Society	Society	545	-	545
9.	Construction of PDS godowns/subsidy on rent	Godowns	Godowns	262	52	262
10.	Interest subsidy to farmers on short turm loan through CCB	Members	Members	735000	100000	735000

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 6839.00 lakh and the budgeted outlay of Rs. 6839.00 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 2009-10. Department is reported 100 % anticipated expenditure by the year end.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 Strategies proposed for year 2010-11 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. 11080.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 The distribution of total outlay will be Rs. 6853.94 lakh in normal plan; Rs. 1913.75 lakh in TSP and Rs. 2312.31 lakh is allocated in SC Sub Plan.

4.3 The proposed physical targets for annual plan 2010-11 are highlighted below:

Sr. No.	Major Head/Sub Head/Scheme	Iten/Activity	Unit	Proposed Targets 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Information and technology work	Com.	Com.	10
2	Implementation of ICDP	ICDP	ICDP	15
4	Investment in share capital of primary LDB	Bank	Bank	38
5	Assistance to short term loan converted to long term loan by state govt.	Bank	Bank	38
6	Dam Duupat yojna	Members	Members	50000
7	Flootation and debenture through Apex LDB	Bank	Bank	1
8	Agriculture credit stablisation fund at the level of apex LDB	Bank	Bank	1
9	Establishment & assistance to co-operative sugar mill	Mill	Mill	1
10	Training of official	Officers	Officers	100
11	Subsidy to state/ dist. Cooperative union	Union	Union	1/38
12	Managerial subsidy to cadre fund of PACS/LAMPS	Society	Society	606
13	Construction of PDS godowns/subsidy on rent	Godowns	Godowns	336
14	Interest subsidy to farmers on short turn loan through CCB	Members	Members	77390

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. In this regard Panchayati Raj Institutions have an important role in ensuring diversification of the planning and development process which will ultimately lead in delivering targeted benefits to the rural poor's.

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.

The Government of India has launched a anew scheme, Integrated Water Shed Management programme, for which the state will receive 75% of the amount from the Central Government and has to arrange 25% share of State Government for implementation of the scheme.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09.

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 178591.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09; against this, an actual expenditure of Rs. 143872.16 lakhs was incurred during the plan period..

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

Table No. 7.1.1

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual plan 2008-09)	Achievement (Annual plan 2008-09)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SJGSY	No.of SHG in lakhs.	1.25	1.22
2.	DPIP	No. of groups	10000	0
3.	Rural roads (PMGSY)	KMs.	4000	4000
4.	Indira Avas Yojana	No. of houses	75200	80028
5.	Grameena Ajivika	No.of household in	1.23	1.10

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual plan 2008-09)	Achievement (Annual plan 2008-09)
1	2	3	4	5
	Pariyojana	lakhs		
6.	NREGS	Lakh man days	2800	2946
7.	Mid Day Meal	Students in lakhs	80.30	64.23
8.	BRGF	No. of works	19920	18836
9.	Road maintenance	Kms.	5000	7893
10.	Total sanitation campaign			
	Construction of Latrine (BPL)	HH No. in lakh	7.34	4.44
	Construction of school Latrine	No. in lakh	0.56	0.24
	AWC Latrine	HH No. in lakh	0.06	0.09
11.	IWDP	Area in lakh hect.	0.90	0.88
12.	C.M. Awas Yojana	No. of houses	11114	11872

3.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 180335.00lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10; Out of which Rs. 50115.18 lakhs for TSP and Rs. 35869.57 lakhs for SCSP, and anticipated expenditure is Rs. 180335.00 lakhs during the plan period..

3.2 The physical targets and achievement under major schemes of annual plan, 2009-10 is as below :-

Table 7.1.2

S.No.	Scheme/Programame	Unit	Targets 2009-10	Actual achievement upto Oct. 2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SJGSY (Training)	Self help group (Nos.)	125000	21981
2.	Indira Awas Yojana	Houses (Nos.)	60000	44673
3.	BRGF (Construction)	Nos.	22000	2702
4.	NREGS	Lakh mandays	2800	1204
5.	Mid Day Meal	Students in lakh	80.30	64.23
6.	Total Sanitation	No. in lakh	5.96	2.93
	(i) Construction of Latrines BPL			
	(ii) Construction of School latrines	Nos.	27100	3625
7.	Grameen Ajivika	House hold Nos.	125000	42991

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 231771.66 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11, out of which Rs. 60230.89 lakhs TSP and Rs. 45148.22 lakhs for SCSP.

4.2 The plan outlay and physical targets for Annual Plan 2010-11 under major schemes are as under :-

Table No. 7.1.3

S. No	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2010-11	
			Unit	Target
1	Swarna Jayanti-Gram Swarojgar Yojna	4949.02	No. of groups in lakh	1.11
2	DPAP	1874.87	Area, Lakh HAC.	1.20
3	Indira Awas Yojana	8746.32	No of House in lakh	0.99
4.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	300.00	Area, Lakh HAC.	0.70
5.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	58453.00	Lakh man days	3200
6.	B.R.G.F.	45240.00	Cons. No	20282
7.	Mid-day Meal	20831.00	Students in lakh	84.32
8.	DPIP (EAP)	10000.00	No of Groups	12000
9.	Gramin Agivika Pariyojana (EAP)	7350.00	HH No.Lakhs	0.56
10.	M.P. Rural Roads Development Authority	20000.00	KM	10000
11.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	5354.83	School latrine No.	5000
			BPL HH Latrine In lakh	10.64
			Angan wadi centers latrine No.	2000
12.	C.M. Rural Roads	20000.00	-	-
13.	Bundelkhand Special Package	9964.91	-	-

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 all districts (18 Phase I and 13 Phase II & 17 Phase III districts) and impressive progress has been reported. An outlay of Rs. 584.53 crores is proposed for 2010-11, the proposed target for the year is 3200 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. 100.00 crores has been earmarked for the year 2010-11.

- **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 2010-11 the plan outlay is Rs. 452.40.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 2010-11 , 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 2010-11, a provision of Rs. 525.00 Lakh has been provided for constructing 1500 houses covering 738 ST and 762SC 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.2.00 crores has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

- **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. 200 Crores has been proposed for annual plan 2010-

11, which includes Rs. 21.00 crores for TSP and Rs. 14.00 for SCSP. Under this scheme, for the Financial year 2010-11 construction of 10000 Km. long rural roads are targeted which covers 3000 Km. for TSP and 2000 Km for SVCSP.

6.0 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 2010-11, an amount of Rs 15.00 crore proposed for the year 2010-11. Under Bundelkhand package (Grant No. 61) Rs. 108.50 crore proposed for the year 2010-11 and Rs. 10.00 crores under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies Scheme (New).

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.

Objectives and Thrust areas:

- (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 allot tees of ceiling surplus land.
- (h) Arrangement of modern equipments for strengthening of Revenue Administration.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09:

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3539.00 lakhs was approved for Annual plan 2008-09 and actual expenditure was Rs. 2623.81 lakhs.

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

Table No. 7.2.1

S. No.	Scheme/Programmes	Unit	Targets	Actual achievement
01.	Record of Right for urban land	No.of town	5	0
02.	Provide plot for homeless SC/ST	Persons	180	120
03.	Replace old technology based system	No.of Tahsil	79	50
04.	Construction of residential cum office accommodation for Patwaries and RI's	No. of building	133	113
05	Construction of Residential complex at small tahsils	No. of complex	32	32

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 5092.01 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 2009-10. Anticipated expenditure is Rs.5014.01 lakhs.
- 3.2 Physical Targets and anticipated achievement for Annual plan 2009-10 are as given below: -

Table No. 7.2.2

S. No.	Scheme/ Programmes	Unit	Targets	Anticipated achievement
01.	Provide plot for homeless SC/ST	Persons	33	33
02	Replace old technology based system	No.of Tahsil	93	93
03.	Construction of residential cum office accommodation for Patwaries and PIS	No. of building	90	90
04.	Construction of Residential complex at small tahsils	No. of complex	46	46

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5370.00 lakhs have been proposed for Annual plan 2010-11 . Rs. 726.63 lakhs earmarked for TSP and Rs. 722.86 lakhs for SCSP components.
- 4.2 The scheme wise physical targets and financial outlay under major schemes proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 are given as below: -

Table No. 7.2.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Main Scheme/Programame	Proposed outlay	Unit	Target
01.	Improvement of Distt. Land Records	659.70	-	165
02.	Scheme to purchase and provide land to SC/ST homeless families	30.25	No. of Beneficiaries	82
03.	Construction of residential quarters of Tahsil	513.00	No. of Quarters	11
04.	Digitization of maps	5.00	No. of Districts	01
05.	Updating and computerizations of land records (NLRMP)	2200.00	No. of Distt. Tahsil Seats	06 25 7000
06.	Constriction of building at Distt/Tahsil/Division	1500.00	No. of Buildings	13

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 2008-09

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 56654.00 lakhs was approved. An actual expenditure of Rs. 39315.84 lakhs was incurred during the financial year 2008-09.
- 2.2 All physical targets have been achieved during the annual plan 2008-09.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 103487.14 lakhs, for annual plan 2009-10 has been approved and. An anticipated expenditure is Rs. 75429.82 lakhs.
- 3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement under major scheme for the year 2009-10 are as under :-

Table No. 7.3.1

S. No.	Scheme/programme	Unit	Target Annual plan	Anticipated achievement
1.	XII Finance Commission grant in aid	No. of gram Panchayats	23,051	23051
2.	State finance commission grant in aid for basic service	No. of Gram Sabha	52143	52143
3.	Social Audit	No. of Gram Sabha	52143	46929

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11.

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 61430.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 18585.90 lakhs for TSP and Rs. 12208.52 lakhs for SCSP.
- 4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical targets under Important Schemes for Annual Plan 2010-11 are given as below: -

Table No. 7.3.2**(Rs. in lakhs)**

S. No.	Scheme/program me	Proposed Outlay	Unit	Proposed target
1.	XII Finance Commission grant in aid	-	No. of gram panchayats	23,051
2.	State finance commission grant in aid for basic service	49094.00	No. of gram sabha	52143
3.	Establishment of national Panchayat raj Training Institute	0.10	Building (no)	01
4	Establishment of Directorate of panchayat raj	269.00	No. of building	01
5.	Training and refresher course	1500.00	No. of beneficiaries in lakh	3.00
6.	Strengthening of Gram Sabha (Social Audit)	210.00	No. of Gram Sabha	52143

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. XII 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. A permission has been made of Rs. 332.60 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.

• **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 198438. 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. 210.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above activities in year 2010-11.

- **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 lakhs in 2010-11

- **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.0.10 Crores proposed as Plan outlay for the year 2010-11.

CHAPTER - VIII

Irrigation and Flood Control

8.1 Water Resources Development Department

Madhya Pradesh, with a geographical area of about 308 lakh hectare, 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 within the state and flow down to five bordering states.

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 hectares from surface water, while 52 lakh hectares can be irrigated through ground water. Thus the state has an ultimate irrigation potential of about 112.9 lakh hectare. At present irrigated area from all sources is 65.43 lakh hectares which is around 40% of net sown area. On fully exploitation of surface water resources, state will be able to irrigate 75% of the present net sown area.

State has developed surface irrigation potential of 31.39 lakh hectare up to 2009, which is only about 19% of net sown area and accounts for 51 % of total available ultimate potential from surface water. The Water Resources Department has developed an irrigation potential of 26.82 lakh hectare up to 2009 and NVDA contributed for 4.57 lakh hectares. Thus there is a large scope and need to develop more irrigation facilities in the state from Government sources, to ensure development of irrigation.

The big challenge for the state is to utilize its allocated share of 18.25 MAF as awarded by Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in December 1979. The utilization of 18.25 MAF is to be achieved before 2018 otherwise state may lose its share, which will result in further backwardness of majority of its rural population depending on agriculture. NVDA has planned a number of projects to utilize allocated water. These projects on completion may serve as life line of the state and especially rural Madhya Pradesh. To implement all of them in a stipulated period before 2018 not only big investment is required timely approval and clearance of all projects within minimum period is must.

To enhance the pace developing irrigation facilities, state at its own end is exploiting various source of funding such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, NABARD and foreign agencies.

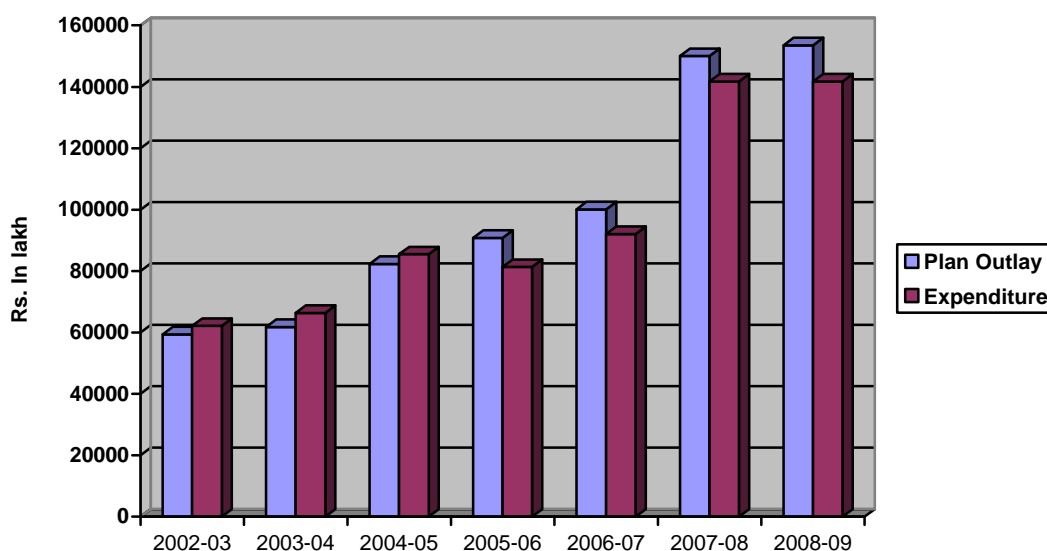
Activities of the Department in Brief

Ten Major, 105 Medium, and approximately 3883 minor schemes have been completed so far. During the year 2008-09, 33 minor irrigation schemes have been completed. Works on 10 Major, 26 Medium and around 1663 minor schemes and six modernization schemes is in progress at present.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 2.1. An outlay of Rs. 153519 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved. However, the budgeted outlay approved from finance departments was Rs. 159052 lakhs against which expenditure of Rs. 141723 lakh was incurred.

Trends of Plan Outlay and Expenditure



- 2.2 The physical achievements and targets during 2008-09 is presented in Table 8.1.2 below:

Table 8.1.1: Physical Achievements and Targets: 2008-09

(In thousand hectares)

Classification of schemes	Target	Actual Achievement	Percentage of Achievemnet
Major & Medium	111.37	42.74	38.38
Minor	38.00	49.48	130.21
Flood control	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	149.37	92.22	61.74

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 127171 lakh was approved for the year 2008-09. However, the budgeted outlay was Rs. 127206 lakh. Anticipated expenditure by the year end as reported by the department will be Rs. 127206 lakh. Details are given as given in table 8.1.2.

Table 8.1.2: Plan and Budgeted Outlay and Anticipated Targets: 2009-10

(Rs. in Lakh)

Classification of schemes	Plan Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Potential created by March 2010 (in Thousand Hectare)
Major & Medium	70417	75485	50.98
Minor	54954	49921	39.45
Flood control	800	800	0
CAD	1000	1000	0
Total	127171	127206	90.43

3.2 Following schemes were 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 remova link canal

Minor : 350 schemes approx.

3.3 Six major, 2 medium and around 200 minor irrigation schemes were proposed for the year 2009-10. In addition 10 new flood control scheme were proposed. These are as follow:

Major:

Panchamnagar complex
Bansujara
Aishah project

Bina
Ganeshpura PUW
Kalisindh

Medium

Mograkheda Bilgaon
Minor Schemes: 200 nos. of minor schemes.

Flood Control schemes

Babri ghat	Demawar ghat
Mandi ghat	Sheelkanth ghat
Satdev ghat	Chhipaneer ghat
Ramgarha ghat	Jamdar Tiver protection work
Ghat on village jet protection-II	Dhapera FP

4.0 Annual Plan for the year 2010-11

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. 178769.73 lakh has been approved. Break up of the plan outlay by sector and resources are given below in table 8.1.3 and 8.1.4

Table 8.1.3: Plan outlay by Sectors: 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Classification of schemes	Plan Outlay			
	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
Major	57610.64	3663.00	4284.47	65558.11
Medium	11404.31	190.00	3500.00	15094.31
Total (Major + Medium)	69014.95	3853.00	7784.47	80652.42
Minor	47172.00	17329.00	1595.00	66096.00
Flood control	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
CAD	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
RRR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bundelkhand Package	30021.31	0.00	0.00	30021.31
Grand Total	148208.26	21182.00	9379.47	178769.73

Table 8.1.4: Resource wise break up Plan Outlay: 2010-11

S. No.	Particulars	Resources (Rs. in Lakh)				
		EAP	NABARD	AIBP	State Resources	Total
1	Major	36070	0.00	24901.22	4586.89	65558.11
2	Medium	0	3652.80	3700.00	7741.51	15094.31
3	Total (1+2)	36070	3652.80	28601.22	12328.40	80652.42
4	Minor	0	10200.00	27540.00	28356.00	66096.00
5	Flood control	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
6	CAD	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
7	RRR	0			0.00	0.00
8	Bundelkhand Package	0			30021.31	30021.31
9	Total	36070	13852.80	56141.22	72705.71	178769.73

Physical targets of creating additional potential of 1.00 lakh hectares have been planned for Annual Plan 2010-11. In addition, targets have been fixed for Bundelkhand Special Package and Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recharge of water bodies. Sector wise targets of additional potential are presented below in Table 8.1.5.

Table 8.1.5: Physical targets by Sectors: 2010-11

Classification of schemes	Physical targets (Area in Th. Hectare)			
	Normal	TSP	SCSP	Total
Major	52.01	0.00	0.00	52.01
Medium	1.69	0.00	0.00	1.69
Total (Major + Medium)	53.70	0.00	0.00	53.70
Minor	35.00	7.00	4.30	46.30
Grand total	88.70	7.00	4.30	100.00

4.3. Schemes proposed to be completed during 2010-11:

Under Major irrigation schemes Kolar, Sindh Phase-1 and Rajghat canal are to be completed during annual plan 2010-11. Kaliasote, Barchar (Tribal), Gopad (Tribal) and Machak (Tawa) are the medium irrigation schemes planned for completion during the year.

ERM Projects the works of extension, renovation and modernization of Tawa (Handiya branch canal) and Kolar under Major project category and Barna, Barna (RBC) Tawa and Sindh Remova link canal under medium project category are planned for completion during annual plan period. 350 schemes approximately under Minor projects will also be completed during 2009-10.

4.4. New schemes proposed for the year 2010-11:

Under Medium Irrigation Projects two projects namely Bilgaon and Kachal have been proposed in addition 100 minor schemes are also proposed.

Under Flood Control schemes five schemes namely Neelkanth Ghat, Jawar Ghat, Vasudeo Ghat, Etawa rehti Ghat and Holipura Ghat will be taken up during plan period.

5.0 Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) – Brief 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 Number of CAD formations functioning under the administrative control of the divisional commissioners. In year 2002, after discussions with Government of India, five schemes namely Kolar, Bargi, Wainganga, Bah and Harsi were taken up by four formation of CAD with Headquarter at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Seoni and Gwalior. With reorganization of CAD by the Government, four additional CAD formations have been established with HQ Rewa, Sagar, Indore and Datia under the administrative Control of Director CAD/CE WRD, Bhopal in August 2007.

The main objectives of CAD are as follow:

- To construct field channels in fields
- PIM activities
- To introduction New Crop and bringing change in Cropping Pattern
- To impart trainings to the farmers

In addition, department is responsible for Correction of System Deficiency, Renovation of existing irrigation tanks and Bio-drainage techniques.

Bundelkhand Special Package:

A special package for drought mitigation and integrated development of bundelkhand region of the state has been granted by central government. Under the package, Water resource department has been entrusted with the responsibility of modernisation and development of irrigation system in the districts of Chattarpur, Damoh, Panna, Sagar and Tikamgarh.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies:

A special emphasis is laid for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies which have gone non-functional due to some reasons in present annual plan.

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 hectare
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. and 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.

8.2 Narmada Valley Development Authority

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

The big challenge for the state is to utilize its allocated share as awarded by Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in December 1979. The full utilization is to be achieved before 2018 otherwise state may lose its share, which will result in further backwardness of majority of its rural population depending on agriculture. NVDA has planned a number of projects to utilize allocated water.

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 be able to use 11.36 MAF of water on completion. The medium and minor irrigation projects, which are under the Water Resources Department of the state, will be able to use additional 5.39 MAF of water by completing all the proposed projects. The remaining 1.50 MAF of water, which is meant for municipal and industrial use, is to be developed by Public Health Engineering and Industrial department.

These projects on completion may serve as life line of the state and especially rural Madhya Pradesh. To implement all of them in a stipulated period before 2018 not only big investment is required timely approval and clearance of all projects within minimum period is must. Commitment to complete all the projects in time is also needed at all the levels. It is therefore extremely important for the state to assign higher priority for the development of the Water Resources of Narmada.

To enhance the pace developing irrigation facilities, state at its own end is exploiting various source of funding such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, NABARD and foreign agencies.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 74157.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Against which, actual expenditure incurred by the department was Rs. 79116.81 lakh.

Table 8.2.1: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome Indicators		Unit	11th Five Year Plan Target		Position as on 31th March 2008		2008-09	
Additional Irrigation Potential Created		Lakh Hectare	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	13686/12931	0.151
II	Omkareshwar Project	MAF	116450	0.832	1350	0.009	22650/11250	0.162
III	Jobat Project	MAF	9848	0.039	4348	0.039	0	0.000
IV	Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project	MAF	45587	0.238	17748	0.092	16000/17880	0.083
V	Bargi Diversion Project	MAF	230859	1.413	18473	0.113	18312/8441	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	0.021
	Total		520165	3.670	51570	0.359	73623	0.529

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1.** An outlay of Rs. 106449.45 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. Against which, budgeted outlay of Rs. 119659.83 was granted. It is anticipated that expenditure of Rs. 114240.95 lakh will be incurred by the end of financial year 2009-10.
- 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 Man project has been completed and an irrigation potential of 15000 hectares has been created. 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 Authority from major Irrigation and 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.	Four major irrigation projects in progress (Bargi, LBC & RBC, Indirasagar, Omkareshwar and Upper Beda) and Man and Jobat completed	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, which 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:

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 Annual plan of Rs. 113372.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 Out of the total outlay, Rs. 52518.91 lakh; Rs. 53309.16 lakhs, and Rs. 7543.93 lakh has been proposed under Normal Plan, Tribal Sub Plan and Schedule Caste Sub Plan respectively. During current annual 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 so far. Break up of total outlays in terms of irrigation and power is given below: -

Areas	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Irrigation proportion including AIBP	93593.99	32805.23	53260.83	7527.93
Power	19778.01	19713.68	48.33	16.00
Total	113372.00	52518.91	53309.16	7543.93

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme Name	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
A	IRRIGATION				
1	Indira Sagar Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	4760.48	3232.72	1127.76	400.00
2	Omkareshwar Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	2779.60	408.65	2370.09	0.86
3	Surveys i/c H.Q. Estt. (Pow.)	1865.95	1865.95	0.00	0.00
4	Sardar Sarovar Project (M.P.) Share	84.33	20.00	48.33	16.00
5	Survey, Afforestation R & R Works of SSP	11291.10	11291.10	0.00	0.00
6	Raghavpur	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
7	Basania	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
8	Indira Sagar Project	4721.68	4721.68	0.00	0.00
9	Omkareshwar Project	27.70	27.70	0.00	0.00
10	Man Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	62.45	0.00	62.45	0.00
11	Jobat Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	90.23	0.00	90.23	0.00
12	Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project (Irr.)	12378.48	12378.48	0.00	0.00
13	Bargi Diversion Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	12402.71	9023.41	0.00	3379.30
14	Upper Narmada Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	420.64	0.00	420.64	0.00
15	Upper Beda Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	141.99	0.00	141.99	0.00
16	Lower Goi Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	559.78	0.00	559.78	0.00
17	Hallan Project (Irr.)(AIBP)	402.56	0.00	302.56	100.00
18	Survey i/c H.Q. Estt.(Irri)	6441.00	4801.00	1600.00	40.00
19	(-) Deduction of Contribution (Irr.)	-19128.99	-19127.01	-1.98	0.00
20	Rosara	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
21	Small & Micro Hydel	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00
22	Punasa lift Irrigation (Irr.)(AIBP)	500.20	500.20	0.00	0.00
23	Macro management /CAT (Irr.)	1601.12	1601.12	0.00	0.00
24	Bargi Canal Bed Power House	137.33	137.33	0.00	0.00
25	Canal Bed Power House of ISP	373.02	373.02	0.00	0.00
26	Decretal	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
27	Special Polic (Irr.)	589.03	589.03	0.00	0.00
28	Decretal (Irr.)	25.00	20.00	5.00	0.00
29	SSP Sale of Power	900.00	900.00	0.00	0.00
30	Hydel Project Survey	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
31	Water Transport (Irr.)	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
32	Fisheries (Irr.)	146.04	143.40	2.64	0.00
33	Garlanding (Irr.)	929.28	929.28	0.00	0.00
34	Narmada Kshipra Link (Irr.)	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
35	Sher, Shakkar, Machrewa Project (Irr.)	627.38	627.38	0.00	0.00
36	Dudhi Project (Irr.)	186.00	186.00	0.00	0.00
37	Morand Ganjal Project (Irr.)	480.00	480.00	0.00	0.00
38	Canal bed power house of OSP	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
39	Ataria Project (Irr.)	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00

S.No.	Scheme Name	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
40	Hiran(Chink)Hydel Project	28.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
41	Sitarewa Hydel Project	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
42	AIBP	66395.74	16208.30	46579.67	3607.77
3	Maheshwar Project	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
44	Upper Bhurner project (Irr.)	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
45	Raghavpur, Rosara, Basania Multipurpose project (Irr.)	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
46	Intra Basin MNI plan Study (Irr.)	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
47	Gopal pura -Handia ROR (Run of River)Survey	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
48	Gopalpura Project	52.00	52.00	0.00	0.00
49	InformationTechnology	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
50	Narmda Control Board	11.27	11.27	0.00	0.00
	Total	113372.00	52518.91	53309.16	7543.93

4.3 Progress during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

The **Eleventh** Five Year Plan allocation for irrigation and power sectors was Rs. 5269.06 crore.

During the **Eleventh** five year plan, the works of Bargi Diversion Project, Indira Sagar Project, Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project, Omkareshwar Project, Upper Narmada, Lower Goi, Halon, Punalift Irrigation, Projects were accelerated. 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.

Short information of on-going and future major irrigation projects

Upper Narmada Project:

This project is proposed on the river Narmada at village Reenatola, district Dindori which is 72 km. from Amarkantak (origin of the Narmada). Maximum height of dam is 31.80 M and length is 2112 M. Proposed irrigation is 18616 hectare. 89 villages of Dindori district and 27 villages of Shahdol will be benefited from this project. 2952 hectare of land is coming under submergence. There is no forest land in submergence.

Hydrology of the project was approved in 1991 by Central Water Commission. The detailed project report was submitted to CWC in 1996.

For pre-construction work of the project, administrative approval of Rs. 41.0 lakhs was given in 1980. The CWC has approved the cost of the project at Rs. 345.77 crore. The State Narmada Control Board has recommended granting of administrative approval at this cost in the 24th meeting held on 24.3.2003 with a proviso that work should be started only after getting funds from outside. State Government has accorded administrative approval of Rs.345.77 crore on dated 02.06.2003. The project has been cleared from all directorate of GOI except the union ministry of environment & forest, accordingly Turn key Tender expected to be established up to June 2010.

Halon Project:

Halon irrigation project is proposed on the river Halon, a tributary of the river Narmada in the block Bichiya, district Mandla. Total length of dam is 975 meters and maximum height is 31 meters. 1938.50 hectare of land will be affected due to submergence, out of which 250.60 hectare of land is under forest. Proposed irrigation potential of this project is 11736 ha.

The hydrology of dam was approved by Central Water Commission in 1991. Detailed project Report (DPR) was submitted to Central Water Commission in 1999.

The CWC has approved the cost of the Halon project at Rs. 221.60 crore. The State Narmada Control Board has recommended granting of administrative approval to the project at this cost in the 24th meeting held on 24.3.2003 with a proviso that work would be started only after getting funds from outside. Accordingly State has accorded administrative approval on dated 20.06.2003 for Rs. 221.60 crore.

Clearance from all directorate of CWC has been given except the environment & forest ministry of GOI.. It is expected that project will be cleared from planning Commission during this year and tender on turn key basis may be established by June 2010.

Bargi Diversion Project:

The Bargi dam on the river Narmada was completed and power generation was started in the year 1988-89. The Right Bank Canal has been proposed to irrigate land in Jabalpur, Katni, Satna and Rewa districts. Satna and Rewa districts are in the Sone basin. This is why it is, called the Bargi Diversion Project (BDP). The BDP will irrigate 2,45,000 hectare of land. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5127.21 crores. Total length of Main canal is 196 km. The Planning Commission has accorded investment clearance for BDP on 8.7.1998.

The construction of first 35 km. of the main canal is nearly completed and irrigation potential of 4900 hectre has been created.

NABARD has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 135.49 crores for completion of canal and its distributory etc. up to 16 km in November/December 2001 under RIDF-VII. This work has been completed

The work of R.B.C. (B.D.P.) from km. 16 to km 63 costing Rs. 196.06 crore was included under Prime Minister's fast track programme for completing the work upto 31.5.2003. But due to various reasons, mainly the failure of the contractors, the work is now included under regular AIBP of GOI.

As the works of Bargi Dam Project has been completed in 1988-89 and project has started storing water since 1988-89. The storage is being used to generate power of 90 MW. But the irrigation for 2.45 lakh hectare could not be achieved due to non-construction of right bank canal.

The work from R.D.-43 m. to km. 16 of canal has been completed taking NABARD loan. The works from km. 16 and onward is now included under AIBP and works is in

progress from km. 16 & km. 104(phase-1&2). To accelerate the work, a new strategy in being adopted in Dec. 2007 According to this new strategy, tender are now being called on turnkey basis. The tender for works of canal from km. 104 to km. 129 (including 12 km. tunnel) amounting to Rs. 799.00 crore and tender for works from 129 to km. 155 amounting to Rs. 138 core in Phase III, works of Madna distributory amounting to Rs. 32.5 crore has been established. Tender for phase IV from km. 155 to km. 194 amounting to Rs 184.00 crore, Satna Branch canal from km .0 to 33 amounting to Rs. 175 crore totally amounting to Rs. 1328.50 is now in full swing.

Turnkey tender for Satna Branch canal from 33 km. to 130 amounting to Rs. 953.00 crore, Rewa, Branch canal km. 0 to 39 amounting to Rs. 596 crore & Vijay Raghogarh Branch canal and pilongi distributory amounting to Rs.197 crore totaling to Rs. 1746.00 crore will be established till June 2010.

Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project (Multi Purpose):

The Bargi dam in Jabalpur district is the first completed major dam on Narmada river. It started storing water in the reservoir of 3.181 MCM from the year 1988-89. The storage in Bargi dam is to be utilized for irrigating 4.02 lakh hectare under the left and right bank canals. The LBC is included under the RABSP and the RBC is called Bargi Diversion Project (B.D.P.). The approved project cost of RABS is Rs. 566.34 crore at 1990 price level which is updated to Rs. 1563.42 crore. It will irrigate 1.57 lakh hectare under LBC (length 137 km) and have a hydro-power generation capacity of 100 MW (90 MW in river bed Power House and 10 MW in the Canal Power House). At present the storage is being mostly utilized for almost continuous power generation of 90 MW. An irrigation potential of 147041 hectares has been created under RABLS project by March 2009. The works of canal of RABLS project is being completed by taking loan from NABARD as under:-

S.No.	Nabard Phase	Amount of loan sanctioned by Nabard (Rs. lakh)	Status
1.	RIDF-V	8760.59	Closed by NABARD
2.	RIDF-VI	8363.63	Closed by NABARD
3.	RIDF-VIII	17122.64	Closed by NABARD
4.	RIDF IX	5835.20	Running
5.	RIDF X	13287.19	Running
	Total	533369.25	

Most of canal works has been completed by taking by NABARD loan. NABARD has sanctioned NABARD loan for complete canal of 136.87 km.. For Balance works Rs. 58.89 crore will needed in 2010-11

Indira Sagar project (Multi Pusrpose):

The Indira Sagar Project is the key project on the Narmada River for irrigation and power generation. The regulated releases from Indira Sagar Project will be utilized by Omkareshwar, Maheshwar and Sardar Sarovar Projects proposed on the down stream of Indira Sagar Project. The Narmada Tribunal has directed that regulated releases from ISP would be made available for use at Sardar Sarovar to the extent of 8.12 MAF per year, ex-Maheshwar.

The Indira Sagar Project is of 92 m. height and 653 m. long concrete dam near village Punasa in district Khandwa which is the highest dam of the State and formed a lake of gross capacity of 12.220 MCM (9.9 MAF) the biggest in India. The project has power generation with an installed capacity of 1000 MW and enable irrigation with 249 km length of the main canal over 1.23 lakh hectares in Khandwa and Khargone districts. In Khandwa district 76 villages and in Khargone district 488 villages in all 564 villages would be benefited.

In May 2000 it was decided to implement the power portion of Indira Sagar Project through the joint venture of NHPC (GOI) & GOMP. The joint venture is named as NHDC (Narmada Hydro electric Development Corporation Ltd.). The works of dam and power house were entrusted to NHDC Ltd. on 25.9.2000 and are completed (June 2005). NHDC has worked out the cost of dam and power house as under:-

Unit	Rs. in crore
I (Dam)	2634.77
III(Power)	1232.43
I DC	488.37
Total	4355.57

The works of canal of ISP are being executed by NVDA. The work of canal is being completed by taking loan of Rs. 750 crore under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) of GOI. The Indira Sagar Project has been receiving assistance under AIBP since 1996-97. The work on the canal system from 0 km to 131.00 km is in progress. As the Dam unit-I and power house unit-III has been completed and Dam has started storing water. The power generation is being done but water storage is not being used .for irrigation. as canal construction is yet to be completed.

To accelerate the works of canal, in Dec. 2007 NVDA has made new strategy to complete the canal system in time. In New strategy the tender are now being called on Turnkey Basis. In Dec. 2007 the tender for works of canal from km. 131 to 155 in phase II amounting to Rs. 242.55 crore & tender for canal from km. 155 to 206 amounting to Rs. 478.47 crore were established and the works is in full swing.

Besides the above Tender for works from km. 206 to km. 248 amounting to Rs. 298.00 crore will be established by Feb. 2010. Thus looking to the above works it is assessed that Rs. 1059.70 crore is needed in 2010-11. But due to ceiling of Rs. 1123.05 crore only Rs. 357.80 crore would be available in 2010-11 for this project.

Bargi Canal Head Power House

It is proposed to generate power at the left bank canal head power house at Bargi with an installed capacity of 5x2=10 Mega Watt. The present cost of the Bargi canal power house is Rs. 48.53 crore. Nabard has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 37.71 crore for the work. The work is completed and power generation has been started since July 2006. Total of 15.09 million units were generated up to Oct.2009

Indira Sagar Canal Head Power House

It is proposed to generate power at the Indira Sagar Canal power house with an installed capacity of 5x3=15 Mega watt. The cost of the Indira Sagar canal power house is Rs. 61.61 crore. Civil &E/M work or Power House has completed upto 95% by Oct. 2009. Erection of T.G. Equipment is in progress. The Project is likely to be

the completed by March. 2010 and the target of commissioning of first unit is set for 31 Dec. 2009.

Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project:

The Omkareshwar multipurpose project is constructed below the Indira Sagar Project. It is utilizing regulated releases from Indira Sagar Project for the production of 520 MW power and to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 1.47 lakh hectares on both the banks of the Narmada river.

The project includes 949 meter long 73.12 meter high dam with 8 units of 65 MW. Total installed capacity for power generation is 520 MW. The dam and power house works are entrusted to NHDC Ltd. under MOU dated 16.5.2000. NHDC has estimated the cost of dam & power house at the price level of 11/2002 as under:-

Unit	Cost Rs. in crore
I (Dam)	1091.32
III(Power)	900.29
L DC	233.12
Total	2224.73

The work of dam and power house has been completed in all 8 units of 65 MW each has commissioned and started power generation.

The canal system (cost Rs. 2175.59 crore) will be completed by about 2011-12 with funds under AIBP. The work of Narmada Acqueduct costing Rs. 31.50 crore has been completed. The unit-I dam and unit-III power house has been completed, but, proposed irrigation in 1.47 lakh hectare would not achieve due to non completion of canal.

In Dec. 2007, according to new strategy adopted in NVDA, tender for canal from 9.775 to km. 68 in Phase II amounting to Rs. 193.00 crore and tender for works from 68.92 km. to 162.95 km. in Phase III amounting to Rs. 312.20 crore are established on turnkey basis. Besides the above tender for Phase IV to complete right bank lift canal amounting to Rs. 580.00 crore on turnkey basis will be established before June 2010.

Omkareshwar Canal Head Power House

It is proposed to install 2x2 Mw. Canal head power house on main canal OSP Multipurpose Project. Intake power house has been completed and consultant has been appointed for providing consultancy services. NIT for Turnkey execution of power house is to be invited march 2010.

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 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 Hectare was developed by the end of March 2007. Lining of canal system is remaining, 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 district for irrigation of a net CCA of 9848 hectare in Dhar district. The main earthen dam is 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 hectare out of which forest land is 123 hectare 790 hectare private land is affected. 13 villages are partially affected. 548 families are 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 hectare 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 (hectare)
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.

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A brief note on status of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) of Narmada Basin:

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 wier 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 projects shall be taken up with the target date of completion by 2012.

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. 2009 and that of Hirenpur by Dec. 2010. 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 BOT basis under new Incentive Policy for development of SHP in M.P.

Gopalpur Hydro Electric Project:

150th meeting of NVDA it has been decided that the Gopalpur HEP should be executed by NVDA. The project Survey and Investigation 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.

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.

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.

Additional Power Projects Proposed:-

1.Sardar Sarovar Project	826.50
2. Bauras	60.00
3. Hoshangabad	45.00
4. Handia	55.00
5 Gopalpur	25.00
6 Small & Mini Hydel Project(6 nos.)	34.00
Total	1045.50

5.0. Identification of new potential sites:

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- i. ROR 79 sites of 144.10 MW Capacity
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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.

6.0. 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
Maharastra	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:

S No.	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	

Under Major projects, water resources of 2.95 MAF have been developed and of 5.19 MAF are in progress. Four projects of 0.45 MAF are pending with Planning Commission, GoI, for clearance.

The details of the 29 major projects under Narmada Valley are given below. The medium and minor irrigation projects are under the judiciary of Water Resources Department of the State.

PROPOSED MAJOR PROJECTS IN THE NARMADA VALLEY

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Propose Irrigation (Hectare)	Proposed Power Generation (M.W.)
1.	Upper Narmada	19000	--
2.	Raghavpur	--	20
3.	Rosra	--	25
4.	Singarpur (Basania)	50000	20
5.	Upper Burhner	5000	
6.	Halon	13000	
7.	Dhabotoria –Matiyari (completed)	10000	--
8.	Bargi (Dam completed)		
	(a) Rani Awanti Bai Sagar (RABS)	157000	
	(1)From river bed power house		90
	(2)From canal bed power house		10
	(b) Bargi Diversion (BDP)	245000	--
9.	Atariya	1950	--
10.	Chinki	70000	25
11.	Sher	--	--
12.	Machhareva	65000	--
13.	Shakkar	--	--
14.	Sitareva	--	15
15.	Dudhi	51000	--
16.	Barna (completed)	55000	1.9
17.	Tawa (completed)	247000	13.50
18.	Kolar (completed)	45000	2.00
19.	Morand	52000	1.0
20.	Ganjial		
21.	Sukta (completed)	17000	--
22.	Punasa Lift (Chhota Tawa)	35000	--
23.	Indira Sagar	123200	
	(1)From river bed power house		1000
	(2)From canal bed power house		15

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Propose Irrigation (Hectare)	Proposed Power Generation (M.W.)
24.	Omkareshwar	146800	
	(1)From river bed power house		520
	(2)From canal bed power house		5
25.	Maheshwar	--	400
26.	Upper Beda	9900	--
27.	Man (Completed)	15000	--
28.	Lower Goi	13760	--
29.	Shahid Chandrashekhhar Azad Sagar Project (Jobat) (Completed)	9848	--
	Total	1456458	2168.40

CHAPTER – IX

9.1 Power

Power (MPSEB)

State energy department is determined to achieve following objective by the end of 11th Five Year Plan.

- Remove power shortage in the State by setting up new generating power projects to meet the ever increasing power demand.
- Expansion / Strengthening of Transmission System for evacuation of power from Generation Projects of the State, interconnection of State transmission system with National Grid, to overcome low voltage problem and to avoid overloading of EHV system.
- Strengthening and system improvement of Sub-Transmission and Distribution system, Energy Audit, 100% installation of meters for all type of users, separation of rural feeders from agricultural feeders and prevention of theft.
- 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.

The installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2009 is 3575.45 MW comprising of 2,597.5 MW Thermal and 977.95 MW Hydel capacity. Further, State has share of 2097 MW in the Central Sector Projects and additional allocation of 248 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), 520 MW (8*65) from Omkareshwar HEP and 10 MW from Bargi LBC is also available. Thus a total installed generation capacity of 8276.94 MW is available with the state.

The unrestricted maximum demand during 2008-09 was 7019 MW (including Power House auxiliary of 186 MW) was met on 27.11.2008 with the net over drawal of 688 MW from central sector through additional short term power purchase (over drawal central sector – 618MW, others – 70 MW). The load shed at that time was 200 MW. Thus, there was a net shortage of 888 MW. This accounts for 12.93% of unrestricted maximum demand.

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 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

Based on the above capacity addition programmes, peak requirement and peak availability from 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been calculated. Year wise shortage/surplus is presented in the table 9.1.2:

Table 9.1.2: 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

For the year 2009-10, peak shortage is around 920 MW (11.55%). Expected peak shortage of 1054 MW (12.37%) in year 2010-11, 1199 MW (13.09 %) in 2011-12 and finally peak shortage will be overcome by 2013-14.

Energy requirement and availability for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 has also been worked out for the state. It is expected that energy shortage will be overcome by 2012-13. Year wise difference in requirement and availability of energy as estimated is presented in table Table 9.1.3.

Table 9.1.3: Estimated Energy Requirement and Availability: 2009-10 to 2013-14

Year	Requirement in MKwh	Availability in MKwh	Shortage / Surplus (MKwh)	Shortage / Surplus in %
2009-10	45695	40973	(-) 4722	(-) 10.33
2010-11	48520	43495	(-) 5025	(-) 10.36
2011-12	51357	47331	(-) 4026	(-) 07.84
2012-13	54346	62926	(+) 8580	(+) 15.79
2013-14	57227	76668	(+) 19441	(+) 33.97

Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 152367.00 lakh was 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 was envisaged for 2008-09. The revised proposed outlay was Rs. 128188.00 lakh against which Rs. 129985.00 lakh were spent. Though Department had incurred total expenditure of Rs. 241359.00 lakh, the difference of Rs. 111374.00 lakh was met from outside plan funds i.e. raised through loans.

During the year, no additional generation capacity was planned. Commissioning of extension unit of Amarkantak TPS of 210 MW, which could not be commissioned during 2007-08 has been commissioned in June 2008 with oil firing. Commercial operation of this thermal plant has started since September 2009.

During 2008-09, 1296.34 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and 3063 MVA capacity in EHV Sub-station was added against planned target of 1293 Circuit Kms of EHV lines and 2953 MVA of EHV Sub-station capacity respectively.

Detailed physical achievements of 2008-09 are presented in Table 9.1.4.

Table 9.1.4: Physical Targets and Actual Achievements for Annual Plan 2008-09:

S. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME / PROJECT / PROGRAMME	UNIT	ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09		
			TARGETS		ACHIEVEMENTS
			ORIGINAL	REVISED	
A.	GENERATION				
I	THERMAL PROJECTS				
	Amarkantak T.P.S. Extn. (1x210MW)	MW	0	210	210
II	HYDEL PROJECTS				
	Marhikheda HEP (3x20 MW) Distt. Shivpuri	MW			
	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY		0	210	210
B	TRANSMISSION				
I.	Increase in the length of EHV Transmission lines	Circuit Kms.			
1	400kV LINES		29	29	29
2	220kV LINES		925	874	871
3	132kV LINES		548	390	396
	TOTAL CIRCUIT KMS.		1502	1293	1296
II.	Increase in the capacity of EHV Sub-stations	MVA			
1	400kV SUBSTATIONS		315	0	0
2	220kV SUBSTATIONS		2120	1800	1740
3	132kV SUBSTATIONS		1310	1153	1323
	TOTAL MVA CAPACITY		3745	2953	3063
C	SUB-TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION				
	WEST DISCOM				
1	33 Kv lines	Kms.	809		404
2	11 Kv lines	Kms.	2786		1054
3	Power Transformers	Nos.	112		104
4	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	1168		494
	EAST DISCOM				
1	33 Kv lines	Kms.	618		1082

S. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME / PROJECT / PROGRAMME	UNIT	ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09		
			TARGETS		ACHIEVEMENTS
			ORIGINAL	REVISED	
2	11 Kv lines	Kms.	5599		1546
3	Power Transformers	Nos.	118		194
4	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	15641		2726
	CENTRAL DISCOM				
1	33 Kv lines	Kms.	595		267
2	11 Kv lines	Kms.	1282		966
3	Power Transformers	Nos.	138		115
4	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	8159		979
F	RAJEEV GANDHI GRAMIN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJNA (RGGVY)				
1	11 Kv lines	Kms.	9525	5421	2079
2	LT lines	Kms.	5330	2273	1483
3	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	9416	6054	2856

2.0 Review of 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). The total expenditure of Rs. 123152.00 lakh is anticipated during the year. Physical targets and anticipated achievement for 2009-10 is as given in Table 9.1.5.

Table 9.1.5: Physical Targets and Anticipated achievement for 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ project/ programme	Unit	2009-10		Commissioning schedule/ remarks
			Target	Anticipated achievements	
I.	GENERATION				
A.	THERMAL	MW			
1	Sanjay Gandhi T.P.S.Extn. II Birsingpur UNIT 5 (1x500MW)		-	-	Comm. June'07. COD Aug'08
2	Amarkantak T.P.S. Extn. Unit (1x210MW)		-	-	Synchronised with Oil in June'08 & with Coal in March'09. COD in Sept'09
3	Shreesingaji (Malwa) T.P.P. (2x600MW) at Purni, Distt. - Khandwa		-	-	UNIT - I : Mar 2012, UNIT - II : Mar 2012
4	Sarni S. T.P.S. Extn. Unit 10 & 11 (2x250MW)		-	-	UNIT - I : Jan 2012, UNIT - II : Mar 2012
B.	HYDEL				
1	Bansagar Tons HEP (PH-IV) (2x10 MW)		-	-	COMM. AUG'06

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ project/ programme	Unit	2009-10		Commissioning schedule/ remarks
			Target	Anticipated achievements	
2	Marhikheda HEP Distt. Shivpuri (3x20 MW)		-	-	I : Comm AUG'06 II : Comm SEPT'06 III : Comm AUG'07
	TOTAL GENERATION (A+B)	MW	0	0	
II. TRANSMISSION					
A.	Transmission Lines	Circuit Kms			
1	400 kv Lines		0.00	0.00	
2	220 kv Lines		537.60	537.60	
3	132 kv Lines		974.40	974.40	
	Total Transmission Lines		1512.00	1512.00	
B.	EHV Sub-stations	MVA			
4	400 kv Sub-stations		315	315	
5	220 kv Sub-stations		1580	1580	
6	132 kv Sub-stations		1069	1069	
	Total EHV Sub-station	MVA	2964	2964.0	
III. SUB-TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION					
1	33 KV Lines	KMS	1418	1773	
2	11 KV Lines	KMS	3340	5567	
3	Power Transformers (New + Addl)	NOS	263	248	
4	Distribution Transformers (New)	NOS	38177	19500	
IV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (RGGVY)					
1	11 KV Lines	KMS	5895	6936	
2	LT Lines	KMS	2616	4302	
3	Distribution Transformers (New)	NOS	6980	8200	As on 22.12.2009

3.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

A plan outlay of Rs. 140136.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2010-11 out of which Rs. 10585.77 lakh has been earmarked for tribal sub plan (TSP) and Rs. 16450.00 for schedule caste sub plan (SCSP). The details of annual plan by project/scheme /programme are presented in Table 9.1.6.

Table 9.1.6: Details of Annual Plan 2010-11 by Project/Scheme /Programme:

S. No.	NAME OF THE PROJECT / SCHEME / PROGRAMME	Proposed Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakh)
I.	GENERATION	
A.	THERMAL	
1	Sanjay Gandhi T.P.S.Extn. II Birsingpur UNIT 5 (1x500MW)	0
2	Amarkantak T.P.S. Extn. Unit (1x210MW)	0

3	Shree Singaji (Malwa) T.P.P. (2x600MW)	23804.00
4	Sarni S. T.P.S. Extn. Unit 10 & 11 (2x250MW)	3196.00
B.	HYDEL	
1	Bansagar Tons HEP (PH-IV) (2x10 MW)	0
2	Marhikheda HEP Distt. Shivpuri (3x20 MW)	0
C.	Renovation & Modernization of Thermal Power Stations	940.00
D	Survey & Investigation	160.00
	TOTAL GENERATION (A+B+C+D)	28100.00
II.	TRANSMISSION (TOTAL)	29500.00
III.	SUB-TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION	
1	WEST ZONE DISCOM	30932.00
2	EAST ZONE DISCOM	21311.00
3	CENTRAL ZONE DISCOM	25293.00
	SUB-TOTAL (ST&D)	77536.00
IV	DIFID	2000.00
V	RGVY	
1	WEST ZONE DISCOM	1000.00
2	EAST ZONE DISCOM	1000.00
3	CENTRAL ZONE DISCOM	1000.00
	SUB-TOTAL (RGVY)	3000.00
	TOTAL	140136.00

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 9.1.7:

Table 9.1.7: Growth Rate Achieved in Power Sector during 2006-07 to 2008-09, Anticipated for 2009-10 and Proposed for 2010-11: Madhya Pradesh

S. No	Particulars	Unit	3/2007 Actual	3/2008 Actual	3/2009 Actual	3/2010 Anticipated	3/2011 Proposed
A.	GENERATION						
	Installed Thermal Capacity	MW	2147.50	2647.50	2597.50	2807.50	2807.50
		Annual growth (%)		23.28	-1.89	8.08	0.00
	Installed Hydel Capacity	MW	902.95	922.95	977.95	977.95	977.95
		Annual growth (%)		2.21	5.96	0.00	0.00
	Total Installed Capacity	MW	3050.45	3570.45	3575.45	3785.45	3785.45
		Annual growth (%)		17.05	0.14	5.87	0.00
	PLF of Thermal Power Stations	%	70.54	68.91	67.21	64.50	75.00
		Annual growth (%)		-2.31	-2.47	-4.03	16.28
B.	TRANSMISSION						
	EHV lines constructed	Circuit Kms	20949	21667	22960	24472	26544
		Annual growth (%)		3.43	5.97	6.59	8.47
	EHV Sub-station capacity Added	MVA	24855	26015	29078	32042	34097
		Annual growth (%)		4.67	11.77	10.19	6.41
	Transmission Losses	%	5.00	4.09	4.09		
		Annual growth (%)		-18.20	0.00		
C.	SUB-TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION						
	33KV lines	Kms	32947	33914	35829	36786	38080
		Annual growth (%)		2.94	5.65	2.67	3.52
	11KV lines	Kms	167476	171692	177075	179978	185730
		Annual growth (%)		2.52	3.14	1.64	3.20
	Power Transformers	Nos.	3106	3441	3857	3969	4148
		Annual growth (%)		10.79	12.09	2.90	4.51
	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	189539	200720	214015	213181	24370
		Annual growth (%)		5.90	6.62	-0.39	14.40
	T&D Losses	%	40.75	40.71	39.75	39.21	38.50
		Annual growth (%)		-0.10	-2.36	-1.36	-1.81

4.0 BHARAT NIRMAN YOJNA

4.1 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).

4.2 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 2008-09

Against outlay of Rs. 1,454.25 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 including the IREP component of Rs. 485.00 lakh and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 655.19 lakh. As Central Government discontinued IREP, the allocated amount of Rs. 485.00 lakh remained unspent during the year.

During 2008-09, against the target of 3,000 Biogas Plants 1958 plants were installed. 1127 Street Lights, 7413 Home Lights and 89 villages have been electrified through non-conventional source of energy. In addition, a power plant of 25.10 Mw, based on wind energy, was installed during the year. Wind energy monitoring exercise was taken up on five sites.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An annual outlay of Rs. 1,240.00 lakh was approved for 2009-10. Till October 2009 Rs. 367.63 lakh have been spent and it is anticipated that by the end of financial year department will be able to utilize the allocated plan outlay.

The proposed targets for plan year 2009-10, which include 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 3000 Solar cookers are expected to be achieved by March 2010.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An annual outlay of Rs. 1725.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11. The proposed targets for plan year are installation of 2,000 Biogas Plants, 50 MW extension of wind stations, addition of 80 MW capacity from bio-mass, Solar Wind Hybrid System of 560 KW, 325 Solar Lanterns, 2500 Street Lights, 550 Home Lights, solar water heating systems with total capacity of 100000 litre/day and distribution of 1000 Solar cookers.

In addition 201 un-electrified villages are proposed to be electrified through Solar Photovoltaic System under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana.

Electricity is an essential input for industry, agriculture, health, services and other social sectors. The adequate supply of electricity may impact the growth of the state in various sectors. Annual Per capita consumption of electricity including utilities and non-utilities (i.e. Gross Electrical Energy Availability divided by Population) during 2005-06 in State was 580.34 kilowatt hour in year against per capita consumption of about 631 kilowatt hour at national level. State is lagging behind in this aspect as compare to other states. To enhance per capita consumption not only availability has to be increased but also industrialization of the state is needed.

CHAPTER – X

10.1 Industry and Employment

Madhya Pradesh has tremendous potential for fast industrial growth due to its rich natural resources, fast improving infrastructure, central location, peaceful industrial climate, progressive industrial policy and improved human resource base.

Keeping in view, the historical growth rate and potential of economy, an average growth rate of 7.9 percent has been targeted for the State of Madhya Pradesh which would require industry sector to grow at the rate of 10% which may be a challenging task in the context of global economic slowdown. Major thrust is on developing industrial infrastructure, which includes industrial areas, industrial growth centers, various industrial parks and efficient management of the same. Similarly, expansion of existing growth centers and IT Parks, Stone Parks, Apparel Parks and SEZs will attract additional investments.

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

Project Clearance & Implementation Board under the chairpersonship of The Chief Secretary has been constituted for single table clearance of mega projects. The Board has facilitated 108 project proposals clearing the path for total investments amounting to more than Rs. 1,00,000 crores upto October, 2009.

Bharat-Oman Refinery Limited's petroleum refining project near Bina, is scheduled to be functional from March 2010 envisaging an investment of Rs. 10378 crores. It will help in accelerating industrial growth in Bundelkhand region.

The state is thus likely to attract additional investment of more than Rs. 50,000 crores in large and medium industries during the 11th plan. 70,000 new MSMEs are targeted to be set up during this period. These units will provide dispersed employment opportunities to nearly 2, 00,000 people. Further 1, 00,000 person are supposed to be benefitted through micro sector service enterprises. The Department of Industries is also playing the role of a facilitator to promote the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. The new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 will facilitate growth of such enterprises in manufacturing and service sector.

Computerization of Employment Exchanges, converting them into counseling centers, expanding entrepreneurship development programmes will also contribute significantly in employment generation in the State.

The annual plan 2010-11 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, development of world-class industrial infrastructure to attract investments.

The main **Objectives of Industrial Promotion Policy** of department of Industries and Employment are as follow:

- To make state administration industry friendly by simplifying rules and procedures
- To accelerate the pace of industrialization and make Madhya Pradesh industrially a leading state.
- To maximise employment prospects
- To attract NRI and foreign investment by developing world-class infrastructure
- To create congenial environment for the development of small, medium and large industries.
- To ensure balanced regional development by generating employment in the non-farm sector
- To chalk out special packages for removing industrial sickness.
- To integrate the different employment oriented schemes in order to provide employment opportunities on a sustainable basis
- To rationalize commercial tax rates to make the state's industries competitive vis-à-vis industries in other states
- To provide direction to industrialization, keeping in view the available local resources and the existing industrial base.
- To ensure private sector participation in the state's industrialisation
- To financially strengthen the undertakings of Department of Industries, enabling them to play a pivotal role in the promotion of industries

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 7656.87 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved. Actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 8977.62 lakh which also includes expenditure of Rs. 101.89 lakh on Employment Services. During the year 20920 micro and small industrial units, 4 medium and 11 large industrial units were set up in the state with total investment of Rs. 86095 lakh and provided employment to around 48 thousand people.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs.10313.40 lakhs for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved against which budgeted outlay of Rs. 11112.38 was granted and expenditure reported as on October 2009 was Rs. 3794.76 lakh including Employment Services. Till January 2010, 13757 micro and small industrial units, 2 medium and 5 large industrial units were set up in the state with total investment of Rs. 48060 lakh and provided employment to around 27833 people.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 23354.88 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 1007.01 lakh is proposed under TSP and, Rs. 1197.65 Lakh is under SCSP.

Proposed outlay includes Rs. 18470.27 lakh for large and medium industries, Rs. 4764.12 lakh for small scale industries and employment services.

4.2 Proposed outlay for the annual plan 2010-11 under various schemes of Industry and Employment department are as under:

Table 10.1.1

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of Scheme /Programme	Proposed Outlay
1	Interest Subsidy	1715.76
2	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	42.00
3	Margin money to sick units	0.01
4	State Investment Subsidy	2145.26
5	Grant for Cluster Development	10.00
6	Rani Durgawati Swarajgar Yougana	2204.66
7	Industries investment Promotion Scheme	11616.12
8	Project Report Post Reimbursement	47.90
9	Quality Certification cost Reimbursement	26.50
10	Training Programme	11.01
11	Land Acquisition	1000.00
12	Estt. of State Data Bank cell for SSI unit	7.93
13	Computerization on of 8 Employment officers	9.61
14	Infrastructure Development Fund	0.03
15	Land-Aquisition for Special Economic Zone.	303.09
16	Appreal Park in Special Economic Zone..	7.62
17	Electricity Bill Reimbursement Scheme	159.32
18	Stipend for training in Power Loom	1.00
19	M.P. Rojgar Nirman Board	0.10
20	Supply of Electricity to Power loom weavers	800.40
21	Revival of sick small scale industries	23.00
22	International, National and State level Publicity Scheme	160.00
23	Infrastructure Development	382.00
24	Computerization of all Employment Exchanges	48.36
25	Industrial Advisory Council	2.00
26	Development of Departmental On Line Services	45.70
27	Infra Structure Aid to CIPET	40.00
28	Job Fair	22.32
29	Career Counseling	40.10
30	State Level Reward Scheme For MSEs	3.00
31	Reimbursement of Work Contract Tax to Bharat-Oman Refineries Ltd.	2000.00
32	Destination MP Investment Drive	100.00
33	Administration system for DMIC Project	100.00
34	Apparel design & Training Centre (New CSS Scheme)	77.00
35	Composite office building at Jabalpur	103.00

S.No.	Name of Scheme /Programme	Proposed Outlay
	(New CSS Scheme)	
36	Water supply project for Industrial Area, Sidhwan	100.00
37	Patent Cost Reimbursement	0.01
38	World Trade Organization cell (WTO)	0.01
39	Establishment of mini tool room in M.P.	0.01
40	Research and Development	0.01
41	Goble Destination M.P.	0.01
42	Reimbursement of registration fee for export of Herbal Products	0.01
43	Land acquisition for Automobile Testing Track	0.01
44	Investment in Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor	0.01
	Total	23354.88

4.3 Strategy for Annual Plan and Main Thrust Areas Year 2010-11:

- To boost up financial activities, encourage development of manufacturing and service sector through fuller utilization of available resources.
- To attract Mega Projects and provide financial aid for their further expansion which will lead to establishment of downstream projects.
- To provide facilities and concessions to the approximately 550 industrial units under the New Industry Promotion Policy.
- To provide facilities and concessions to approximately 4000 societies of Power Loom weavers.
- To create employment opportunities for at least 8000 unemployed youth by giving job information through organization of Job Fairs.
- To provide Career Counseling to at least 8000 unemployed youth in order to help them in choosing appropriate employment and self employment projects.
- To provide margin money for establishment of self employment ventures to unemployed youth belonging to scheduled castes (2000 nos.) and scheduled tribes (1000 nos.) through Rani Durgavati Swarojgar Yojana.
- To provide marketing assistance to Micro and Small Enterprise by facilitating participation in national and international trade fairs and Buyer-Seller Meets.
- To facilitate revival of sick industries.
- In continuation to Global Investors' Summit 2007 the "Destination Madhya Pradesh-Investment Drive" is being organized to continue the drive of attracting investors through MPTRIFAC.
- To develop and strengthen industrial infrastructure for the development of enterprises to identify industrial clusters on the basis of regional possibilities, to develop quality infrastructure, provide technical and marketing facilities.
- To provide 'Escort Service' to entrepreneurs through Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (Central Sector Scheme)

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 2008-09.

2.1 The outlay was approved for Handloom is Rs. 606.45 lakh for Annual Plan 2008.09. An expenditure of Rs. 929.56 Lakh incurred during the financial year.

2.2 Physical target and achievement for the year 2008-09 are as follows –

Table 10.2.1

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Target for 2008-09	Achievement 2008-09
1.	Integrated cluster development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1275	592
2.	Promotion and Documentation	Cluster(Nos.)	09	04
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	25000	14220
4	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2854	2732
5	Cottage industries	No. of beneficiaries	2460	2095

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 861.52 lakh is approved for Annual plan 2009-10. and anticipated expenditure is Rs.861.52 Lakh.

3.2 The physical target and anticipated achievement under major schemes for Annual Plan 2008- 09 is as below:

Table 10.2.2

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target for 2009-10	Anticipated Achievement 2009-10
1.	Documentation and promotion	No. of Cluster	02	02
2.	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1229	1229
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	25314	25314
4.	Cluster Development programme	No.of beneficiaries	815	815
5.	Deendayal Hathkaragha Prohsahan	Beneficiaries	900	900

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11.

4.1 An outlay of Rs1201.00 Lakh is proposed for Annual plan 2010-11 out of which Rs. 80.15 Lakh for TSP, and Rs. 158.37 Lakh is under SCSP.

4.2 The proposed physical target for selected schemes in Annual Plan 2010-11 is as below:

Table 10.2.3

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed Target
1.	Handloom development scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1546
2	Cottage industries	No. of beneficiaries	3610
3.	Weaver Welfare Package	No. of beneficiaries	13547
4.	Instigated Cluster Development programme	No.of beneficiaries	750
5.	Settlement of choked cash credit limit of PWCS	Cooperative society	314

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

- a) **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.
- b) **Cottage Industries:** The objectives of this scheme, is to promote cottage industries through various financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies /SHG's.
- c) **Weaver welfare package:** The Government of India is implementing a Weavers' Welfare Scheme with Health Package, Thrift Fund and New Insurance for handloom weavers.
- d) **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.
- e) **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.
- f) **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 products.
- (iii) To organize training for artisans
- (iv) To assist in improvement of quality products.

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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of for Rs. 1045.85 lakh, was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09, while actual expenditure of Rs. 1081.02 was reported by department.

2.2 The entire target fixed for annual plan 2008-09 is achieved during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs. 931.61 lakh, while anticipated expenditure of Rs 887.61 lakh reported by department.

3.2 Physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2009-10 under major activities is as given below: -

Table 10.3.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed target for (2009-10)	Anticipated achievement
1.	Rebate on khadi production/subsidy to spinners	No. of persons	1200	1200
2.	Assistance for establishment of family oriented units	No. of units	1430	1430
3.	Publicity /IEC	No.	50	50

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed target for (2009-10)	Anticipated achievement
4.	Training of Artisans	No. of trainees	1245	1245
5.	Marketing Assistance	No. of beneficiaries	275	275
6.	Vindhya Valley Special Project	No. of beneficiaries	1800	1800

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11.

4.1 An outlay of Rs1377.65 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. out of which Rs. 295.05 lakh for TSP and Rs. 247.00 lakhs for SCSP.

4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical targets for Annual Plan 2010-11 under major activities is as given below: -

Table 10.3.2

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay 2010-11 (In lakh)	Unit	Proposed target for 2010-11
1	Rebate on khadi production/subsidy to spinners	17.60	No. of persons	1200
2	Assistance for establishment of family oriented units	597.76	No. of units	2392
3	Publicity /IEC	17.38	No.	70
4	Training of Artisans	40.02	No. of trainees	2001
5	Marketing Assistance	63.52	No. of beneficiaries	850

5.0 The main schemes of departments are:

- **Rebate on Khadi Cloth Products**

To promote the production of Khadi in the state a subsidy @ 10% of total annual production is granted to Registered Khadi Industries through KVIC and State Khadi Board production centres.

- **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**
- **Raw Material Assistance**
Officers and employees of the board are given training in Accounts, Marketing as well as study tours are conducted.
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 object of this program is to strengthen the existing cluster and to develop new clusters.
- **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.

Assistance to Entrepreneurs, SHGs and HGOs. This grant is used to conduct market survey and product improvement.

10.4 Handicraft

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 craft persons 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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay was approved for Annual plan 2008-09 is Rs. 833.08 lakh. Out of this actual expenditure of Rs. 819.63 lakhs was incurred.

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

Table 10.4.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09	Achievement 2008-09
1.	Development Scheme	No of Craftsmen/weavers	6285	11988
2.	Tools and work shed to craftsmen	No of Craftsmen/weavers	1212	760
3.	Training to handi- craft Crafts men	No. of Craftsmen	2000	2415

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 657.40 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10.and anticipated expenditure is Rs.657.40 Lakh during the Financial Year.

3.2 Proposed physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below: -

Table 10.4.2

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target 2009-10	Anticipated Achievement 2009-10
1.	Development Scheme	Craftsmen/weavers	39847	39847
2.	Tools and workshed to craftsmen	No. of Craftsmen	367	367
3.	Research and Development	Craft	01	01
4.	Integrated Cluster Development	No. of Cluster	05	05

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An amount of Rs. 952.60 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 71.59 lakhs for TSP and Rs. 171.38 lakhs for SCSP is proposed. .

4.2 Physical target under selected schemes for the year 2010-11 are as below:

Table 10.4.3

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical Target for 2010-11
1.	Development Scheme	Craftsmen/weavers	5900
2.	Tools and work shed to craftsmen	No. of Craftsmen	616
3	Integrated cluster development	No.	15
4	Promotion and documentation	Craftsmen/weavers	10
5.	SME/SHG/ Voluntary organization	SME/SHG	30
6.	Grant to Languishing craft	Craft	02
7.	Training to handicrafts men	No. of craftsmen	1780

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:

To save the traditional craft in view of globalization and to generate more and more employment in the state.

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:

1. Skill upgradation to weavers and craftsmen of the state.
2. Enhance income generating employment opportunities to achieve higher standard of living of artisans individually and collectively in rural and urban areas.
3. Priority of purchase of samples developed by trained craftsmen thus helping them the problems faced by the craftsmen in marketing sector.
4. To provide basic facilities to those scheduled caste/scheduled tribes and those craftsmen who are economically weak.
5. To provide the women's with employment and making them economically independent.
6. To provide economic and socially welfare benefits to craftsmen.

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 2008-09

- 2.1** An outlay of Rs. 3782.14 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and actual expenditure of Rs. 2752.12 Lakh was incurred .
- 2.2** The Physical target and achievement under major programmes/schemes for Annual Plan 2008-09 is as given below: -

Table 10.5.1

S. No.	Scheme	Activity	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09	Achievement (Actual)
1.	Tasar Sericulture Extn. and Development Programme	Cocoon Production	No. In lakh	627	333.49
		Employment	No. of families	28967	13475
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. and Development programme	Cocoon Production	In lakh kg.	7.02	4.66
		Employment	No. of families	8295	8739
		Mulberry plantation	In acre.	1370	945
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	Eri plantation	In acre	575	438
		Employment	No. of families.	1150	399

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 3.1** An outlay of Rs. 3238.78 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 and full amount likely to be spend during the year.

3.2 Fixed physical targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as under: -

Table 10.5.2

S. No.	Scheme	Activity	Unit	Physical Target 2009-10	Anticipated achievement
1.	Tsar Sericulture Extn and Development Programme	Cocoon Production	No. in lakh	700	700
		Employment	No. of families	24598	24598
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. and Development programme	Cocoon Production	In lakh kg.	7.52	7.52
		Employment	No. of families	10000	10000
		Mulberry plantation	In acre.	908	908
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	Eri plantation	In acre	400	400
		Employment	No. of families.	400	400

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 3532.50 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 800.00 Lakh for TSP, and Rs. 487.49 Lakh for SCSP is proposed .

4.2 Proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes for Annual Plan 2010-11 are as under: -

Table 10.5.3

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay	Unit	Physical Target
1.	Tsar Sericulture Extn and Development Programme (Cocoon Production Employment)	801.84	No. in lakh	600
			No. of families	18000
2.	Mulberry sericulture Extn. And Development programme	1645.43	in lakh kg.	7.86
			No. of families	10000
			In acre.	747

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay	Unit	Physical Target
3.	Eri Sericulture Extn. And Development Programme	47.91	In acre No. of families.	425 425
4.	Cluster work	570.49	-	-
5.	Assistance to entrepreneur SHG/MGD's	91.40	-	-

5.0 Special Projects

Special projects for the beneficiaries of Mulberry, Tasar and Eri culture would be prepared 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.

5.1 Integrated Sericulture Development and Extension

(a) Mulberry Sector - Silk warm seed are provided to the beneficiaries on subsidized rate. Small and marginal farmers are being motivated to cultivate mulberry on their own land for production of silk cocoons. Such beneficiaries are being provided 25% cost of required infrastructure as state share under the scheme. Remaining 25% and 50% comes from the Central Silk Board and the beneficiaries respectively.

(b) Tasar Sector - Self help group of tasar are provided plantations raised in the forest, for tasar cocoon production. Silk warm seed are provided to these beneficiaries on subsidized rate. All cocoon growers are provided 100% purchase guarantee.

(c) Eri Sector - Eri culture, as a new activity is being taken up during 2005-06, with the object of utilizing degraded land in rain fed areas. Public – private partnership with involvement of NGOs / SMF's / SHG's in the programme is being envisaged under cluster mode for poverty alleviation in rural areas, particularly in the tribal belt.

(d) Cluster Work - The scheme emphasizes development of Sericulture from "Soil to Silk" as a coordinated activity. Areas where mulberry, tasar or eri – culture is feasible would be facilitated on priority under the scheme for adopting sericulture.

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.

Minerals Production in State

State stood at first rank in production of diamond, pyrophyllite, copper ore and slate. In production of calcite, diaspore, clay and rock phosphate state is second largest producer of the country. State is third largest producer of limestone, manganese ore, laterite and ochre. During 2008-09, state's share was 9.88 percent of total value mineral production excluding oil and natural gas. State accounted for 15.1 % of total coal production of the country in 2008-09. State earnings from royalty from minerals in 2008-09 stood at Rs. 1361.08 crore. To reap more benefits from state mineral resources, mineral based industry for value addition needs to be promoted.

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

The Directorate with its four regional offices is responsible for carrying out the survey and exploration work in the field and assessing the mineral wealth of the state. Based on the data collected through surveys and exploration, preparation of the technical reports is also the duty of Directorate.

B. Mineral Administration

The mineral administration involves grant of mineral concessions, revenue assessment, collection and prevention of illegal mining/transportation of minerals.

Forty three reconnaissance permits have been granted to national and international companies for an area over 63,000 square kilometers in the state for diamond, base metals and other poly-metallic minerals.

Rio Tinto Exploration Private Limited has reported 15 Kimberlite pipes in Chhatarpur and Panna districts, on successful completion of reconnaissance work, two prospecting license have been granted to carry out detailed work. Company has applied for two mining leases for diamond in Chhatarpur and Panna districts. Geomysore Services India Private Limited has reported positive indications of occurrence of Gold, Lead, Copper, Zinc in Sidhi, Katni and Shahdol districts.

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. Companies have struck 3.65 tcf (trillion cubic feet) of CBM in these areas and have applied for mining leases for the production of Coal Bed Methane.

Mining officer along with his staff looks after all these activities at district level. The Diamond officer is posted at Panna to control diamond exploitation activities in the district.

Flying squads have been constituted in regional offices to curb the illegal mining and transportations of minerals.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 An approved outlay for annual plan 2008-09 was Rs. 556.50 Lakh and Rs. 448.66 lakh was actual expenditure incurred by the Department. Approved outlay and expenditure details and physical achievement against targets for plan year 2008-2009 are presented in Table 10.6.1 and Table 10.6.2 respectively.

**Table 10.6.1: Outlay and Expenditure details for plan year 2008-2009
(Rs. in lakhs)**

S. No.	Scheme	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1	Survey & Mapping of Mineral Exploration	544.00	441.77
2	Other Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries (Training)	2.50	2.43
3	Information Technology (Computerization)	5.00	4.76
4	Construction of Office Building	5.00	0.00
	TOTAL	556.50	448.66

Table 10.6.2: Physical Targets and achievements for plan year 2008-09

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Geological Survey & Mapping	Sq.Km.	12000	8923.62
2	Drilling	Mtrs.	5000	5099.4
3	Chemical Analysis of Samples	No. of Samples	4500	6905

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 615.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. Department has been granted budgeted outlay of Rs.562.11 lakh against which expenditure incurred up to November 2009 was Rs. 338.65 Lakh

3.2 The scheme wise allocations are as given below:

Table: Scheme wise Allocations, Budgeted Outlay and Expenditure:

(In lakh Rs.)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for Annual Plan 2009-10	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure up to Nov. 2009
1.	Survey and Mapping of Mineral Exploration	611.50	553.94	338.54
2.	Other non ferrous mining and Metallurgical Industries	2.50	2.50	0.00
3	Information Technology (Computerization)	0.00	5.00	0.11
4	Construction of Office Building	1.00	0.67	0.00
	Total Rs.	615.00	562.11	338.65

3.3 Proposed Physical Targets and Achievements for Annual Plan 2009-2010:

Under the scheme 'Geological Survey', following physical targets were proposed and likely to be achieved by year end.

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target
1	Geological Survey and Mapping	Sq. kms.	12,000
2	Drilling	Meter	5,000
3	Sample Analysis	No. of redicals	5,000

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 954.55 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 741.55 lakh is proposed for Survey and Mapping of mineral exploration, 10.00 lakh for training, 2.00 lakh for information technology, 1.00 lakh for office building which is under construction and 200.00 lakh for the construction of Districtlevel office.

4.2 Proposed Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2010-2011 are as follow:

Under the scheme 'Geological Survey', following physical targets are being proposed for the year 2010-11.

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target
1	Geological Survey and Mapping	Sq. kms.	12,000
2	Drilling	Meter	5,000
3	Sample Analysis	No. of redicals	5,000

Details under the scheme Geological Survey for the plan year are as follow:

- 1. Coal**
The investigation of coal will be continued during the year 2010-11 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 and Steel and refractory industries.
- 4. Iron Ore**
Demarcation and prospecting of Laterite and Iron ore will be carried out in Sagar, Chhatarpur and Mandasaur 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 Sagar, Shajapur and Panna districts will be carried out in plan year.
- 6. Collaborative Projects with Geological Survey of India:**
In collaboration with GSI following programmes are being taken up:
 - a. Reappraisal of existing Phosphorite deposits in part of Jhabua district using Remote Sensing Techniques.
 - b. Specialized Thematic Mapping in part of Narsingpur district.
 - c. Geochemical mapping in part of Jabalpur and Katni district.
- 7. Precious stone and base metals:**
Detailed investigation for precious stone and base metals will be carried out in part of Jabalpur and Katni district.

Training:

As per practice, officers and Staff of the Directorate will be sent during 2010-11 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..

Information Technology:

Department will be strengthened in information technology through computerization to maintain the technical and mining data.

Construction of Office Building:

The process of construction of office building will be continued after getting approval from Standing Finance Committee.

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 need of Small and Medium Enterprises. The main thrust of policy was to develop quality Infrastructure and investors' friendly atmosphere in the state. Following the aims and objectives of the Industrial Policy, State Government organized Investors' Meet, and several National and International road shows. Madhya Pradesh has the potential to attract handsome investments as it is rich in mineral and natural resources.

The State Government is proactive for facilitation and promotion of investment in the state. During the last two years a series of Investors' Meets were organized including Global Investors' Summit at Indore in October 2007. The State has received very encouraging response from the investors, who have signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) for setting up of 148 projects in various sectors envisaging an investment of Rs. 193562.35 crore.

The corporate groups are interested in investing in Madhya Pradesh in various sectors i.e. Cement, Power Generation, Iron and Steel, Food Processing, Bio-Fuel and Jetropha Plantation, Real Estate, SEZ, Air Strip, Golf Course, Aircraft, Technical Institute, Infrastructure, Aluminum and Alumina, Petroleum Refinery, Power Equipment Manufacturing Hub, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor, I.T. and ITES Industries, IT SEZ and Allied Sector (Refractory, Transformer, Light and Heavy Engineering, Non Conventional Energy, Cotton and Textile, Plastic, Waste Processing, Stone Industries etc.).

IEMs filed in 2005-06 were 175 with proposed investment of Rs. 18782 crore as against 139 for Rs. 8538 crore of 2004-05 and 70 for Rs. 1616 crore of 2003-04, which is a very healthy sign. In the year 2006-07, 202 IEM filed with proposed investment of Rs. 12537 crore, in 2007-08, 174 for Rs. 30488 crore in 2008-09 317 for Rs. 196398 crore and during the year 2009-10 (From April 2009 to September 2009) 79 IEM with proposed investment of Rs. 25904 crore were filed.

The Madhya Pradesh Government is periodically reviewing status of memorandum of understanding (MoU) and interacting with prospective investors on the proactive steps which have been taken to ease the business environment in the state. The State Government is aware that the land, water, power and connectivity are the keys for economic development, so the State is building up 'Land Banks' in each district.

Project Implementation Clearance Board (PCIB) under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary has been constituted for single table clearance of mega projects. The Board has facilitated 108 project proposals clearing the path for investments amounting more than Rs.1,50,000 crore up to December, 2008.

State Legislature has passed Investment Facilitation Act 2008 by which Government is creating regulatory framework to give time bound clearances to the project by the empowered committees.

State Government has developed single window system by creating 3 different empowered committees:-

Apex Level Investment Empowered Committee: headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister. This committee approves customize package & clearance to mega projects.

State Level Investment Empowered Committee: this committee is headed by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & industry and its members are Principle Secretary & Secretaries of Various Departments. This committee gives approval to the project having investment above Rs. 10 crore and up to Rs. 25 crore.

District Level Investment Empowered Committee: Headed by District Collector & other departmental heads of the district are the members of the committee. This committee gives approval to projects having investment up to Rs. 10 crore.

For simplification of procedures & rules a common application form is being devised. Self certifications as well as time bound approvals are given to the projects.

State Government took initiative to implement first Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) water supply scheme for Dewas Industrial Area. Similarly Pithampur Auto Cluster has also been developed under PPP mode.

The industries on independent feeders are getting continuous 24 hrs supply. During last 5 years nearly 2900 MW power has been added up & about 40000 Km of roads have been either rebuild/ constructed or under construction.

The investment in Large and Medium units those are going under production during the last 4 years was around Rs. 1500 crore and many projects, with sizable investment, 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, while during the year 2007-08 this figure increased to Rs. 1.61 lakh per unit. It indicates that the growth in investment in micro & small sector during last one year was 50 percent.

During the financial year 2006-07 export from the State was 1993 million US\$. This was 1.6% of the country's total export.

State slipped to 4th position in terms of cement production in the country, where as it stood third in the year 2007. The downtrend is perhaps due to world economic recession.

To achieve average growth rate of 7.9 percent during XI plan period then industry sector has to grow at a pace of more than 10% per annum keeping in mind the challenges to be faced in the context of global economic slowdown.

(Source: MPTRIFAC, DIPP (GoI), CMIE Report and Economic Survey 08-09)

CHAPTER – XI

Transport

11.1 Civil Aviation

The primary objectives of the Aviation Department of the state is to provide for the air travel requirements for the VIPs of the state, development of the airstrips and to make arrangements for the flying training.

Presently the state fleet comprises of two helicopters Bell-430 and Bell 407 and an aircraft B-200. The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd. has two centres at Bhopal and Indore.

Out of 50 districts, 26 have airstrips to cater to the air travel requirements in the state; while some districts have two airstrips. In a few of the districts, airstrips are not usable condition. The state has five Aerodromes which are 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.

Keeping in view, the industrial and tourism requirements of the state, Pithampura at Indore; Malanpur at Gwalior; Mandipdeep at Bhopal, and Maneri at Jabalpur industrial towns are served by these aerodromes. These airports are also capable of fulfilling air travel needs of tourists visiting Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Pachmari and other tourist places in the state.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 2.1. An outlay of Rs. 1820.00 lakh was earmarked for Annual Plan 2008-09 against which an expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh was reported.
- 2.2. Under the physical progress, department has reported that during the year one helicopter was to be purchased which could not purchased. Whereas, all the five proposed air strips were constructed.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been approved against which budgeted outlay granted was Rs. 689.62 lakh . The anticipated expenditure during the current year is expected to be Rs. 689.62 lakh.
- 3.2. During the year, Rs. 140 lakh have been reported by the department to be utilize under new scheme. The scheme wise physical progress is highlighted below:

Major Head/Sub Head/Scheme			Physical Target				Anticipated Achievement			
	Item/Activity	Unit	Nor-mal	TSP	SCSP	Total	Nor-mal	TSP	SCSP	Total
Purchase of Helicopter	Purchase	No	1	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	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	4
Land acquisition for Airports and Maintenance of other airports	Land acquisition	No	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1. An outlay of Rs. 4400.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. It has been proposed to undertake new works of the tune of Rs. 220.00 lakh. The financial break up is given in the below table:

Schemes	SS/DS	Total	Normal Plan	TSP	SCSP
Purchase of Aeroplane/Helicopter	SS	3610.00	3610.00	0.00	0.00
Bhopal Air-Port	SS	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Construction of Air Strips	SS	690.00	421.00	269.00	0.00
Air Hostess & Flight Trg.Scholarship	SS	90.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Total		4400.00	4071.00	299.00	30.00

- 4.2. Physical Targets set for annual plan are as follow:

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.	5	0	0	5
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 2008-09

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 164890.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved from planning commission, against which, Rs. 165330.00 lakh was budgeted outlay was provided by the finance department. The department has reported expenditure of Rs. 170919.45 lakh during 2008-09.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 182031.67 lakh has been approved for the current annual plan 2009-10. Budgeted outlay of Rs. 193840.00 was provided by the finance department. The department has reported an expenditure of Rs. 126465.38 lakh till October 2009. It is expected that budgeted outlay will be utilized fully by year end.

3.2 Detailed Physical Targets for the year 2009-10 and anticipated achievements for the year 2009-10 are presented in Table 11.2.1. Department reported that target of 44 Major/medium bridges, 3 Railway over/under bridges and 2525 K.M. Road construction/ upgradation will be completed by March 2010.

Table 11.2.1

Name of the major Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Proposed targets	Anticipated achievement
District and other Roads	Road Construction/Upgradation	K.M.	210	210
Strengthening/Construction of Capital Approach Road	Road Upgradation	K.M.	25	25
Basic Minimum Services (Road)	Road Construction/Upgradation	K.M.	980	980
Construction of Major/Medium Bridges	Major/Medium Bridges	Nos.	44	44
Construction of Railway Over/Under Bridges	ROB	Nos.	3	3
Inter State Road of economic importance (E&I)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	30	30
Central Road Fund (CRF)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	310	310
Development of Road Infrastructure (12 th Finance Commission – TFC)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	100	100
Asian Development Bank Project Phase I	Road Upgradation	K.M.	20	20
Asian Development Bank Project 2 nd Loan	Road Upgradation	K.M.	695	695
Road Development Corporation (HUDCO Loan)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	155	155

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1.** An outlay of Rs. 182345.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which, Rs. 134075.89 lakh for normal plan; Rs. 25177.86 lakh for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs. 23091.25 lakh for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is proposed. During the annual plan period, new works of the tune of 49662.90 will be taken up.
- 4.2** During annual plan 2010-11, 25 Major/Medium Bridges and one railway overbridge will be constructed. In addition, a road length of 3316 Kilometers of different categories will be constructed/upgraded. Details of Physical targets under major schemes are given below:

Table 11.2.2

Name of the major Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Proposed targets
Basic Minimum Services (Road)	Road Construction/Upgradation	K.M.	2361
Anti Decotiy Road	Road Upgradation	K.M.	5
Construction of Major/Medium Bridges	Major/Medium Bridges	Nos.	25
Construction of Railway Over/Under Bridges	ROB	Nos.	1
Inter State Road of economic importance (E&I)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	50
Central Road Fund (CRF)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	410
Development of Road Infrastructure (12 th Finance Commission – TFC)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	0
Asian Development Bank Project Phase I	Road Upgradation	K.M.	40
Asian Development Bank Project 2'nd Loan	Road Upgradation	K.M.	410
Road Development Corporation (HUDCO Loan)	Road Upgradation	K.M.	40

CHAPTER - XII

Scientific Services and Environment

12.1 Science and Technology

The Department of Science & Technology was created by the Government of M.P. in June 1981. Subsequently, the MP Council of Science and Technology was registered under the M.P. Registration of Societies Act, 1973 in October 1981.

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 2008-09

- 2.1** The council has received approved outlay for the year was Rs. 2075.00 lakh. Against this total expenditure reported by the council was Rs. 1793.48 lakh.
- 2.2** During the year, council has outperformed interms 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** Under applications for rural development workshop/Awareness 50 programmes were supported for the year 2008-09. Travel support was provided to 2 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.
- 2.4** 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 2009-10

- 3.1** All the ongoing programmes have being continued in the annual plan 2009-10. The new schemes introuduced 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. 1715.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is approved. The actual (upto 31st Oct. 2009) Rs. 546.68 lakh.
- 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. The anticipated achievements are 90 beneficiaries under Tissue Culture Awareness workshops, 48 Biotechnology workshops and 66 Trainees to be benefited under Bio informatics and Molecular biology workshop and training for researches.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11.

- 4.1** Council has received the plan outlay of Rs. 1810.00 lakh, out of which 1423.13 is allocated in normal plan; Rs. 196.78 Lakh is in TSP and Rs. 190.09 Lakh is allocated under SC Sub-Plan for annual plan 2010-11. Schemewise proposed outlay is highlighted below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	SS/DS	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Research & Development Activities	SS	200.00	144.00	25.00	31.00
Application of S & T for Alleviation & Improvement Quality of life	SS	100.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Popularisation of Science	SS	125.00	70.00	25.00	30.00
Remote Sensing	SS	350.00	264.91	25.00	60.09
Estt. of Patent & IPR centre	SS	5.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Bio Technology Application centre	SS	150.00	116.22	18.78	15.00
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	SS	50.00	30.00	15.00	5.00

Schemes	SS/DS	Total	Normal	TSP	SCSP
Scientific Validation of Traditional Knowledge					
Construction Work	SS	75.00	75.00	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
Rural Technology Applicatiuons	SS	160.00	160.00	-	-
M.P. Resource Atlas Scheme	SS	100.00	100.00	-	-
Total		1810.00	1423.13	196.78	190.09

4.2 Proposed physical targets under major schemes for the annual plan 2010-11 is as follows:

S. No.	Activities	Activities	Unit	Targets
1	Application of S&T for alleviation and improvement of quality of life	Training, seminar, survey etc.	No. of programme	120
2	Research and development	- Research projects - Seminar/workshop	No. of projects No. of prog	10 100
3	Popularisation of Science	- Awards - Agencies - Participants attended on various Thematics - National Science day and Technology programmes - Prakiti Vigyan Mela and Swasthya gyan pariksha	No. No. No. of programme No. of programme No. of prog. Participants	15 125 18 100 07 50000

5.0 New Schemes

- 1. Rural Technology Applications Centre (RTAC)** - The basic objective of the centre would be to identify, preserve and promote rural innovative brains and practices and to apply these for the benefit of society in a scientific manner. Additionally, it would endeavour to integrate traditional and anciaent technology and practices with modern scientific knowledge base with an aim to provide value addition to age long traditions and practices. For this Rs. 160 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 2010-11.
- 2. Madhya Pradesh Resource Atlas** - M.P. Council of Science and Technology is preparing Resource Atlas for Madhya Pradesh at State level and District level.. The data on various parameters such as geographical, historical, society and culture, agricultural economy, mines and mineral, infrastructure and trade etc. are being taken for preparing Atlas. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the annual plan 2010-11.

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 is looking after enforcement and implementation of the following Acts:

- Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974
- Water (prevention and control of pollution) Cess Act, 1974
- Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 :-
- Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules ,1989
- Hazardous Chemicals Manufacturing, Storage & Import Rules, 1998
- Bio Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules ,1998
- Recycled Plastic (Manufacturing & Use) Rules ,1999
- Recycled Plastic (Manufacturing & Use) Amendment Rules, 2003
- Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules , 2000
- Battery (Management & Handling) Rules ,2001
- EIA Notification Dated 27.01.1994
- EIA Notification SO 801(e) Dated 07.07.2004
- Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transport) Rules, 2008
- Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- Rules of M.P.Government:
- Water (prevention & control of pollution) M.P.Rules ,1975
- Water (prevention & control of pollution) Consent, M.P.Rules, 1975
- Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Prevention & Control Water pollution Board & its Committee (Meeting) Rules, 1975
- M.P.Non bio degradable Waste (control) Act & Rules
- M.P. Non bio degradable Waste (control) Act , 2004
- M.P. Non bio degradable Waste (control) Rules , 2006

Board also organizes awareness activities on various environmental related issues for smooth co-ordination from other agencies. Board has 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 office.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved against which expenditure of Rs. 46.45 lakh was reported by the department. During the year, Pollution Control Board completed all its physical targets related to schemes - research & development; strengthening of Organisation; annual awards and commen treatment facility.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been approved against which anticipated expenditure reported was Rs. 400.00 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 2010-11

- 4.1. The following physical targets has been set for the plan year 2009-10
- Research & Development
 - Strengthening of Organisation
 - Environment award
 - Commen Treatment facility
 - Workshop, Traning, Seminar and public relation.
- 4.2 An outlay of Rs. 425 lakh has been allocated for Annual Plan 2010-11. 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	257.00
Annual environment Award	08.00
Strengthening of organization	144.00
Workshop, Traning, Seminar and public relation.	16.00
Total	425.00

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 2008-09

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 2008-09, 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 2009-10

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 increased in the the outlay for yr.09-10.

3.2. An outlay for Rs.120.00 lakh has been approved. The anticipated expenditure for the financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 120.00 lakh e.i 100%. 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	20.00
2	Awareness Programmes on Disaster Management	5.00
3	D.M.I. Establishment	75.00
4	Library and Documentation Centre	3.00
5	Strengthening and Up-gradation	17.00
Total		120.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh is proposed. The schemewise proposed outlay for annual plan 2010-11 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	5.00
D.M.I. Establishment	SS	85.00
Strengthening & Up-gradation(New)	SS	10.00
Total		125.00

5.0 The Institute will organize 35 training programmes on various issues of disaster management & mitigation and similarly the 10 awareness programmes on disaster management will also be conducted during the financial year 2010-11.

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 2008-09

2.1. The plan outlay for 2008-09 was Rs.1263.00 lakh. The expenditure during the annual plan reported by the department was Rs. 931.68.00 Lakh.

2.2. Following table shows the physical targets and achievements for the Annual Plan 2008-09:

Table 12.4.1

S No.	Major Schemes	Item/activity	Unit	Physical	
				Target	Achivement
1	Environment training, research & education	Research and training	No. of trgs./ws	25	25
2	Conservation of urban water supply bodies	Upgradation/DPR projects	Nos.	3	3
3	Indra Gandhi fellowship	Projects	Nos.	1	1
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 2009-10

- 3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1078.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been approved and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1078.00 lakh. i.e. 100% of total approved and budgeted outlay . The following table shows the physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2009-10

Table 12.4.2

S. No.	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.	24	24
7	CDM	Trainings/Workshops	Nos.	5	5

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 777.13 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. out of which Rs. 723.13 lakh is proposed for normal and Rs.54.00 lakh is proposed as TSP Share. 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	299.90	299.90	0.00	0.00

Major Heads/Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total Outlay	Normal	TSP	SCSP
National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	SS	CSS	41.00	41.00	0.00	0.00
SEIAA & SEAC	SS		42.95	42.95	0.00	0.00
CDM	SS		101.83	101.83	0.00	0.00
Training programme for ST	SS		54.00	0.00	54.00	0.00
Total			777.13	723.13	54.00	0.00

4.2. Based on the total proposed outlay, the physical targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11

Table 12.4.4

S. No.	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 Partial works
5	National river conservation plan	Environment conservation incl. upgradation	No. of city	3 partial works
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 nature of main schemes to be undertaken in the Annual Plan 2010-11 --

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 2010-11 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.

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 tranings is also focus on issues of forest resource management.

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

12.5 Biodiversity and Biotechnology

The State Government has 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 Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology, GOMP has been constituted in the year 2001. It has two organizations , one is M.P. State Biodiversity Board (MPSBB) it has been constituted in the year 2005 & other organization is M.P. Bio-Technology Council, constituted (MPBTC) which has been constituted WEF 05/04/2006

The mandate of the Biodiversity Board is defined in the M P Biodiversity rules 2004 as notified by Dept. of BDBT on 11/12/04. The primary mandate of the Biotechnology Council is to implement the MP Biotech Policy 2003. The Dept. of BD&BT provides grants to MPSBB & MPBTC for various activities and administrative expenses.

Following are various activities of MPSBB and MPBTC can be divided into 06 major thematic areas:

Main activities of MPSBB	Main activities of the MPBTC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research & documentation; • Education awareness and training; • In-situ/ex-situ conservation; • Sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing; • Governance; • Policy & law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Institute of Life Science and technology; • Establishment of Biotech Park; • Providing financial assistance to different Universities to carry out research in the field of Biotechnology; • Skills up-gradation of teachers and students working in the field of Biotechnology. • Establishment of Biotech Centers for the dissemination of knowledge and technology at the grass root level.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1. An outlay of Rs. 407.00 Lakh is approved for the year 2008-09 and department has reported Rs. 309.34 Lakh as total expenditure.

2.2 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.

2.3 During the year, publicity, workshops, conferences were organized. Works on Bio-diversity parks in the 5 cites of the state is under progress. Establishmnet 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.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1. An outlay of Rs. 348.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is approved. The department has reported Rs. 348.00 Lakh as anticipated expenditure by the end of March 2010.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1. An outlay of Rs. 365.00 lakh for the annual plan 2010-11 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	50.00
2. Assistance for Establishment & Development of Biotechnology Units	ss	14.00
3. Assistance for Projects related to Biodiversity & Biotechnology	ss	86.00
4. Expenditure pertaining to Biotechnology	ss	83.00
5. Expenditure pertaining to Biodiversity Board	ss	132.00
Total		365.00

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	Progress reported by department
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 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. 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 IIITM,

No.	Major Projects	Progress reported by department
		<p>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, concension 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 being undertaken by M/s. TULIP IT services.</p>
6.	E-District	<p>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.</p>

No.	Major Projects	Progress reported by department
7.	E_Krishi Vipanan	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.	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 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

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1. The plan outlay of Rs. 4316.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. The department has reported expenditure of Rs 2986.02 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.

2.2. **Financial provisions and achievement for the plan year 2008-09 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	100.00	0.00
2	Assistance to MAP-IT or other Institutions for New Technology	100.00	100.00
3	Information Technology related works	10.00	10.00
4	National e-Governance Plan	2415.00	1226.00
5	Establishment of State Wide Area Network	1577.00	1566.22
6	Establishment of call center	25.00	25.00
7	Information Technology related works-subsidy	39.00	34.00
	Information Technology related works-W/S	5000	50.00
	Total	4316.00	3011.02

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1.** An outlay of Rs. 4140.00 lakh lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10. 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 2010
1	Assistance to MAP-IT or other Institutions for New Technology	100.00	100.00
2	Information Technology related works-Trg AND Exam	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	45.00	45.00
5	National e-governance plan grant in aid.	2602.00	2602.00
6	State wide area network-grant in aid	700.00	700.00
7	Establishment of G.I.S. Lab in MAP-IT	33.00	33.00
8	Establishment of call center	200.00	200.00
9	Building for Dara Center	400.00	400.00
	Total	4140.00	4140.00

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs 3676.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. The schemewise break up is as follows:

Table 12.6.3

(Rs. In Lakh)			
Schemes	SS/DS	CSS	Total
Grant in aid to Mapit/Others for experiment in new Technologis	SS		100.00
State wide area Network-Grantin aid	SS		500.00
Establishment of G.I.S.Lab in Map IT	SS		33.00
National E-Governance ActionPlan (NEGAP)	SS	CSS	978.00
Building for data centre	SS		600.00
Citizen facilitation center/call center	SS		200.00
Information Technology related works-Trg & Exam	SS		10.00
Grant in Aid /Assistance to MAP-IT or other Institutions for New Technology	SS		45.00
Local Area Network	SS		1160.00
Participation in Exihibition Organising Workshops	SS		50.00
Total			3676.00

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 sanctioning of the projects to be implemented under the State Government costing more than Rs. 250 lakh.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. Rs. 10601.43 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved and expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8203.66 lakh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 10805.48 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. The budgeted outlay granted for the year was Rs.9922.00 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs.2756.40 lakh has been incurred till October 2009. It is anticipated that financial targets will be achieved by the end of the year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 12272.19 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Of which Rs. 2763.16 lakh and Rs 4848.69 lakh 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	Strengthening of State Planning Commission	100.00
2	Navachar (Support to Innovations)	200.00
3	Strengthening Decentralized Planning	1300.00
4	Pool Fund	8772.19
	Total	10372.19

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 organisations 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 specialised 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.

❖ **Studies and working papers prepared:**

List of completed studies:

- Assessment of DAUP scheme
- Impact Assessment of Agricultural interventions on tribal areas of MP
- Functioning of Check Dams in MP
- Assessment of school girl child enrolment and retention in rural areas of MP

Working paper:

- Report on Socio-Economic Disparities in Madhya Pradesh based on State sample of NSS 61st round, 2004-05.
- Status of Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh based 2001 census data and present position.
- Estimation of district wise poverty based on Central and State sample of NSS 61st round, 2004-05.
- Planning Atlas of Madhya Pradesh

❖ **Implementation of Decentralized Planning:**

In Madhya Pradesh, Decentralized Planning process has been launched under the guidance of PMPSU. The process has been initiated in five districts namely Satna, Mandla, Chattarpur, Khandwa and Rajgarh. For these district, plans for 2010-11 is prepared through decentralized planning process as per guideline prepared by PMPSU for the process.

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. In this regard, state government has made Directorate of Economics and Statistics as Nodal Agency, This Nodal Agency will be responsible for all statistics related to various sectors/ departments of the state. Conducting of surveys on different topics i.e. Census of government employees, Economic Census, Estimation of State Domestic Product (State Income), District Domestic Product (District Income), registration of births and deaths, collection, compilation, tabulation and dissemination of various official statistics and publication of reports is also part of Directorate's 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 (MPLADS).

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. Strengthening of divisional and district statistical machinery.
4. Strengthening of vital statistics division
5. Strengthening of Information Technology and National Sample Survey Division
6. Computer services

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 18582.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 18546.54 lakh was incurred. Thus utilization during the year stood at 99.81 percent.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 20851.00 lakh was proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 against which an expenditure of Rs.2698.53 lakh has been incurred till 31st October 2009.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 36494.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Of which Rs. 22955.95, Rs. 7803.58 lakh and Rs. 5734.47 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 2010-11 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. In addition, implementation of Jan Bhagidari Scheme has been entrusted to Directorate of Economic and Statistics, An outlay of Rs. 9609.50 lakh for the year 2010-11 has been proposed for Jan Bhagidari Scheme .The proposed outlay for the plan year 2010-11 for Directorate is shown below:

Table 13.2.1: Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11

S. No.	Major Heads	Outlay
1	Training Programme of Statistical Personnel	2.00
2	Effective implementation of Registration of Birth and Death Act 1969	100.00
3	Strengthening of District Statistical Machinery	15.00
4	Strengthening of the Vital Statistical Machinery	250.00
5	Information Technology including National Sample Survey	10.00
6	M.L.A's Local Area Development Programme	17,787.00
7	Jan Bhagidari Schemes	9,609.50
8	Jan Abhiyan Parishad	2,626.50
9	Bundelkhand Development Authority	500.00
10	Vindhaya Development Authority	300.00
11	Mahakoshal Development Authority	300.00
	Total	31,500.00

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. 77.00 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.

Jan Bhagidari Yojana:

Under this scheme, the small development works in the districts are carried out with 50% share of funds from the state under normal plan and 75% share of funds from the state in scheduled areas respectively. The remaining share of 50% and 25% is to be contributed by beneficiaries in non scheduled areas and scheduled areas respectively.

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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3220.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 has been approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 5729.27 lakh was incurred.

2.2 During the year 15 Tourist centres were established, one travel circuit was developed. 13 festivals were organized.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3276.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 and anticipated expenditure is Rs.3276.00 lakhs.

3.2 Physical targets and anticipated achievement during 2009-10.

Table No. 13.3.1

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Unit	Physical targets	Anticipated achievement
1.	Tourist centres	Nos.	09	10
2.	State share for central scheme – Yatrikas	No.of centres	10	10
3.	Development of Travel Circuits	No. of circuits	02	02
4.	Youth & Adventure Tourism	No.	02	02
5.	Festival	No. of festival programmes	14	14

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Plan allocation under some important schemes for Annual Plan 2010-11 is as given below:-

- (i) An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been provided to impart training to guides at important tourist centres.
- (ii) During the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs.850.00 lakh has been proposed for publicity.
- (iii) An amount of Rs. 440.00 lakh has been proposed to tourist circuits.
- (iv) For Annual Plan 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 55.50 lakh has been provided for development of tourists circuits at every district.
- (v) Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for service charges land disinvestment to process managers.

4.2 Proposed physical targets for Annual Plan 2010-11 is as below :-

Table 13.3.2

S.No.	Name of Schmes	Unit	Proposed Targets
1	Tourist Centres	No.	6
2.	State Share for Central scheme/Yatrikas	No. of schemes	8
3.	Development of Travel circuits	No. of circuits	2
4.	Youth & adventure Tourism	No.	2
5.	Training Programme	No. of programame	1
6.	Festival	No. of programme	10

4.3 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 2010-11 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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 39.40 lakh was approved and Rs.14.35 lakh could be utilized during the year. During 2008-09, 258469 inspections were done against the target of 1,50,000 and this resulted in 15979 prosecution cases. Thus among inspected units, the abiding rate of correct weight and measures was 93.82%.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs.33.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. The Expected anticipated expenditure during the year will be Rs. 39.40 lakh.

3.2 During 2009-10, Till October 2009, 159301 inspections were carried against the target of 150000. These inspections resulted in 9121 cases of prosecution. This shows that merely 5.72 % of shopkeepers are using incorrect weights and measure equipments.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 The proposed outlay of Rs.33.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2010-11 has been proposed. This plan outlay will be utilize for the construction of secondary standard and working standard laboratory of Deputy Controller Weight and Measures Jabalpur and purchase of working standards balance for testing.

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.

The School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis has autonomous working set-up. Hon’ble Chief Minister is the Chairman of its Governing Body and Chief Secretary is the Chairman of its Executive Body. In addition, to Directors, programme Coordinators, Project Officers, Research Associates/ fellows and administrative staffs, the services of Experts and Consultants of respective fields are also sought from time to time for achieving its goals.

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 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 1900.00 lakh including Rs. 1400.00 lakh for Madhyanchal Bhawan at New Delhi, for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved and has been utilised.

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 1,026.00 lakh was 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. Infrastructure works are going on to achieve of physical targets as envisaged in the Eleventh Plan and other academic activities are in progress. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 1026.00 lakh is expected to incurred by end of financial year.

5.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of proposed outlay, Rs. 500.00 lakh and Rs. 200.00 lakh have been earmarked for construction of Madhyanchal Bhawan at New Delhi and Rajya Soochna Ayog building at Bhopal. Remaining Rs. 600.00 lakh is for School of good governance. The completion of physical targets envisaged in the Eleventh Plan will be the guiding parameters for the plan year 2009-10. The Main thrust during 2010-11 will be on establishment of Knowledge and Information Repository and Completion of its Building. The school looks forward to further development of expert services for the cause of Good Governance.

School of Good Governance have accomplished following activities during 2009-10:

1. Training programme for Mantralya's Staff was organized on "काय" in which 876 officers and staff member participated. Especially designed and developed material in booklet form was provided to trainee.
2. A workshop on "Website Quality, Accessibility and Security was organized with technical support from Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification and National Informatics Centre of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, GoI, Department of Information Technology, GoMP and the Deutsche Gesellschaft for Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) under German Federal Government. Around 200 senior government officials of the rank of Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries participated in the workshop.
3. A National workshop on "Disseminating Information on Good Practices in Public Service Delivery" was organized with the support of Department of Administrative Reform and Public Grievances and Pension, GoI and General Administration Department of GoMP.
4. Under Internship scheme, 20 interns from IIT-Kanpur, IIM-Indore and IIFM-Bhopal were selected and attached to different departments of State Government. During the period of internship, 20 reports have been prepared by these interns.
5. To discuss Priorities of the State, Development Programme, Policies and Strategies a two days session of MANTHAN (Brain Storming Exercise) was organized by the School. The session was attended by all ministers, Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Head of departments, Divisional Commissioners, District collectors and Chief Executive Officers of district panchayats. 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.
6. A consultancy service, by undertaking assessment studies, is being extended to different government departments.

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. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) has been 104.34% at primary level and 99.5% at middle level during the year 2008-09.

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 97800 primary schools in Madhya Pradesh, which include 82085 government, 13915 private and 881 added schools. Similarly, there are 39882 middle schools comprising 27523 Government , 11999 private and 300 added by government and 60 other school. Besides these, there are 878 Ashram Shalas (elementary level) in the state to serve the children are those families who reside in remote areas especially tribal's

There are 10872 high schools and higher secondary schools in M.P. The enrolmet of students was 117.80 lakh at the primary level, 47.84 lakhsat the post categories was 47.98, 46.49 and 37.68 respectively. The transition rate among girls to the secondary schooling stage has been a matter of concern and the state government has tried to address it by opening more number of high and higher secondary schools in the state during 2009-10. To encourage the education among girls schemes such as cash rewards, free bicycle and school dresses to girls taking admission in secondary school has been continued further.

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 2008-09.**
- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 76766.00 lakhs was approved under sarva shikha Abhiyan and Rs. 23571.00 lakhs for secondary education in 2008-09.
- 3.2 The actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 2008-09 of Rs. 84496.70 lakh. Out of which under SSA is Rs. 65113.31 lakh and Rs. 7730.70 lakh under secondary education.
- 3.3 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	Achievements 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	2.07	2.00
4	Upgradation of EGS to PS	No. of schemes	25968	25968
5	Free Text book supply	No of schemes	106.53	105.51
6	Uniform to girls	No of students in lakh	51.77	51.77
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

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10:

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 120473.00 lakh is approved 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

4.2 An actual expenditure of Rs. 42250.66 lakhs (upto Oct. 2009) was made under RSK and Rs. 3813.31 lakhs under secondary education.

4.3 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 5%.
4. Enhancement of achievement levels of children of primary and middle level.

4.4 The fixed physical targets and achievements under major schemes for annual plan 2009-10 of selected schemes are as below:

Table 14.1.3

S. No	Name of Scheme	Unit	Physical targets	Achievements upto Oct. 2009
A. Rajya Shikha Kendra				
1	Scholarship for poor boys and girls	No of std. in lakh.	3.23	3.23
2	Bicycle for 6 th Std. Girls	No. of girls in lakh	2.07	1.91
3	SSA	No of students	40517	40517
4	Free Text book supply	No of students in lakh	107.26	107.26
5	Uniform to girls	No of girls in lakh	51.00	51.00
B Secondary Education:				
1	Bicycle for Girls	Girls in lakh	1.87	1.87
2	Free Text book for HS/HSS	No of students in lakh	28.13	28.13
3	Construction Of New hs/hss buildings	No of buildings	285	285
4	Physical education	No	45	45

4.5 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.

5.0 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 104.4% at primary level and 99.4% at middle level. Through Bridge Courses and Human Development Centers, children who are out of school and being brought under mainstream.

B. Steps taken for Enrollment and retention at primary and middle level:

Identification of the children out of school:

In order to enroll all children in school, it is imperative that all out of school children be brought into the school. This calls for an intensive identification of all children who are in the school and who are out of school. This should be followed by enrollment and back to school drive. Separate strategy for identification of urban/rural out of school children will also be needed if all out of school children are to be enrolled. The first objective of "school chalen Hum Abhiyan" was mobilization and motivation of community and parents to enroll children in schools starting in June every year.

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** – This arrangement have been started in habitations, which have a sizable number of out of school children.
- **Residential Bridge course** – Residential bridge courses have been started in tribal blocks specially, which have a large number of out of school children.
- **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** - Special arrangement for teaching children leaving on platform. The schools are running in Bhopal, Indore and Itarsi.
- **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.

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. This is an additionality with SSA for girls.

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.

4. Secondary Education:

1. Yog Niti: (Physical Education)

The Yog education is being encouraged in schools to build healthy body and mind. Yognite – 2007 includes training of teacher and students organization of Yog competition, Yog Mahotsava and Surya Namaskar.

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 30 lakh as proposed against the establishing Maharshi Patanjali Sanskrit Sansthan in the year 2010 – 11.

3. Shakshik Abyuthan:

The school education department is trying on its level best to improve annual results of high and higher secondary school board examination since last 3 years. The Government school has also improved their position compared to private schools. For this activity/scheme Rs. 100 lakh is proposed to Annual Plan 2010-11.

6.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

6.1 An outlay of Rs. 161716.00 lakh is proposed for school education. Of which Rs. 136945.00 lakhs proposed for Elementary Education (RSK) and Rs. 24771.00 lakhs for secondary education (CPI) for Annual Plan 2010-11.

6.2 Proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes / programmes for Annual Plan 2010-11 are given below :-

Table 14.1.4

S.No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Proposed outlays Rs.in lakhs (2010-11)	Physical target proposed 2010-11	
			Unit	Targets proposed 2010-11
A.	Rajya Shiksha Kendra			
1.	Free Text books (PS/MS)	1500.00	No. in lakh	108
2.	Girls Hostels (KGBY)	3000.00	Nos.	200
3.	Uniform to Girls (RSK) (Primary + Middle)	8003.44	Girls in lakh	57.55
4.	Girls benefitted with bicycle (VI class girls)	4500.00	No. in lakh	2.07
5.	SSA	86363.06	-	-
B.	Secondary Education			
1.	Free Text book	3500.00	Student in lakh	18.00
2.	Free Bicycle for Girls	4992.00	Girls in lakh	2.08
3.	Upgradation of 50 New High/HSS School	300.00	No. of schools	50
4.	Development of Regional Library	100.00	Nos.	06

GOALS:

Important goals would be as under :-

1. Expansion of secondary education facilities.
2. Provide Quality education.
3. Promoting girls education to bridge the gender gap.
4. Improve Infrastructure facilities.
5. Use of ICT in Secondary School Education.

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 boys and 1.52 lakhs girls are receiving education in government colleges.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 8800.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. An actual expenditure was Rs. 6542.45 lakhs for financial year 2008-09
- 2.2 21242 girls have been benefited under Gaunki Beti Scheme. 50,000 students benefited under “Swami Vivekanand Carrier” Scheme during 2008-09. Under Pratibha Kiran, 1205 urban girls of BPL benefited during the Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs.9640.86 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. and actual expenditure (upto Oct. 2009) was Rs 3189.05 only for financial year 2009-10.
- 3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2009-10 are as below:

Table 14.2.1

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets	Anticipated Achievement
1	NSS	No. of camps organized	12	12
2	Construction of buildings (staff rooms)	No.	211	211
3	Library Development	No	65	65
4	Gaun ki beti	No of girls Scholarship	28000	28000
5	Carrier counseling	No. of students	70000	35000

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets	Anticipated Achievement
6	Pratibha Kiran	No. of urban girls	1700	1700
7	Scholarship for international level	No. of students	15	15
8	Books to SC/ST students	No. of students	75000	75000

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs.15400.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 out of which Rs. 2900.00 lakh proposed under TSP and Rs 4160.00 lakh is proposed under SCSP for the year 2010-11.

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 2010-11 are as below:

Table 14.2.2

S. NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed for annual plan 2010-11 (Rs. In lakh)	Physical Target	
			Unit	Proposed target
1	NSS	154.00	No. of camps to be organized	12
2	Construction of buildings	2150.00	No. of buildings	62
4	Gaun ki beti	1650.00	No of girls	28000
5	Carrier counseling	40.00	No. of students	50000
6	Pratibha Kiran	60.00	No. of urban girls BPL	1700
7	IT and Audio Visual teaching	40.00	No. of Colleges	185
8	Transport facility to girls students	60.00	No. of girls in lakh	all girls
9	Stipend to disabled	27.00	No. of students	35
10	Construction of staff room	170.00	No. of Room.	125
11	Establishment of 39 Model Colleges	100.00	No. of colleges	10
12	Books to SC/ST students	440.00	No. of students	85000

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. 154.00 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 2010-11 Rs. 1650.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 28000 girl 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 60.00 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. Rs. 40.00 Lakhs is orioised for 50000 such students for Annual Plan 2010-11.

5.1 New Schemes:

M.P. (Niji Vishwavidyalaya) Adhiniyam 2007, Direction and Administration and Establishment of College of Excellence at par with premium National Institute are the new schemes. For which Rs. 27.00 lakhs, Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed respectively for Annual Plan 2010-11.

14.3 Technical Education

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 2008-09 vis-a-vis 2009-10

Table 14.3.1

COURSES	No. of Institutions			Intake Capacity		
	2008-09	2008-09	% Increase	2008-09	2009-10	% Increase
B.E./ Architecture	151	208	38	58039	73000	26
M.B.A	137	208	52	8220	13890	69
M.C.A.	90	105	17	5400	6750	25
Hotel Management (Degree)	3	4	33	120	270	125
Diploma (Engg.)	44	49	11	11225	12115	08

COURSES	No. of Institutions			Intake Capacity		
	2008-09	2008-09	% Increase	2008-09	2009-10	% Increase
Pharmacy (Degree/ Diploma)	114	133	117	8010	7890	(-)01
Hotel Mgt. (Diploma)	0	1	-	60	60	-

2.2 Institutions:

At present, status of Engineering & polytechnics institutions is as follows: -

- 208 Engineering colleges (4 Institutes of Architecture.) This includes three aided Engineering Colleges, five autonomous Colleges (Previously Government Engineering College), private and self-financing colleges.
- 208 Institutes of Management running MBA Programmes (including 9 University Department);
- 105 Institutes/units for MCA programme.
- 133 Colleges running courses in Pharmacy. This includes the institutes established in private sector.
- 49 Polytechnics including 05 Polytechnics for women and 2 aided Polytechnics.
- 04 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 2008-09:

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 7166.29 Lakh was approved for Annual plan 2008-09 and actual expenditure was Rs.4893.88 Lakh.
- 3.2 Introduced new courses in 22 Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in emergency areas.
- 3.3 27 Engineering and Polytechnics Colleges have been renovated and constructed during the year.

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10:

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 9178.00 lakh is approved for annual plan 2009-10, and actual expenditure of Rs. 1276.81 lakhs (upto Oct. 2009) incurred.
- 4.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement for the year 2009-10 are as below:

Table 14.3.2

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit	Targets (Annual Plan 2009-10)	Anticipated Achievement (Annual Plan 2009-10)
1	Courses in Emerging Techno. in Eng. Colleges & Poly.	No of Institutes	34	22
2	Construction and Maintenance of Building of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	„	51	27
3	Grant In Aid	„	06	02
4	Faculty & Staff Development	„	51	51
5	Strengthening Libraries, information centers	„	51	51

5.0 Annual Plan 2010-11:

5.1 An outlay of Rs. 6635.70 Lakh proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11, Out of which Rs. 1003.26 Lakh under TSP and 1431.08 Lakh under SCSP.

5.2 Financial outlay and physical target proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 are as below:

S.NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakh)	Unit	Proposed target (2010-11)
1	Courses in Emerging Techno. in Eng. Colleges & Poly.	171.36	No of Institutes	34
2	Various Scheme for ST & SC students	630.00	„	102
3	Adding Women Hostels in Engg. Colleges & Polytechnics for women	150.00	„	06
4	Faculty & Staff Development	58.00	,	51
5	Strengthening Libraries, information centers & Establishing e-learning centers & digital Library services and establishment of foreign Language Laboratory	200.00	„	51
6	Supporting EMIS in the Directorate, Engineering Colleges & Polytechnic	50.00	„	51
7	World Bank Assisted technical Education Quality Improvement Programme. (EAP) 75: 25	30.00	„	07

S.NO	Name of scheme/activity	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakh)	Unit	Proposed target (2010-11)
8	Assistance to autonomous institutions for externally & Centrally sponsored schemes. (IIITM, RGPV, CRISP, Auto.Inst.)	980.00	„	07
9	Resource-Sharing among Institutions	30.00	„	04
10	Establishment of Multidiscipline excellence center for education in professional and technical education	1.00	„	01
11	Ascertainment the Participation of Tech.& Professional Institution for Community Development.	20.00	„	10
12	Establishment of Counseling, Placement and Admission cell in DTE.	50.00	„	01
13	Establishment of New Engineering /Polytechnics Colleges.	800.00	,	05
14	Construction and Maintenance of Building of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	560.00	„	51
15	Scholarships Under Vikramaditya scheme	200.00	„	00
16	Quality Improvement in state through central assistance	100.00	„	00
17	Establishment of IIT Indore	1.00		1
18	Establishment of NIFT Bhopal	1000.00		1
19	New Faculties in 4 polytechnics	100.00		4

5.2 Strategy and Opportunities for Annual Plan 2010-11.

The thrust of the annual 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.

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 2008-09.

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3600.00 Lakh was approved for the year 2008-09. An actual expenditure of Rs. 4731.95 Lakh was incurred during the year.
- 2.2 During the financial year 2008-09, Coaching for 101607 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. Honorarium distributed to 150 district coaches .

3.0 Review Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 5022.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is approved and the anticipated expenditure during the annual plan, 2009-10 is Rs. 5822.00lakhs,
- 3.2 Proposed physical targets under important schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below: -

Table 14.4.1

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed targets (Annual Plan 2009-10)	Anticipated achievement (2009-10)
1.	Coaching to players	Players no.	80000	80000
3.	Incentive to players	-do-	40000	40000
4.	Construction of stadium and Sports Complex	Stadium/Sports Complex Nos.	25	25
5.	Honorarium to coaches	No. of coaches	210	210
6.	Purchases of sports goods to Distt.	No. of Distt.	50	50

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Proposed targets (Annual Plan 2009-10)	Anticipated achievement (2009-10)
7.	Rural sports meet	No. of players	44000	44000
8.	Women Sports Meet	No. of women players	42000	42000
9	Information Technology	No. of centres	5	5

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 5300.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11, Out of which Rs.1162.43akh for TSP and Rs.960.32Lakh for SCSP is proposed.

4.2 The proposed outlay and physical targets under major schemes for annual plan 2010-11 are as given below:-

Table 14.4.2

S.No	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2010-11	
			Unit	Target
1	Coaching to players	29.90	Players no. In Lakh	0.90
2	Purchases of sports goods to Distt.	29.25	No. of centers	50
3	Incentive to players	700.00	Players no. In Lakh	0.50
4	Dev. of infrastructure and stadium	1650.00	Stadium/camps Nos.	30
5	Women sport meet	12.20	Players no. In Lakh	0.50
6	Honorarium to coaches	129.32	No. of coaches	150
7	Sport authority of MP	60.00	NO. of Institutes	01
8	Administrative academy	760.00	Academy	13
9	Infrastructure Academies	850.00	No. of academy	15
10	PYKKA	100.00	-	-
11.	Grant to Yuva Sadhi	639.53	Institute	01
12.	Women Hockey Academy, Gwalior	65.00	No. of players	24

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 Academies and infrastructure at Academy in the state level.
- (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 under PYKKA scheme and Malkhamb in Panchayat/Village (Cluster) are the village level sports are proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

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 2008-09

An outlay of Rs. 625.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved and expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1254.14 lakh.

2.1 The physical performance in term of achievements of targets is shown as below :-

Table 14.5.1: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2008-09

S. No.	Schemes/Major Heads	Unit	Physical Target 2008-09	Physical achievement 2008-09
1.	Grant in aid to Non-Govt. Institutions	No. of Institutions	150	156
2.	Grant for Samorah	No. of Institutions	20	20
3.	Grant in aid to ST/SC welfare institutions	No. of Institutions	45	45
4.	Prize and awards	No. of awards	20	00
5.	Fellowship for vocal music	No. of fellowship	01	00
6.	National/State Samman Samaroh	No. of awards	18	18

2.2 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 2.3 An outlay of Rs. 724.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. The anticipated expenditure during the plan period was Rs. 724.00 lakhs.

Table 14.5.2: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Schemes	Unit	Proposed Targets	Anticipated Achievement
1	Grant to Non-Govt. Institutions	Nos.	150	150
2	Artists Welfare Fund	No. of Literary Persons and Artists	20	20
3	Grant for samaroh	Nos. of Prizes	19	19
4	Grant – In –Aid to Tribal Welfare Institutions	Nos.	17	17
5	Grant – in – Aid to SC Welfare	Nos.	15	15
6	Development Grant to Council/academies	Functions/Publications Nos.	62	62
7	National/State Samman	Awards	18	18

3.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs.768.55 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11, of which Rs. 110.00 lakh and Rs. 95.00 lakh have been allocated to TSP and SCSP respectively.
- 3.2 Construction works of on going schemes will be completed in time. Other on going schemes will be executed efficiently.
- 3.3 Proposed Physical Targets under important schemes for Annual Plan 2010-11 are shown as below:

Table 14.5.3: Proposed Physical Targets: 2010-11

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	19
5	Grant – in – Aid to SC Welfare	Nos. of Institutions	15
6	Development Grant to Council/academies	Functions/Publications Nos.	62
7	National/State Samman	Awards	18

4.0 Important 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. For this scheme Rs. 20.00 lakhs proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.
- **Bal Sahitya Srijan Peeth Indore:-** In the interest of children this Srijan peeth has been established in Indore and has started its functioning. The scheme is likely to run in the annual plan 2010-11. Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay.
- **Rajya Natya Vidhyalaya:-** State Drama School is being established in Bhopal and it will start functioning soon. Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.
- **Tribal/Special area programame:-** To protect t, develop, encourage and modify, so far dwindling traditions of ST/SC, folk art, culture and life streams, and development activities of parishad. For these Rs. 205.00 lakhs is proposed.
- **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 2010-11. Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for work.
- **National/State Awards -** Government of M.P. has established 15 National and 3 State level Awards. Therefore, for the year 2010-11 Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for this scheme.

4.1 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 2008-09

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 721.35 lakhs was approved during 2008-09 actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 739.12 lakh.
- 2.2 Conservation of 25 Monuments, Chemical conservation of 22 monuments, Micro Filming of 41,000 archival and 10324 files and records were completed under preservation of books and records during the year.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

- 3.1 An outlay of Rs. 615.00 Lakh for Annual plan 2009-10 is approved. Till October 2009, Rs. 32.04 lakh have been spent. Remaining amount will be utilized during the current year. It is anticipated that all the proposed physical targets under major schemes for Annual plan 2009-10 will be achieved during the current financial year. Physical targets and anticipated achievements are given in following table:

Targets and Anticipated Achievements of Major Schemes for Annual Plan 2009-10

Table 14.5.4

S. No.	Schemes	Activity	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Target)	Targets to be Achieved during the year
1	Excavation and Survey	Survey and Excavation	10	10
2	Conservation cell	Conservation of monuments Chemical conservation of antiquates etc.	25 1000	25 1000
3	Upgradation of Museums	Nos.	200	200
4	Modeling cell	No. of sculpture	2,000	2000
5	Propagation of Archeological activities	Research Seminar Lecturers Training Exhibition	2 2 2 8	2 2 2 8
6	State Archives	Repair of Records Microfilming of Records	8,000 30,000	8000 30000

4.0 Annual plan 2010-11

- 4.1 An outlay of Rs. 250.00 Lakh proposed for Annual plan 2010-11.
- 4.2 Physical targets under Major schemes are given below :-

Table 14.5.5: Targets for Archaeology, Archives and Museum 2010-11

S. No.	Schemes	Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Target)
1	Excavation and Survey	Survey and Excavation	No. of Distt.	10
2	Conservation cell	Conservation of monuments Chemical conservation of antiquates etc.	No. of Manufacture No. of Antiquities	11 500
3	Public Library	Books purchased	Nos.	100
4	Modeling cell	Manufacturing of plaster ts	No. of sculpture	2000
5	Propagation of Archeological activities	Research Seminar Lecturers Training Exhibition		3 2 4 10
6	State Archives	Repair and Microfilming of Records	Nos.	38,000

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 2008-09.

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 227.00 lakhs was approved for annual plan 2008-09. An actual expenditure of Rs. 476.97 lakhs was made during the plan period.

2.2 Under Sr. Shankar Dayal Sharma State Musium, 12 Drama Festival, seminars, Exhibition and competition were organized. 16 Seminars, Symposia, Exhibition, Research and Documentation work were completed related to freedom struggle.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 322.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. The actual expenditure (upto 31st October 2009) of Rs. 76.60 lakhs.

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 2009-10. The proposed activities of organizing Festivals, Seminars, Exhibition and Documentation etc., accounting for 159 activities are anticipated to be completed successfully during 2009-10. "Dharmpal Shophpeeth" established under Swaray Sansthan. This research centre will act as centre of Indian culture and history.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 540.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Of which Rs. 41.83 lakh and Rs. 40.41 lakh have been allocated to TSP and SCSP respectively. 159 activities of Drama, Festival, Seminars, Exhibition, Symposia and Documentation are proposed under various scheme for Annual Plan 2010-11.

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	96
Rural Family Welfare Centres	313
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:

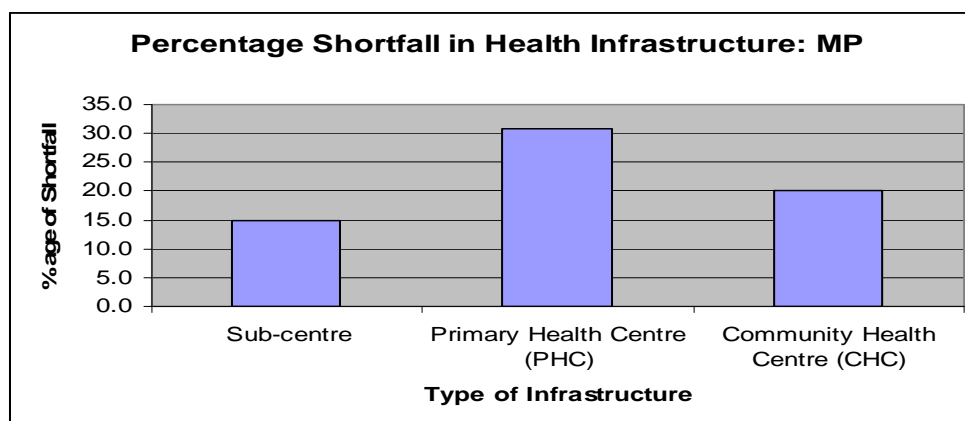


Figure: 14.6.B:

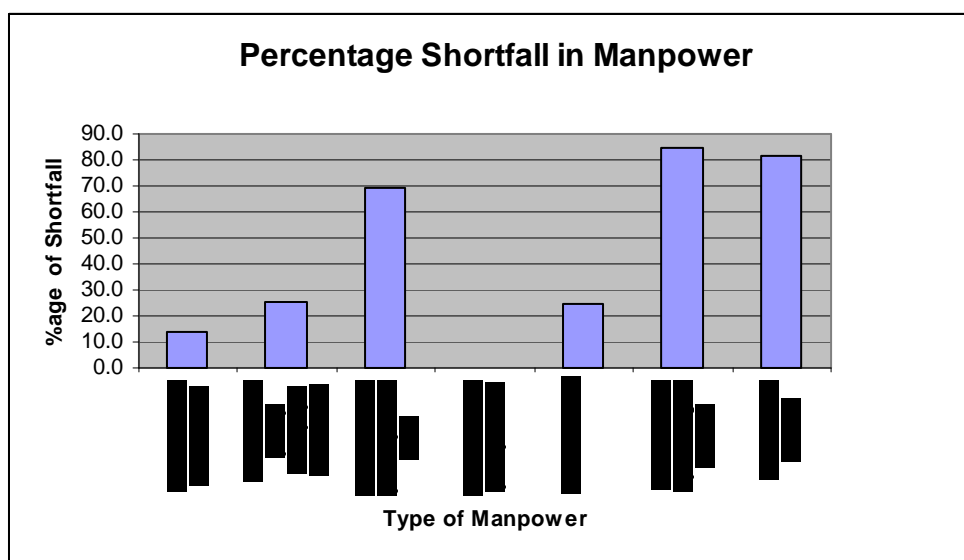


Table 14.6.2: Gap in Health Infrastructure and Human Resource in Rural M.P

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 2.8%% by 2010 and 2.1 by 2011..
2. The latest estimates suggest improvement to MMR of 270 per lakh (2010).
3. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate from current level of 74 per thousand live births to 60 by 2010.

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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 16775.00 lakhs was approved during the year 2008-09. Against this Rs. 15788.30 lakhs was utilized.

2.2 Physical targets and achievement under major activities during Annual Plan 2008-09 are as below :-

Table 14.6.3: Physical targets and achievement 2008-09

S. No.	Major Head, Sub Head Scheme	Physical Target			Achievement
		Item/Activities	Unit	TOTAL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Upgradation of Health Institutions	Urban health services – Establishment of District/ 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 new 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
		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	21
		CHC quarter	No.	1191	272
		Construction of new PHCs and reconstrcuion of PHCs of new PHCs	No.	2	12

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 The outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10 is approved for Rs. 20,000.00 lakh. It is expected that by the end of current financial year, expenditure will be Rs.20,000.00 lakh.

3.2 The physical targets set for the year 2009-10 and anticipated achievements are as given below.

Table 14.6.4 Physical Targets And Anticipated Achievement for Annual 2008-09

S. No	Major Head, Sub Head Scheme	Item/Activities	Physical Target		Anticipated Achievement 2008-09
			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.	5	0
		Rural health services - Establishment/ Upgradation of CHCs	No.	5	0
2	Establishment of new Health Institutions- Rural health services	Establishment/ Upgradation of PHCs	No.	0	0
		Establishment/ Upgradation of SHCs	No.	50	0
3	Construction of Hospital Buildings	Urban health services - Upgradation of District/ Civil hospitals - expansion of hospital buildings, additional ward and residential quarters	No.	8	5
		Rural health services - Upgradation of rural health Institutions - expansion of PHC/CHC buildings and residential quarters	No.	72	26
		CHC quarter	No.	187	24

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 29600.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. The proposed allocations for TSP and SCSP are Rs. 6111.00 lakhs and Rs. 4526.36 lakhs respectively.

Proposed physical targets for annual plan 2010-11 are given below :-

Table 14.6.5: Proposed Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2010-11

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.	0
		Rural health services -Establishment/ Upgradation of CHCs	No.	0
2	Establishment of new Health Institutions- Rural health services	Establishment/ Upgradation of PHCs	No.	0
		Establishment/ Upgradation of SHCs	No.	0
3	Construction of Hospital Buildings	Urban health services - Upgradation of District/ Civil hospitals - expansion of hospital buildings, additional ward and residential quarters	No.	10
		Construction of Buildings for Divisional and District level offices	No.	6
		Rural health services - Upgradation of rural health Institutions - expansion of PHC/CHC buildings and residential quarters	No.	66
		CHC quarter	No.	320

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 lakhs families and free treatment was given to them to the extent of Rs 20,000 per family per annum under **Deen Dyal 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.

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.

- It aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations in health sector. It has as its key components provision of a health activist in each village; a village health plan prepared through a local team headed by the Panchayat representative; strengthening of the rural hospital for effective curative care and made measurable through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), accountable to the community; integration of vertical Health & Family Welfare Programmes and Funds for optimal utilization of funds and infrastructure and strengthening delivery of primary healthcare.
- Effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition, and safe drinking water through a District Plan for Health.
- Decentralization of the programme for district management of health.

The biggest concern for the State in the health sector is poor health indicator like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) & Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The IMR of the State has been 87 at the beginning of the Xth Five Year Plan that has come down to 60 in 2010. Thus while there has been an improvement over the last four years, the pace of improvement is agonizingly slow the MMR & TFR is also very high in the State though recent estimates are not available. The latest estimates suggest improvement to MMR of 270 per lakh (2010) and TFR of 2.8 (2010).

The State has already started many initiatives to take care of the poor health indicators. One of the major interventions that the State is pursuing is promotion of institutional delivery. This kind of interventions – one, creating demand by providing incentives to pregnant women of disadvantaged sections to come to institutions for delivery and two. Strengthening supply side by providing institutions that take care to the needs of such women.

The demand side has been taken care of through new schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (Government of India Scheme under NRHM).

On the supply side, institutions are being equipped with staff and equipments so that a pregnant woman does not have to travel more than 15 Km to reach to a 24 hour functional institutions. These interventions are supported through RCH II NRHM & State Budget. These activities will be in prime focus in the 11th Five Year Plan and the State will need to increase the number of institutions that can provide 24 hours services and also expand the existing institutions to take care of the increased demand. The State maims to open new institutions (PHC/CHC) on the basis of 2001 Census and population norm.

The thrust area for State plan would be to provide medical facilities to cope up with the increasing demand of institutional deliveries. Increasing access to rural services by way of establishing new health institutions as per population norms and to provide buildings for all the primary health care institutions.

Specific Objectives

- To upgrade district and civil hospitals to meet the increased demand for institutional delivery.
- To increase access to rural health services –
 - Establishment of new CHCs to fulfill 2001 population norm
 - Establishment of new PHCs to fulfill 1991 population norms
 - Establishment of new SHCs to fulfill 2001 population norm.
- To provide buildings for all primary health care institutions.

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. 5 fully developed hospitals are also affected with each medical college.

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 2008-09.

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 7900.00 lakh was approved for the year of 2008-09 and expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 20050.12 lakh.

2.2 Physical achievements are as below:

1. Sanction of Scholarship to 193 students of ST and 217 students of SC category.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 5040.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 and it is expected that outlay of Rs 5040.00 lakh will be utilized by the end of financial year.

3.2 Scholarship and stipend for 579 Tribal and 651 SC students were given (upto Oct. 2009).

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 7000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 out of which Rs.325.00 lakh proposed under TSP and Rs. 3726.00 lakh under SCSP.

The activities to be undertaken during 2010-11 are as follow:

1. Scholarship and stipends of 215 tribal students and 180 SC students are to be given during the Annual Plan period 2010-11.
2. Establishment of Neuro Surgery and Cardiology Department at Medical College, Jabalpur.
3. Upgradation of Trauma Unit in GMC, Bhopal.
4. Construction of 1000 bedded hospital at J.A. Hospital Campus, Gwalior.

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
Homeopathy Chikitsalaya, Chindwas	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 2760 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 2008-09.

2.1 An outlay of Rs.1,575.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Against which an expenditure of Rs.810.18 lakh has been incurred.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1,267.00 lakh for the year 2009-10 is approved. It is expected that by the end of financial year full amount will be utilized.

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 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 1592.15 lakh for the year 2010-11 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. 1623 Aurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries will be strengthen. 12 Ayurvedic Divisional and District offices to be established during the financial year 2010-11.

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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 60.90 lakhs was approved for the financial year 2008-09, and as actual expenditure was Rs. 83.79 lakh.

2.2 Under Prevention of Food Adulteration, 3507 Food sample were tested during the Financial Year 2008-09. Under drugs control, 2183 drug samples were tested.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 was approved against which full amount will be utilized during the Financial year.

3.2 During the Annual Plan 2009-10, proposed target are 5,693 food samples and 5093 drug samples to be taken for testing. Of which 5093 food samples and 1441 drug samples to be taken during the year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 232.50 lakh for Annual Plan 2010-11 is proposed.

4.2 During the Annual Plan 2010-11, 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 2010-11:

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 under taking 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 127036 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.

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, 2009 reveal that out of 127036 habitations of the state, merely 70 were found as not covered, 3798 habitations as partially covered with per capita supply of water less than 40 liters per capita per day, remaining 123168 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 2009
Total Number of Habitations	127036	127036
Water Supply Provided @ 40 LPCD (FC)	75111	123168
Water Supply Provided Less than 40 lpcd (PC)	31834	3798
Not Covered Habitations (NC) (less than 10 lpcd)	20091	70

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 2008-09

2.1 A plan outlay of Rs. 37075.95 lakh was approved against which the expenditure of Rs. 35168.00 lakh was incurred during the year.

2.2 Physical targets and actual achievements of annual plan 2008-09 are presented as below:

Table 14.10.2: Physical Targets and Actual Achievements: 2008-09

S. No	Major Heads of Development	Item/Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2008-09	
				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.	401	364
1.2	Coverage of Partially Covered habitations	WSS	No.of Habi.	7341	6533
1.3	Provision of new TWs in place of old unserviceable/defunct T.Ws.	WSS	No.of Habi.	3000	4003
1.4	Water supply in Rural Schools	WSS	No.of Schools	2800	2190
1.5	Water supply facilities in SC/ST hostels.	WSS	No.of Host.	200	245
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	2000	3024
2.2	Roof Water Harvesting	WSS	No. of structures	1350	972
3	Ongoing Piped Water Supply Schemes	WSS	No. of Schemes	600	738
4	O & M of rural water supply schemes				
4.1	Construction of damaged HP platforms	WSS	No. of PF	30000	30797
4.2	Maintenance of PWS Schemes (Creation of new sources where dried & their interconnection)	WSS	No. of Schemes	500	550
5	Sub Mission Projects under Technology Mission for quality affected habitations				
5.1	Provision for laboratories	WSS	No. of Labs	48	47

S. No	Major Heads of Development	Item/ Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2008-09	
				Physical Target	Actual Achievement
5.2	Fluorosis control programme	WSS	No.of Habi.	1175	600
5.3	Brachishness control programme	WSS	No.of Habi.	115	47
B: URBAN SECTOR					
6	Urban Water Supply/Sanitation Schemes				
6.1	State schemes (Other than AUWSP)	WSS	No. of Schemes	35 ongoing	3 + 20 (AV WSP)
6.2	Narmada Water Supply Project Bhopal	WSS	No. of Schemes	1 ongoing	1 ongoing
6.3	Sewerage Schemes	WSS	No. of Schemes	1 ongoing	1 ongoing

3.0 Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 31655.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. Against which Rs. 11474.44 lakhs actual expenditure upto 31st Oct. 2009.

3.2 Physical Targets and anticipated achievements of 2009-10

S. No.	Scheme Name	Unit	Annual Physical Targets (09-10)	Anticipated achievement
A	<u>RURAL SECTOR</u>			
1	Coverage of NC habitation under ARWSP (New Survey RWS)	No. of habitations	90	90
2	Coverage of PC habitation (RWS)	"	4500	4500
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 TWs.	"	8000	8000
4	Water supply in Rural schools	No. of schools	750	750
5	Drinking water facilities in tribal/ SC hostels & Ashrams	No. of hostels	290	290
6	Ground water recharging/ conservation Programme	No. of structure	2000	2000
7	Provision for PWS schemes ongoing (RWS)	No. of schemes	600	600
8	Regular maintenance of hand pump	Pumps in	4.22	4.22

S. No.	Scheme Name	Unit	Annual Physical Targets (09-10)	Anticipated achievement
		lakh		
9	Construction of hand pump platforms	No. of platform	27200	27200
10	Maintenance of PWS (only creation of new sources where source has dried and their inter connection and maintenance of group schemes- RWS)	No. of schemes	1060	1060
11	Fluorosis control programme for other districts	No. of habitations	800	80
12	Brackishness control programme (RWS)	No. of habitations	150	150
13	Provision for laboratories	No. of district	48	48
	Total (Rural Sector)			
B	URBAN SECTOR			
14	Urban water supply schemes	No. of schemes	30	30
15	Narmada water supply (Bhopal)	No. of schemes	1 Ongoing	1 Ongoing
16	Urban Sewerage Programmes		1 Ongoing	1 Ongoing

4.0 Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 34814.55 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 Proposed out lay and Physical target under major schemes for 2010-11 are as given below :-

S.no	Schemes	Proposed out lay (Rs in lakh)	Unit	Proposed Targets
A	Rural Sector			
1	Provision for PWS Scheme	9979.30	No of schemes	600
2	Coverage of PC habitations (partially Covered)	8696.30	No of habitations	12000
3	Maintenance of PWS	1213.75	No of schemes	600
4	Water supply in Rural Schools	410.00	No of Schools	400
5	Water supply in SC/ST Hostels	1171.80	No of hostels	461

Table No 13.10.4				
S.no	Schemes	Proposed out lay (Rs in lakh)	Unit	Proposed Targets
6	Regular maintenance of hand pumps	2244.50	No of HP's in lakh	All installed hand pumps
7	Construction of platforms	848.00	No of PF's	30000
8	Flurosis control programme	5850.00	No of habitations	600
B	Urban Sector			
1	Urban Water Supply Scheme	1000.00	No of Scheme	15
2	Rural Water Supply Scheme	1000.00	No of Scheme	-
3.	Diversion Nallah AIIMS area	494.90		
4.	Kumbha Mela in Mandla(for 1 yr.)	924.65		

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

There were 70 NC habitations and 3798 PC habitations at the beginning of the current financial year 2009-10, as earlier norms of 40 liters supply. It is proposed to cover 12000 habitations in the annual plan 2010-11. To achieve these targets, Rs. 8696.30 lakhs is proposed at State share for annual plan 2010-11.

5.3 Provision of Water Supply in Rural Schools

It is anticipated that there were about 1144 rural schools without safe and potable drinking water supply facilities by the end of March, 09 It is proposed to cover all theses remaining rural schools during the year 2009-10. For coverage of 750 rural schools, a provision of Rs. 410.00 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 461 SC/ST hostels during 2010–11 a total provision of Rs. 1171.80 lakh has been proposed as state share in the annual plan 2010-11.

5.5 Operation And Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes

Maintenance of hand pumps: There are about 4.36 lakh hand pumps installed in the rural areas of the state as on 01.12.2009. The Govt. of India permits use of ARWSP funds for O&M of the schemes to an extent of 10%. 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. 2244.50 lakh as state share is made in the annual plan of 2010-11 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 30000 platforms in the year 2010-11 with the view of public health, water quality and water safety. For this, a provision of Rs. 848.00 lakh has been made as state share in the year 2010-11 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 600 such schemes during 2010-11. 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. 1213.75 lakh in the year 2010-11 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 2010-11. A provision of Rs. 9979.30 lakh is made for the year 2010-11. 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 suitable water recharging/ water conservation schemes/ structures will be taken up during the annual plan period 2010-11.

5.10 Alternative Water Supply Arrangements in Water Quality Affected Rural Habitations under State Sector Plan:-

Water Quality Testing:

Water quality testing is a continuous and very important activity. Presently, there is one state laboratory, which is functioning at Bhopal. 48 district Laboratories have already become functional and in remaining two new districts, are being established soon. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for annual plan 2010-11.

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.

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 50% and balance funds of 50% are provided by the State Government, provision for which has been made in the State Plan.

6.0 URBAN SECTOR:

6.1 Narmada based Water Supply Scheme for Bhopal City:

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 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. No allocation has been provided in the annual plan of 2010-11, because the balance funds would be received from JNNURM project through Nagar Nigam.

6.2 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. 1000.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 for such urban schemes.

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.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs. 2500.00 lakh and an amount of Rs. 2458.50 lakhs was utilized during the year 2008-09.

2.2 During the year, 323 quarters were constructed.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 2132.00 lakh for annual plan 2009-10 is approved. Of which Rs. 882.00 lakh for Housing, Rs. 1000 lakhs for police training complex, Rs. 100.00 lakhs for Cyber Crime Investigation cell and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for security in big cities and sensitive places. The entire amount will be utilized during the year.

3.2 During the year, 9 officer quarters, 60 NGO and 60 quarters for ORS to be constructed.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 1195.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2010-11. Of this outlay Rs. 696.40 lakh has been proposed for housing, Rs. 248.60 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. 323.81 lakh and Rs. 299.56 lakh are proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.

4.1 In Police Housing, 66 quarters are proposed for construction during the Annual Plan 2010-11.

5.0 Schemes

1. Establishment of Cyber Crime Investigation Cell.

To enhance the capabilities of investigating agencies in the field of cyber crime cell is to be constituted at Bhopal. The proposed outlay for Cyber Crime cell is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

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. City Surveillance system with plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for Jabalpur and to augment security equipments at important religious places Sharda Shakti Peeth Maihar Temple. For this Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed.

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. For this Rs. 248.60 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11.

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. Accordingly Madhya Pradesh is comprised and development plans are prepared for the planning regions and towns, in the context of provision of M.P.Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973, MP Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Niyam, 1975 and MP Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984. The main functions of the Directorate are, preparation of Regional Development Plan, preparation of Town Development Plan and review, evaluation and modification of existing development plan, 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. The basic functions are as under :-

- a. Preparation of Development Plan, Review and Modification.
- b. Preparation of Regional Plan.
- c. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns,
- d. Information Technology in planning.
- e. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small & Medium Towns.

Level of Development in Madhya Pradesh in comparison with other states :

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| a. | Planning status in Madhya Pradesh - | Towns |
| | i) Planning Area constituted | 150 |
| | ii) Existing Land Use published | 88 |
| | iii) Development Plan published/enforced | 75/64 |
| | iv) Modified Dev.Plan published/enforced | 13/08 |
| | v) IDSMT Schemes/Project cost | 45/17633.47 lacs |
| | vi) UIDSSMT Approved/grant release | 33/24 |
| b. | Comparison with other state of India: | |
| | i) Chhatisgarh State – Development Plan | 14 towns |
| | ii) Maharashtra State – Development Plan | 249 towns |
| | iii) Rajasthan State- Dev. Plan | 72 towns |

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

An annual outlay of Rs. 5724.55 lakh for 2008-09 was approved and expenditure of Rs. 3662.53 lakh was incurred. Following physical targets have been achieved:

Table 14.12.1: Physical Targets and Achievements: 2008-09

No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements
1	Preparation of Development Plan, Review & Modification	8 towns	8 towns
2	Regional Plan	1 region	-
3	IDSMT	15 towns	5 towns
4	Information Technology	6 offices	6 offices
5	UIDSSMT	19 towns	4 towns
6	Beautification of Talab	5 talab	#

#Budget provision not available

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. 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	4
1-	Preparation of Development Plan, Review & Modification	8 towns	58.24
2-	IDSMT	18 towns	0.00
3-	Regional Plan	1 region	3.80
4-	Information Technology	6 offices	12.50
5-	UIDSSMT	19 towns	-
6-	Destination Project Chitrakoot	1 (20 sites)	-
7-	Gwalior counter Magnet #	1	-

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 2010-11

An outlay of Rs. 545.70 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Break-up of physical and financial targets of annual plan 2010-11 are given in the table bellow:

Physical and Financial Target 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Target	Physical Target
1-	Prepn. Dev. Plan , Review & Modification	281.00	12 Towns
2-	IDSMT	100.00	19 Towns
3-	Regional Plan	41.00	2 Region
4-	Information Technology	122.60	6 offices
5-	Destination Project Chitrakoot	0.10	1 Town
6-	Gwalior Counter Magnet	1.00	1
	Total	545.70	

Short description of schemes:

A. Preparation of Town Development Plan, Review and Modification

The development plans are prepared under the provisions of M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973. It comprises constitution of planning area, primary surveys, publication and adoption of existing land use map, preparation of study maps, future requirement estimation for plan period etc. and accordingly land use proposal are finalised. In addition to this, review and modification of previously enforced development plan are also performed under section 23 of the said Adhiniyam.

In development plans basically, land use based future development proposal for the next 10-15 years are shown and a printed descriptive document along with maps are made available to general public by its legal publication for obtaining objection/suggestions. After giving proper opportunity of hearing on objection/suggestions received on the draft plan so published, it is approved and enforced by the state government by a legal notification, after considering the recommendations of the Director on it. The document of the development plan so approved and enforced is reprinted and made available to implementing agency as well as to general public. This scheme is kept in continuous process and upto now development plans for 69 towns has been published so far out of which 62 development plans are enforced by the State Govt. In addition to this 8 modified development plans are also published and enforced.

B. Preparation Regional Development Plan

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has divided the entire state area into following eight planning regions under the provisions of section 4 of M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhinyam, 1973. These planning regions are:-

1. Bina Petro Chemical Region 2. Gwalior Agro Region 3. Bhopal Capital Region 4. Indore Agro Region 5. Narmada Tapti Region 6. Bhundelkhand-Baghelkhand Region 7. Jabalpur Forest & Mineral Region 8. Central Satpura Region of Forest & Mines.

The regional plan mainly contains the land use base proposal on infrastructure development, environment upgradation, economic upgradation, bypass, rail & road, upgradation of rural area activities etc.

C. Integrated Development Plan of small & medium towns

Centrally sponsored IDSMT scheme was introduced at first in the 6th five year plan. The project is prepared and the government on the basis of the guideline issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, releases grant. Up to 2004-05 this scheme was under loan category and after that it has been converted under grant category. Under grant scheme 97 towns are covered so far. The central Govt. now has replaced this scheme by a new multifarious UIDSSMT from the year 2005-06. However, this scheme will remain continue to complete the ongoing projects.

D. Information & Technology

During 10th Five Year Plan, 17 offices along with the directorate are computerized. In the 11th Five Year Plan rest 8 offices are also proposed to be computerized. Under upgradation program software's and customized software's are to be purchased or developed. At the end of annual plan 2008-09 period all the 24 sub-ordinate offices including the Directorate will be computerised. The upgradation in relation to planning activities and development plan preparation, review and modification will remain continue in the annual plan 2009-10.

E. Destination Project Chitrakoot

This new scheme was introduced in Annual plan 2008-09 for infrastructure development of Chitrakoot area to facilitate the tourist and pilgrims. The scheme will be implemented with the grant from central and state Govt. both. The scheme

will cover mainly water supply , tourism development and other infrastructure up gradation and development of the Chitrakoot.

F. Gwalior Counter Magnet

Under this scheme infrastructure development work of SADA Gwalior area is performed by borrowing loan from NCR Board New Delhi to the State Govt. The process of repayment of loan is also through the State Govt. For this scheme an outlay for the 10th plan was Rs. 51.00 lacs. In the departmental budget for the year 2006-07 a provision of 1200.00 lacs is made. As per discussion held in SPB a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac and Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed in the annual plan and 11th plan respectively.

The National Capital Region Board, New Delhi has also 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. The Special Area Development Authority Gwalior is developing mainly infrastructure of the area by borrowing loan from NCR Board. 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.

The State Planning Board has fixed the plan ceiling of Rs. 51.00 lakhs for 10th Five Year Plan. In the annual plan 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 a formal provision for Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made by the SPC. On the basis of the requirement of SADA Counter Magnet Gwalior and loan amount released by the NCR Board , the State Government has released loan amounting Rs. 4926.00 lakhs during 2002-03 and Rs. 1800.00 lakhs 2004-05 to SADA. For the 11th five year plan a token ceiling for Rs. 5.00 lacs is decided by SPC. However, on the basis of loan released by NCR Board, an amount of Rs.12.24 Crores has been released to SADA Gwalior during 2007-08.

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.

14.13 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 2008-09

Plan outlay of Rs. 75122.00 lakh approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 and expenditure of Rs. 53827.00 lakh was incurred during the year. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was revealed that department has made satisfactory progress.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs. 76548.06 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. The anticipated expenditure during 2009-10 is Rs. 67853.10 Lakh.

The anticipated physical achievement against targets of 2009-10 is presented in Table 14.14.1:

Table 14.13.1: Targets and Anticipated Physical achievements: 2009-10

S. No	Major Heads of Development	Item/ Activity	Unit	Annual Plan 2009-2010	
				Physical Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY w.e.f. 1.12.97)		No.of beneficiaries.	50000	50000
			Mandays	1400000	1400000
2	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers	Govt. contribution to premium	No.of sweepers	18000	18000
3	Training	Training to employees/ elected representatives	No. of trainees	333	333
4	ADB Project		Packages	47	-
5	IHSDP		No. of projects	Ongoing 20	Ongoing 20
6	JNNURM	Infrastructure development of 4 major cities	No. of projects	Ongoing 38	Ongoing 38
				New 10	New 10

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

For urban administration (local bodies) an outlay of Rs. 87898.72 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Out of which Rs. 75646.00 lakh proposed under normal, Rs. 1975.41 lakh is proposed under TSP and Rs. 10277.31 lakh is proposed under SCSP.

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.

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 38 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.

5.7 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) :

The Central Govt. has launched this multifarious grant based scheme from 2005-06 for the infrastructure up gradation and development in small and medium towns. The share pattern under this scheme is 80:10:10 for central, state and local body respectively. The component of this scheme are as under :-

- Redevelopment of old city areas (widening of narrow streets, shifting of incompatible industrial/ commercial establishment, Old and worn-out water pipes, sewerage and drainage lines, renewal of solid waste management system/ capacity increasing).
- Water supply and sanitation.
- Sewerage and solid waste management.
- Construction improvement of drains/ storm water drains.
- Construction /up gradation of roads, highways/express ways.
- Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis.
- Development of heritage areas.
- Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/ land slides.
- Preservation of water bodies.

(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, extension 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 Bodies, 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 a New Scheme MPUIF is proposed to be included, details of which are as under:-

(1) Madhya Pradesh Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (MPUIDF)

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.

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.

14.14 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.

Since its inception, the Capital Project Administration true to its existence has successfully accomplished the tasks entrusted to it. Mainly CPA is executing the works of Roads and bridges, Residential building, Non residential buildings, Beautification of areas etc. For these works, detailed plan has been prepared and accordingly, demand has been made in the Plan. Besides this, some fund has been demanded in Land, Plant & Machinery and Establishment so as to meet out the expenditure in these heads, which is as follows:

1. Land
Under this head very less expenditure is being incurred. Besides normal demand, fund for Decretal amount has been demanded.
2. Roads & Bridges
Capital Project Administration is executing major works in this head. Under this head, works of Construction of Master plan roads, Development, Widening of roads are being done mainly. The list of works to be executed during 2010-11 is enclosed. For Planned development construction of master plan roads is necessary other wise there is the positivity of unplanned development.
3. Residential Buildings
The responsibility of the Constructing Government quarters is entrusted with Capital Project Administration. Presently, Construction of 100G and 100 H type quarters have been completed. Construction of 100 I type quarters will be taken up during 2010-11. Besides these, the project of demolision and redensification of old govt. qtrs at North TT Nagar and South TT Nagar area is in consideration. Therefore, there will be a shortage of government accomodation and hence it is necessary to avail new quarters. Construction of some D and E type quarters are in progress. In future, more government quarters are to be constructed.
4. Non Residential Building
Under this head, Capital Project Administration is executing the works of Construction of Non Residential buildings and Swimming pool etc. A swimming pool in Kof-e-fiza area is to be constructed. A project of Swimming pool along with complete health club is planning at Chuna Bhatti area, Kolar road. Development of Prakash swimming pool with Construction of one more pool and health club and one

small pool for childrens are in progress and hope to be completed in 2009-10. Construction of Subji mandi (Phase – 2), Uninterrepted electric supply at Vallabh Bhawan, Replacement of lift, Renovation of Capital project Administration Bhawan and 24 suits CPA Guest house is proposed.

There are some short comings felt in Satpura and Vindhychal Bhawan, viz; absence of covered corridor from the gate to the building so as to safeguard from rain and sun rays, darkness in inner areas of the buildings. Therefore, Renovation of these buildings are to be carried out and Renovation of Vallabh Bhawan is to be carried out so as to suit at the modern era.

5. Beautification Of Areas

This is a very important head. It can also be state that to make Bhopal being the most beautiful city by developing greenery, plantation, gardening; the credit goes to CPA working under this head. Arboriculture work of entire city has been done by Forest Circle of CPA under this head. Besides this, development of all the parks, various projects to safe guard open spaces from encroachment and beautification of other works are to be done under this head. The details of works to be executed in the coming year are enclosed.

6. Tools And Plants

Very normal expenditure is occurred under this head by CPA, but it is the time now the entire vehicles of CPA are to be writeoff. . As a lot of important construction works of CPA are going on in wide range of the entire city, it is very necessary to buy some vehicles for the proper supervision of these works. Looking to the requirement and according to the policy of the Govt. there is a proposal for write off of old vehicles and purchase of new vehicles. Amount demanded is only for the year 2010-11. Apart from this, there is also a proposal for purchasing a Tractor Mount Lawn Moover.

2.0 Performance Of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3,196.10 lakh for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved and expenditure of Rs. 3184.48 lakh was incurred. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was reveled that department has made satisfactory progress.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3750.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. Anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs.3750.00 lakh. Based on analyzing the targets and achievement of selected schemes, it was reveled that department has made satisfactory progress.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. The distribution of the allocation would be as follows:

Table 14.14.1: Allocation of Outlays by Major Heads: 2010-11**(in Rs. Lakh)**

Sr.No	Name of the project	Proposed plan for the year 2010-11
		Amount of Plan limit proposed by Planning board (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Land acquisition	2.00
2	Non Residential	400.00
3	Vidhan Sabha and MLA Rest house	10.00
4	Residential building	150.00
5	Roads and bridges	2215.00
6	Beautification of areas	250.00
7	Beautification of areas (Maint)	650.00
8	Plant and machinery	2.00
9	Establishment of forest division	121.00
10	Construction of War memorial	200.00
	Total	4000.00

Schemes/ projects detail:**(1) Land Voted and charged:-**

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for land charged for the year 2010-11. From this the payment of labours / timekeeper engaged for removing the encroachment will be made. Looking to the present condition, and to safe guard govt. land from encroachment, development of these land is necessary. Payment of Labour and Work charge establishment employed on these works are to be meet out from this head, hence looking to the actual requirement, a provision of Rs.2.00 Lakhs is proposed.

(2) Non residential building :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 as per the plan limit of Planning Board, under which the following works are proposed to be executed:-

- 1 Construction of sepreate block for Mantralaya Vallabh Bhawan
- 2 Upgradation of Prakash Swimming pool and construction of Health Club.
- 3 Construction of swimming pool at BHEL area.
- 4 Const of Reception Wing at New Vidhan Sabha
5. Upgradation of CPA Guest House
- 6 Upgradation of CPA Building
- 7 Renovation of 3 No Lift at Vallabha Bhawan, Satpura and Vindhychal Bhawan
- 8 Unintrupted Electric supply at Mantralaya Bhawan

(3) Residential building :-

Under this subhead a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11, as per the plan limit of Planning Board. Under which the following building works are proposed to be executed:-

1. Construction of 100 'I' type quarters at Bhopal
2. Construction of D and E type quarters.

(4) Roads & bridges :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs. 1965.04 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11 as per the plan limit of Planning Board. Under this head, the following works are proposed to be executed. :-

Works under Execution :-

- 1 Construction of 200 ft wid road from Kolar road to joining Hoshangabad road
- 2 Development of various roads at Administrative area of Arera Hills Bhopal.
- 3 Construction of road from Habibganj under bridge to Misrod (Const of road from from Habibganj under bridge to Dana pani Phase I)
- 4 Construction of 60 ft Master Plan road from Hoshangabad Road (near Ganesh Nagar) to Bye Pass Road via Aasharam Nagar and Katara Hills
- 5 Construction of master road from Kaliasote Main Canal to Eco City Village Salliya (Phase II)
- 6 Development and widening of from Vivekand Chowraha, Ashoka Garden Tiraha to Aishbag Tiraha.
- 7 Construction of parallel master plan road from Sumitra Parisar to Kolar Road via Kempfort School of Danish Kunj area.

- 8 Construction of Master Plan road from Danapani to Misrod (Phase II)
- 9 Construction of B.T.Road (Master Plan Road) via Kolar Road Chowraha to Gulmohar Colony.
- 10 Construction of Road from Kolar Road (Bairagarh Chichilli to NH 12 Hoshangabad Road (Police Station)
- 11 Construction of master plan road from Saket Nagar to Bye Pass Road via Amravad Khurd.
- 12 Construction of master plan road from Nizammudin Chowraha to JK Road.
- 13 Construction of road from Durgesh Vihar to Bye Pass Road (Via Narela Shankari)
- 14 Development and widening of Bharat Nagar Junction to Gul Mohar Colony road.
- 15 Widening and strengthening of road at EPCO campus.
- 16 Construction of the road from Saket Nagar to Barkhera Pathani.

- 17 Construction of the proposed 60 M wide master plan road from Laharpur to Sant Asharam Nagar.

- 18 Construction of co-ordination way master plan road in between Ahmedpur to Bagh Sewania.
- 19 Constrution of master plan road from Barkheda to Laharpur

- 20 Construction of master plan road from infront of Central Jail to Dwaraka Dham via near M.I.M.S to new Bye pass.

- 21 Constructionof master plan road in front of gate No.1 to Ayodhya Bypass road

- 22 Construction of road parallel to Boundry of AIMS from Saket Nagar to Bag Sewaniya via Pipaliya Pande Khan village

Proposed Work (New)

- 1 Construction of road from Kolar Road to Kerwa Dam via Tarun Kumari Badhuri Nagar.

- 2 Construction of master plan road from ESI hospital Raisen Road to Jantantra Colony via Irrigation Colony.
- 3 Construction of master plan road from Vivekanand Vidya Nagar to Rishipuram Phase – I.
- 4 Construction of master plan road from Chhatrasal Nagar to J.K. road Nizamuddin colony
- 5 Construction of master plan road from Avadhपुरी to Raisen road via SOS Balgram.
- 6 Construction of road from Awadपुरी BHEL to Bye Pass Road
- 7 Construction of road from WALMI to Sehore via Kaliasot Dam.
- 8 Canalisation of Nalla at Village Semera ward 40.
- 9 Development of road from Fish Aquarium to PHQ
- 10 Construction of master plan road from Berasia road to Vidisha road via Vishwakarma nagar
- 11 Construction of road from Subhash Nagar to Plat form No. 5 Habibganj Railway station via Rachna nagar, Gautam Nagar and Kasturba Nagar.
- 12 Widening of Rangmahal chowraha to Jawahar Chowk.
- 13 Widening of road from Link road No.1, 74 bungalow to Patrakar bhawan and Residence of Chairman, State Assembly including development of foot path and Nalli and park.
- 14 Widening and development of road from Dippo Chowraha to Prem Pura Chowraha.
- 15 Electrification work of road from Bairagarh Police station to Bhaisaghadhi
- 16 Widening of master plan road from Gandhi nagar Tiraha (Bapu Asharam) to Abbas Nagar

(5) Beautification of Areas (Other Charges) :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed as per the directions of Planning Board for the year 2010-11, under this head, the following works are proposed :-

- Beautification of open spaces and other works (Work under execution and Proposed work)
 - 1 Plantation work of Children park near Shapura Campion School
 - 2 Development of Swarna Jayanti Park
 - 3 Construction and Maintenance of various parks
 - 4 Welded mesh fencing work at open spaces of Bhopal
 - 5 Development of park behind 24 Suit Rest House
 - 6 Development of open spaces near Awantika Club at E- 7 Arera Colony.
 - 7 Development work of parks of Arera Colony.
 - 8 Construction of Cycle Track and Walking Trak and construction of boundary wall and park at Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Udhyan.
 - 9 Construction of park in front of Judicial Academy.
 - 10 Construction of Musicial Fountain at Mayur Park

(6) Beautification of Areas (Maintenance work) :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.650.00 lakh has been proposed as per the directions of Planning Commission for the year 2010-11.

(7) Machinery & Equipments :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11, under which the departmental vehicles of CPA would be maintained.

(8) Establishment expenditure:-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.120.96 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11. Under this head the pay and allowances of the employees and officers will be made.

(9) Vidhan Sabha and MLA Rest House:-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for Construction of Reception Block at Vidhan Sabha complex .

(10) Construction of War Memorial :-

Under this sub head a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for Construction of war memorial near 'Chinar Park' in front of Bhopal hat bazaar.

14.15 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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 Lakh was proposed for annual plan 2008-09. against total outlay Rs. 218.59 Lakh was actual expenditure.

2.2 Two website upgraded during the year, publicity through community radio, three programmes being organized. 250 camps organized in tribal areas and 4 publications were published. 3 Media centres were also established.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 392.57 Lakh is approved for the annual plan 2009-10. it is expected that full amount to be utilized by the end of financial year.

3.2 During the Financial Year, 249 information camps to be organized. Two Media Centre also to be established during the year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 415.00 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

4.2 Physical target proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 is as below: -

Table14.15.1

Sr. No.	Schemes	Unit	Proposed Target
1	Integrated Publicity of Government Schemes		
	1.1 Up gradation of website	No.	02
	1.3 Information Camps	No.	649
	1.4 Publicity through local dialect	No.	1600
	1.5 Publication	No.	15
	1.6 Production of films on development issue	No.	20
2	Publicity of Public Welfare Schemes		
	2.1 Establishment of media centre	No.	02

5.0 Scheme/Activities

- 1 **Upgradation of Websites:** The department has two websites for quick dissemination of information. One for news items, articles, photographs and news clippings. Other website for carries important clippings of national and state news papers. For this scheme Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed.
- 2 **Organisation of Information Camps:** The information camps organized weekly market day where officers of the different departments inform the villagers about welfare schemes and satisfy their queries. These camps have been very successful in rural areas. For this Rs. 39.00 lakhs is proposed.
3. **Production of Films:** Special films and news clippings would be produced as per the priorities of the state Government. Rs. 32.00 lakhs have been proposed.

14.16 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.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 Scheduled caste department has received planned outlay for the year was Rs. 36086.52 lakh. Against this an actual Expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 34300.71 lakh.

2.2 Department has reported actual achievement during the year 2008-09 as given below.

Table no 14.16.1

Sl..	Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Pre-metric Scholarship for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupations	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	37650	37273
2	Student Welfare Fund	Grant	Students	50000	39000
3	State Scholarships Primary level	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	880000	827200
4	Establishment of residence School for SC Meritorious students	Establishment of residence School for SC Meritorious students	Residence School	1960	1960
5	Prize for excellence to Ashram and Hostels	Prize for excellence to Ashram and Hostels	No. of Prizes	138	125
6	State Scholarships Secondary Education	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	880000	836000
7	Post metric Scholarships	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	110000	137610
8	Establishment of Excellent Centre	Arrangement of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Students	15000	15000
9	Grant to Voluntary Organizations for Education Development	Grant	Organization	45	30
10	Eradication of Untouchability (Prize to Gram Panchayats)	Removal of untouchability by best activities	Gram Panchayat	48	48
11	Publicity/Extension scheme to Remove Untouchability (Organization of Sadbhavana Shivirs)	Organisation of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Sadbhawna Shivirs	48	48
12	Development of S.C. Colonies	Improvement of living conditions in SC colonies	SC Colonies	1250	1241
13	Scheme for Assistance to S.Cs	Incentive to attend delivery cases of SCs	Beneficiaries	1000	738
14	Assistance under SC/ST P.O.A. Act.	Assistance to victimised by other cases	Beneficiaries	5000	3750
15	Banchada-Bedia Caste Marriage	For encouraging in their castes	Couples	20	03
16	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Re-imbusement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Students	321	317

Sl..	Schemes	Indicators	Unit	Target	Achievement
17	Maintenance of Hostels and Ashrams	Maintenance of Hostels and Ashrams	Hostels	1352	1352
18	Scholarship of the student are Higher studies in foreign	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	10	3
19	Soubhagyawati Yojana	Marriage	Kanya	5280	4994
20	Encouragement for Candidates who have cleared Civil Service Examination	Encouragement for Candidates who have cleared Civil Service Examination	Candidates	330	274
22	Incentive to SC girls of 5th, 9th & 11th Std.	Continuation education	in lakh	1.20	1.14

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 Scheduled caste department has received planned outlay for the year was Rs. 43039.19 lakh. Anticipated Expenditure reported by the department of Rs. 43032.85 lakh.

3.2 Proposed physical targets and anticipated achievement under major schemes for annual plan 2009-10 is as given in the following table:

Table14.16.2

Sl. No.	Schemes	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1.	Pre-metric scholarship	No. of students	33000	33000
2.	Student welfare fund	No. Of students	10000	10000
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	1.30	1.30
6.	Establishment 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-imburement of fees of the students studying in public schools	No. of students	325	325
10.	Incentive to SC girls to continue , education after 5 th class, 9 th , 11 th	SC girls (no. in lakhs)	1.20	1.20
11.	Energisation of pumps	No. of pumps	1000	1000
12.	Pre-metric Scholarship for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupations	No. of students	33000	33000

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1. An outlay of Rs. 46695.75 Lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11. Component wise plan allocations are as given below:

Table: 14.16.3 Plan Outlay		
Sno.	Heads	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Elementary Education	5567.03
2	Secondary Education	23777.83
3	Welfare	15001.63
4	Electrification of majra/tola	1108.30
5	Energisation of pumps	800.00
6	Pool Fund	440.96
	Total	46695.75

- 4.2 Proposed outlay and physical targets for the annual plan 2010-11 under major schemes are given below:

Table 14.16.4

S.No.	Major Head/Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial Outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Item/ Activity	Proposed Targets 2010-11	
				Unit	Targets
1	Pre-metric Scholarship for children whose parents engaged in unclean occupations	453.03	Distribution of Scholarships	Students No.	33,000
2	Student Welfare Fund	51.00	Grant	Students no	1,00,000
4	State Scholarships Primary level	1800.00	Distribution of Scholarships	Students no.	9,00,000
5	State Scholarships Secondary Education	3853.83	Distribution of Scholarships	Students no.	7,50,000
6	Post metric Scholarships	8435.00	Distribution of Scholarships	Students	1,30,000
7	Establishment of Excellent Centre	950.00	Arrangement of Sadbhavna Shivirs	Students	15,000
8	Development of S.C. Colonies	3388.85	Improvement of living conditions in SC colonies	SC Colonies	1,250
9	Scheme for Assistance to S.Cs	67.60	Incentive to attend delivery cases of SCs	Beneficiaries	1,000

S.No.	Major Head/Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial Outlays (Rs. in Lakh)	Item/ Activity	Proposed Targets 2010-11	
				Unit	Targets
10	Assistance under SC/ST P.O.A. Act.	475.00	Assistance to victimised by other cases	Beneficiaries	5,000
11	Re-imbursement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	350.00	Re- imbursement of Fees of the Students studying in Public Schools	Students	325
12	Self Employment Scheme for SC candidates (subsidy)	1250.00	Self Employment Scheme for SC candidates (subsidy)	Beneficiaries no	3,000
13	Self employment for SC Youths in electronics through	760.00	Self employment for SC Youths in electronics through	SC Youths no	5,000
14	Incentives to SC girls to continue education after class 5 th , 8 th , 10 th	1300.00	Incentives	Girls no.	1,80,000

4.3 Strategies and objectives proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and continuing the same in the annual plan 2010-11

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.

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-metric 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.

❖ **Scholarship rates have been revised w.e.f. 1.4.03 by the Govt. of India. Present rates are as under:-**

Class	Rate per month (Rs.)	
	Hosteller	Day Scholar
1 to 2	-	110.00
3 to 10	700.00	110.00

Apart from the above monthly rates of Scholarship, an ad hoc assistance of Rs.750 for day scholars and Rs. 1000.00 hostellers per year per student is also given.

❖ **Post metric 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. 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. At present 15,300 Sc students are being benefited under the scheme.

• **Establishment of the Special Cell:**

A special cell called "ACR – Cell" has been set up in the state to ensure coordination at state level for implementation and monitoring of the policies and programmes under "The Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 & Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989".

14.17 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 2008-09

2.1. Scheduled Tribe department has received plan outlay for the year was Rs. 71285.00 lakh. Actual Expenditure reported by the department is Rs. 80276.52 lakh.

2.2. The physical progress of the department under major schemes for the year 2008-09 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(Class 1 to 5)	Students in lakh	15.68	12.58
3	Girls & Boys Uniform	Student in lakh	2.40	1.38
4	Construction of Asharam Buildings (CSP)	Nos.	40	00
5	Middle Schools	inst.	2420	00
6	Incentives to Girls Education (Class 6th)	Girls No.	72000	110000
7	Award to Panchayats for Promoting Education	Panchayat	89	89
8	Construction of Asharam Buildings (STATE)	Buildings	0 4	04

Sno.	Schemes	Units	Targets	Achievements
Secondary Education				
1	Grant to N.G.Os for Schools and Hostels	inst.	35	35
2	Hostels	inst.	178	178
3	Construction of Hostel Buildings(CSP)	Buildings	40	40
4	Construction of Buildings for Educational Institutions	Buildings	75	75
5	Merit Scholar Scholarship	Student	960	493
6	State Scholarship	Students in lakh	4.50	4.50
7	Incentive for Girls Education (9th & 11th)	Girls	50136	50136
8	School of Excellence	inst.	87	87
9	Award to Educational Institutions & Ashram / Hostels for Excellent Performance	inst.	320	320
Welfare				
1	Chhatra Griha Yojana	Student	5000	6489
2	Training of Officers & Employees			250
3	Post Metric Hostels	Insti	97	97
4	Higher Education Facility at Delhi	Student	50	00
5	Admission in Sainik / Public Schools	Student	17	17
6	Rani Durgawati and Shankarshah Award	Student	12	12
7	Post Metric scholarship (CSS)	Student	67000	67000

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 The plan outlay for the annual plan 2009-10 is Rs. 78228.21 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 67285.44 lakh

3.2 Physical targets and anticipated achievements under major schemes for the year 2009-10 are as given below:

S. No.	Major Schemes	Unit	Proposed targets	Anticipated achievements
1	Scholarship to boys and girls (class 1 to 5)	Students in lakh	17.24	9.16
2	Uniform distribution to boys and girls	Students in lakh	2.40	1.82
3	Incentive to girls education in class 6 th	Girls in lakh	0.80	0.98
4	Middle Schools	No. of schools	2420	2420
5	Mid-Day Meal	Students in lakh	22.22	20.27
6	School excellence	No. of buildings	Old 905 New 20	905 20

4.0. Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 97446.00 Lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11. Component wise plan allocation is given in the table.

Component	Outlay 2010-11
❖ Primary Edu.	39259.26
❖ Secondary Edu.	19679.13
❖ Development	35230.99
❖ Electrification	3176.62
❖ Pool Fund	100.00
Total	97446.00

4.2. For the year 2010-11, 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 2010-11 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)	7204.05	Students in lakh	16.80
2	Uniform distribution to boys and girls	1154.50	Students in lakh	2.45
3	Incentive to girls education in class 6 th	632.75	Girls in lakh	1.30
4	Ashram Schools	4073.50	No. of Institution	930
5	Middle Schools	7694.55	No. of schools	2420
6	Mid-Day Meals	2635.69	No. of Students in lakh	22.30

5.0 Details of important schemes of annual plan 2010-11 are given below:

5.1. 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. 13504.47 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

❖ **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. 7204.05 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

❖ **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 2010-11 is 2.45 Lacks and amount Rs.1154.50 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

- ❖ **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. 7694.55 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11 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. 632.75 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11

5.2 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. 317.19 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11 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. 2606.10 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 660 Higher Secondary Schools running in tribal areas and 50 new schools are being opened in the financial year 2010-11. Under this Scheme Rs. 5316.80 lakes have been proposed for the year 2010-11 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. 2464.05 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11 as establishment expenditure.
- ❖ **Science equipments in HS/HSS:** - To improve practical facilities in science lab, Rs.336.50 Lakes have been proposed for the year 2010-11.
- ❖ **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 11.20 lakhs students during the next

financial year. Under this Scheme Rs. 3324.15 lacs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

- ❖ **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. 712.61 lacs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.
- ❖ **School of Excellence:** - To provide qualities , English & Hindi medium education in the 87 district/ block level school of excellence has been established . Provision for 2010-11 Rs.275.00 Lacs is proposed .
- ❖ **Construction of Hostel Buildings:** - Free residential facilities provided to tribal students. Provision made Rs. 1247.50 Lakhs for the year 2010-11.
- ❖ **Higher Secondary & High School (TSP):** - Construction of High School Higher Secondary, Educational Institute & Science lab Building for student facility. Provision made Rs. 7922.90.90 lakhs. for the year 2010-11
- ❖ **Construction of Hostel Buildings(CSP):-** Free residential facilities provided to tribal students. So 20 hostel buildings are proposed for construction. Provision made Rs. 1247.50 Lakhs for the year 2010-11.

5.3. 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 2010-11
- ❖ **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 2010-11
- ❖ **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 2010-11
- ❖ **Chhatra Grih Yojna:** - Those ST students who are not able to get admission in Post-metric 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 metric scholarships at hostel rates. Under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 107.75 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11

- ❖ **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 in-accessible 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 grains if, and when their financial condition improves. Under the scheme. Under this Scheme Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been proposed for the share capital for the year 2010-11
- ❖ **Post-Metric 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 metric hostels running in this scheme out of which 33 are under "plan". And 02 new post metric hostels are to be opened in this year. Under this Scheme Rs. 160.60 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.
- ❖ **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.169.95 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11
- ❖ **Post-Metric 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. 2657.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.
- ❖ **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. 659.72 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

14.18 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 2008-09

- 2.1** An outlay of Rs. 15786.76 Lakh was approved for the annual plan 2008-09. An actual expenditure incurred by department Rs. 17851.45 lakhs during the financial year 2008-09.
- 2.2** In the Year 2008-09, post metric scholarship distributed to 3.59 Lakh students, Pre Merit scholarship distributed to 16.63 Lakh students, coaching for PMT/PET/PAT for 01 student during the year. Merit scholarship distributed for 422 students. Training were given to 392 trainees.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10:

- 3.1** An outlay of Rs. 20206.30 is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 and an actual expenditure (upto 31st Oct. 2009) incurred by department of Rs. 11390.88 lakhs.
- 3.2** In the Year 2009-10, Pre-metric scholarship is to be distributed to 16.50 Lakh students & post metric scholarship to 3.80 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 2009-10. Overseas scholarship is to be given for 10 students.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1** An outlay of Rs. 21662.70 Lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11.
- 4.2** Financial and Physical Targets under major schemes are as under:

Table 14.18.1

S.N.	Major Head/ Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 2010-11	
			Unit	Physical Targets
1	Pre-metric Scholarships	5061.07	Students in Lakhs	17
2	Post metric Scholarship	14051.79	-do-	4
3	Merit Scholarship	0.50	No. of students	480
4	Construction of Hostels at divisional level	80.00	Building(No.)	1
5	Establishment of boys hostels	100.00	Hostels/ Post (No.)	8/40
6	Construction of Girls Hostels at distt. Level	80.00	Buildings.(No.)	8
7	PET, PMT, PAT coaching	100.00	No. of students	960
8	Students welfare	14.34	-do-	400
9	Chhatragriha	25.00	Nos.	150
10	Overseas scholarship	150.00	No. of students	10
11	Rojgar Guarantee Training	300.00	No. of trainees	750
12	Mukhya Mantri Pichhra Varg Swarojgar Yojana	600.00	No. of OBCs	1200

5.0 Major Schemes:

- **Scholarship Forms Printing:**

Under this scheme 30 lakhs forms for the scholarships will be printed and it will be provided to all District offices as per their requirement. For this activity Rs. 100.00 Lakh is proposed.

- **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 2010-11.

- **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 2010-11.

- **Pre-Metric 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. 5061.07 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 under this scheme.

- **Post Metric Scholarship:**

Under this scheme students studying from class 11th to graduate & post graduate level are benefited by this scholarship scheme. An outlay of Rs. 14051.79 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 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. 600.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 under this scheme

Overseas Scholarship :

This scheme aims to provide scholarship for foreign studies at the post graduate and higher levels to the needy OBC students not belonging to the creamy layer families. Under this scheme scholarship up to the maximum limit of Rs.15.00 lakhs per student will be provided. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the Annual Plan 2010-11.

14.19 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 13605 factories registered with 7.26 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. 9.89 lakh Beedi workers are engaged in this sector at present.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-10:

- 2.1** An outlay of Rs. 126.25 Lakh was approved, and actual expenditure of Rs. 6.44 Lakh was incurred during the Financial Year 2008-09.
- 2.2.** 27 Bonded Labour Rehabilitated during the financial year. Survey conducted for Jewellery Industrial worker at Indore.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

- 3.1** An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh for Annual plan 2009-10 is approved and an actual expenditure (upto Oct. 2009) is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.
- 3.2** During the Annual plan 2009-10, the following main scheme/ programmes are to be implemented:-
 - (i) Construction of 1000 Houses for Beedi workers
 - (ii) Rehabilitation of 50 Bonded Labour

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

- 4.1** An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh for Annual plan 2010-11 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 social security of unorganized workers:
According to Gazette notification on dated 26/09/2008 state has constituted a Board for Labours for rural and urban unorganized sectors.
- Infrastructure under habitation scheme for “Bidi worker”:
- Rehabilitation for bonded labour: For this activity Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11.
- Up gradations and modernization of training center and hygiene lab: Plan provision for this activity is Rs. 23.00 lakh for the year 2010-11.
- Computerization of all departmental activity: Plan provision for this activity is Rs. 5.00 for the year 2010-11.

14.20 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 21629 seats, 2 ITIs of Home Dept. (police) with 188 seats. In addition 50 Private ITCs with 5011 seats are also functioning.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09:

- 2.1 An outlay of Rs. 4058.25 lakh was approved for annual Plan 2008-09. Actual expenditure of. 4758.98 lakh was incurred during the year.
- 2.2 Computer Training courses were organized and 4015 SC/ST candidates. Under Gramin Engineering Yojana, 3491 candidate were benefited.
- 2.3 3328 trainees were benefited under employment oriented vocational training programme.

3.0 Review Annual Plan 2009-10 :

- 3.1 An outlay for Rs. 3532.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2009-10 is approved. The budget provided by F.D. is Rs. 4662.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan period 2009-10 is Rs. 4662.00 lakh.
- 3.2 Physical target and anticipated achievement are given as below-

Table 14.20.1

S. No	Scheme	Unit	Target 2009-10	Anticipated Achievement 2009-10
01	Gramin Engineering Yojana	No. of Trainees	3000	3000
02	Computer Trg. For SC/ST	No. of Trainees	4440	4440
03	Employment Oriented Vocational Training	No. of Trainees	5000	5000
04	Dr. Ambedkar ITI s	No. of Trainees	240	240
05	Training of Employees	No. of training	60	60

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs.3808.60 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11, out of which Rs. 553.25 lakh for TSP and Rs. 442.72 Lakh for SCSP respectively.

4.2 Physical target under major schemes for annual plan 2010-11 are given as below:

TABLE 14.20.2

S.no	Scheme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target Annual Plan 2010-11	
			Unit	Target
1	Computer Trg. For SC/ST	228.38	No. of trainees	2600
2	Gramin Engineering Yojana	135	No. of trainees	2750
3	Employment Oriented Vocational Training	275.00	No. of trainees	2741
4	Upgradation of ITI s in to the center of excellence	625.00	No. of Trainees	4854
5	Dr. Ambedkar ITI s	220.00	No. of Trainees .	240
6	Eklavya ITI s to develop SC/ST Boys/girls	175.00	No. of Trainees	240

5.0 The Objectives are: -

- (i) Discontinue training in trades that no longer generate demand both from the organized and unorganized sectors of the employment market.
- (ii) Create add and expand the infrastructure facilities available for existing disciplines that continue to generate demand.
- (iii) Identify such new disciplines and trade generate demand both from industry and service sectors and establish the necessary training infrastructure.
- (iv) Upgrade ITs into centres of excellence to impart training to match world class standards of skilled manpower.

5.1 Strategy

- (i) To impart training in trades of modern technology which are in demand.
- (ii) Construction training blocks for existing ITIs and to equip them to impart training as per norms of National Council of Vocational Training.
- (iii) Modernize the delivery of service through computerization.

14.21 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 2008-09:

2.1 Rs. 21606.70 lakh was approved during the Annual Plan 2008-09. And budget provision was Rs. 29162.86 Lakh , An actual expenditure of Rs. 29968.92 lakh, was actually spent during the year 2008-09

2.2 Physical Targets and Achievements:

- About 76% achievement as per the set target in Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (e.i. "C.M. Kanyadan Yojana") in Year 2008-09.
- During the year 2008-09, scholarship were distributed to 40340 beneficiaries, 3000 person benefited on the occasion of world disabled Day. Overall no. of beneficiary served during the financial year 2008-09 were 48340 under welfare of disabled scheme. 47697 persons were benefited under Indira Gandhi National; Family Benefit scheme.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs.77626.63 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. But an amount of Rs. 77626.63 lakh has been budgeted outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 77626.63 Lakh for the Year 2009-10.

3.2 Physical Targets and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as below:-

Table 14.21.1

S. No	Name of Scheme	Unit	Target Annual Plan 2009-10	Anticipated achievement 2009-10
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Welfare of disabled	No of persons (Beneficiaries)	61550	61550
2.	Juvenile Welfare Fund	- do -	50	30
3.	Correctional Services	- do -	50	50
4.	C.M. Kanyadan Yojana	Beneficiaries in lakhs	33334	33334
5.	NSAP	Beneficiaries in lakhs		
	1. National old age pension	- do -	10.34	10.34
	2. National Family benefit	- do -	0.53	0.53
	3. IGWP	- do -	22.50	22.50
	4. IGDPS	- do -	17.50	17.50
6	Social Security Pension	Beneficiaries in lakhs	8.02	8.02

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 82933.40 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. An amount of Rs.19629.45 lakh under TSP and Rs.23688.15 lakh proposed under SCSP.

4.2 Proposed outlay and Physical Targets under major schemes for Annual Plan 2010-11 are as below: -

Table 14.21.2

S.No.	Major Head/ Sub Head/ Scheme	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 20110-11	
			Unit	Physical Targets
1	Welfare of disabled	16070.26	No of persons	81235
2	Correctional Services	223.41	"	150
3	C.M. Kanyadan	2801.15	Beneficiaries	37347
4	Kushabhau Thakur Anshdas Yojna	3955.32	No.of Beneficiaries	11.02
5	Social Security Pension	30906..31	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	12.22
6	Indira Gandhi Puraskar	10.00	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	-
7	Mukhya Mantri Majdoor suraksha Yojana	2093.61	No.of Beneficiaries in lakh	2.00
8.	NSAP	39941.00	Beneficiaries in lakh	
	1. Indira Gandhi National Old age pension	-	"	10.66
	2. IGNFB	-	"	0.54
	3. IGWP	-	"	1.88
	4. IGDPS	-	"	1.47

5.0 Main Schemes:

- **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. 2801.15 lakh proposed for the implementation of the scheme in 2010-11.
- **Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme:**
Under this scheme Rs. 275 are being given per month to the old people aged 65 year or more, living below poverty line. Out of this Rs. 200 are being given by Central Government and Rs. 75 by the State Government. An amount of
- **Indira Gandhi National disabled pension scheme:**
There is a provision of Rs. 200 per month for the disabled persons in the age group of 18 – 64 years living below poverty line under this scheme. This fund will be given by Central Government. 1.47 lakh disabled persons will be benefited during the Annual Plan 2010-11.
- **Mukhyamantri Mazdoor Suraksha Yojna:**
This scheme is benefited to landless labour, maternity benefit, scholarship, help in marriage, Medical facilities and Grace amount in the accident/death cases. For the above purposes Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2010-11.

14.22 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 2008-09

2.1 Rs. 31667.21 lakh was approved during the Annual Plan 2009-09, against the outlay an amount of Rs. 42795.21 lakh, was actually spent during the year 2008-09.

2.2 The scheme-wise physical targets and achievements for Annual Plan 2008-09 is as given below: -

Table 14.22.1

S. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Target (Annual Plan 2008-09)	Achievement (Annual Plan 08-09)
1.	Awareness Camps	-No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	712 0.70	656 0.64
2.	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	644 13,480	418 8360
3.	Jabali scheme	No. of Instt./NGOs Beneficiaries	7 700	5 500
4.	Nutritious Programme	No. in lakh per year	80.00	76.00
5.	Construction of Anganwadi building	No. of building	1249	2082
6.	Ladli Laxmi scheme	No. of Girls	39580	224063
7.	Establishment of Bal Bhawan.	Instt. No. Beneficiaries	6 1,200	6 1156

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 83427.63 lakh is approved for Annual plan 2009-10 is and anticipated expenditure is Rs. 43427.63 lakhs.

3.2 The scheme-wise physical targets and anticipated achievements for Annual Plan 2009-10 is as given below: -

Table 14.22.2

S. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Target Annual Plan 2009-10	Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 2009-10
1.	Awareness Camps	- No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	712 0.70	712 0.70
2.	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	430 8800	430 8800
3.	Jabali scheme	No. of Instt. Beneficiaries	14 1400	14 1400
4.	Mangal Diwas	Beneficiary (in lakh) per year	166.17	166.17
5.	Construction of Anganwadi building	No. of AWCs	1750	1750
6.	Ladli Laxmi scheme	Girls (No. in Lakh)	4.20	4.20
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 2010-11

4.1 An Outlay of Rs. 95545.83 lakh proposed for Annual plan 2010-11 ,out of total outlays Rs. 14846.92 Lakh is proposed under TSP and Rs. 14091.40 Lakh is proposed for SCSP.

4.2 The selected scheme-wise physical targets and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is as given below: -

Table 14.22.3

S.no	Scheme.	Proposed Outlay	Unit	Physical Target
1	Awareness Camps	212.59	- No. of Camps - No. of Beneficiaries in lakhs.	350 41.86
2	Misc. Grant in Aid to Women and Child Welfare organization	209.70	No. of instt. Beneficiaries	450 9200
3	Jabali scheme	91.40	No. of Instt. Beneficiaries	18 1800

S.no	Scheme.	Proposed Outlay	Unit	Physical Target
4	Mangal Diwas	1912.65	Beneficiary (in lakh) per year	189.43
5	Construction of Anganwadi building	5000.00	No. Anganwadi Buildings	1250
6	Ladli Laxmi scheme	18310.00	No. of Girls in Lakh	6.40
7	Establishment of Bal Bhawan.	150.00	Instt. No. Beneficiaries	6 1200
8	Nutrition Programme	46899.20	No. In lakhs per year	80.00
9.	Project Shaktiman	1000.00	-	-

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 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.
- **Awareness Camps for women (Mahila Jagriti Shivar):-** For awareness of lebgal rights and various Government schemes Mahila Jagriti Shivirs are organized at State/district/block levels. Limits of expenditure for the State. District and lock level camps are Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 6,000/- respectively. For the 11th Plan period a provision of Rs. 397.34 lakhs made. For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 212.59 lakhs has been approved.
- **Jabali Scheme for Eradication of prostitution:-** The scheme is an attempt women/girls of the practice of caste based prostitution prevalent among the Bedia, Banchada and Sansi communities. Different kinds of activities are implemented with the help of voluntary agencies under the scheme. These welfare and developmental activities, which revolve round the women/girls involved in the practice and their children, are being organized in 5 stages:-
 - Ashram Shalas for education of children
 - Economic programme for prostitutes
 - Protection/shelter and rehabilitation homes for children
 - I.E.C. schemes for creation of public awareness
 - Schemes for health check-up and treatment of prostitutes.

Presently, under this scheme, Ashram schools are being run in 6 districts – Morena (4 units with 50 children in each unit), Rajgarh (2 units), Sagar (2 units) and Raisen (1 units), Chhaterpur (1 unit) and Vidisha (1 unit for the advertisement, awareness and for health checkup).

For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 91.40 lakhs has been approved.

- **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. An outlay of Rs.18310.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 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. Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.
- **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. 1912.65 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2010-11.
- **Mahila Kalyan Kosh :** This scheme is operational since 1982. MPEB collects cess from the consumers at the rate of 1 paise per unit and deposits the same in the account of the State Government. If we get the above mentioned cess from the MPEB, we can easily obtain the object of the scheme along with the extension of the Gramya and Jabali Schemes which are directly linked with women's social and economic empowerment. For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakhs has been approved.
- **Construction of Angan Wadi Building:-** At present 78929 AWCs and 9820 Mini AWCs are functioning in 453 operational ICDS projects in the State. Out of this 30,000 AWC buildings are sanctioned to be constructed with the help of State fund and other schemes like BRGF and NRGF. 48929 AWCs are building less.
For the 11th plan period a provision of Rs. 1607.68 lakhs was made. For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs5000.00 lakh has been approved.
- **Usha – Kiran Scheme:-** Legal literacy and awareness about the rights among the women is the best way of the women empowerment. The sufferer of the domestic violence can come across to fight against it if they are in safe shelter and assured by Government. The scheme was conceptualized for the awareness about rights, temporary accommodation, assurance of safe future with employment and building confidence among the victim of domestic violence.

OBJECTIVE OF SCHEME :

Under the section of 37 of the Domestic Violence Protection Law – 2006 powers are given to protect women against physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, economic violence. As per this law, Department is making all the provisions under this scheme to provide required services. Scheme will help in –

- reduction in cases of domestic violence
- awareness generation about the rights
- building confidence

- entire development of women
- better rearing of children
- making happy and ideal home environment.

Hon'ble Supreme Court instructed for the intensive publicity of the Domestic Violence Law 2005 and establishing help centres at District level. For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs has been approved.

6.0 NEW SCHEMES:

- **Integrated Child Protection scheme (ICPS)** – Through ICPS, the Ministry of Women & Child Development envisages to carve out broad and comprehensive frame work of child protection in the State. Every child of State has the right to be cared for by a loving and nurturing family, to live with dignity, and to be protected from separation from her family, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. For Annual Plan 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 693.59 lakhs has been proposed as a share capital to the Nigam.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation:-** This project is Government centric not consumer centric, that means the web portal is not for delivering services to the customers but the purpose of the web portal is to manage and monitor all the schemes and services of the Department of Women & Child Development.

The need of web enable monitoring system is important in the department because 70 lakhs children and 15 lakhs women are getting direct services through 70,000 Anganwadi Centres.

For Annual Plan 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed.

- **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.

For Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 46899.20 lakhs has been proposed as 50% state share.

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 Malnou rished	Total Malnou Rished in %	Total Severe Malnou Rished in %
	Weighed children in number (in lakhs)								
1st	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.

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 2010–11 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for, Bal Sanjeevni Abhiyan.

- **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”. For Annual Plan 2010-11 Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed.

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.
- e) At least 90% children, women and adolescent girls should be covered for all interventions planned for the project.

14.23 Legal Aid to Poor

The legal aid to poor programme aimed at the protection of poor against the 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 poor.

M.P. State Legal Services Authority is implementing Legal Aid to Poores 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 (Litigation 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 Nyayalaya Mein Vidhik Sahayata Adhivakta (10) Legal Aid Clinic and (11) Permanent Lok Adalat for public utility services.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 2008-09, The actual expenditure of Rs. 142.40 lakh was incurred during financial Year 2008-09.

2.2 During the Financial Year 2008-09 there were 9.14 lakh persons were benefited under Legal Aid and Legal Advice. 8241 Lok Adalat Camps were organized. 2693 camps under Legal Literacy and Awareness camps were also organized.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is approved, for the annual plan 2009-10. The Actual (up to Oct. 2009) expenditure is Rs.110.70 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2008-09.

3.2 The physical achievement for annual plan 2009-10 is as under:

- Under the scheme Legal aid to poor (Legal Services) and Programmes 1.10 lakhs persons implemented there under, were targeted to be benefited during the financial year, 2009-10. Against this target, 4.03 lakhs persons have been benefitted up to the month of Oct. 2009.
- During the Financial year 2009-10, 2186 Lok Adalats were organized and 1540 Legal Literacy Camps were conducted up to the month of Oct. 2009.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 265.00 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2010-11. Rs. 67.20 Lakh and Rs. 50.25 lakhs proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.

4.2 Proposed Physical Target :

- 1.15 lakh persons to be benefited during Annual Plan 2010-11 under the Legal Aid and Legal advice, Lok Adalat and Legal Literacy Awareness. 1400 Lok

Adalat camps and 2200 Legal Literacy Awareness Camps are to be organized during the Financial Year 2010-11.

- 4.3** M.P. State Legal Services Authority has established " Permanent Lok Adalat for public utility services" in all 49 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 Telegraphs 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.
- 4.4** For other activities of Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, like National Legal Services Day, "World Mental Health Day" Labour Day, Legal Literacy/Awareness programmes to be organized on World Women Day. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the financial year 2010-11.

14.24 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 2008-09:

2.1 An amount of Rs. 2000.00 Lakh was approved. Against which budget provision of Rs. 3200.00 lakhs was made. Rs. 2801.60 lakhs has been utilized.

2.2 13 Court buildings, 10 dedicated (computer) norms, 150 court rooms and 55 residential houses for Judges was also accorded.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2009-10. An actual expenditure of Rs. 649 lakhs is reported up to 31st Oct. 2009.

3.2 100 residential quarters for judicial officers and staff and 50 Court rooms are to be constructed.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs 2100.00 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

4.2 52 residential quarter for judicial officers & staff and 75 Court rooms and new court buildings are to be constructed during 2010-11.

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, 122 Jails of various categories are functioning. The authorized capacity of these jails is 23524 against which 33732 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.

06 jails buildings are more than 150 years old out of total 122 Jails, 22 Jails are more than 100 years old, 15 are 50 years old and 79 are less than 50 years. Space for prisoners, sanitation and water is key issue for present scenario.

2.0 Performance of Annual Plan 2008-09.

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 1139.61 lakhs was approved. An actual expenditure of Rs. 1128.99 lakhs 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. 224 "WAKI-TAKI" also purchased.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10.

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 2051.37 lakhs for Annual Plan 2009-10 was approved and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 851.39 lakhs 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. EPBX to be established in 04 Central Jails, 21 District Jails and 37 Sub Jails, during current financial year.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11.

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 1053.70 lakhs for Annual Plan 2010-11 is proposed.

4.2 Scheme wise proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 is as under:

Table 15.1.1

S.No	Scheme	Proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 (in lakh)
1	Vocational Training to Prisoners	132.40
2	Repair, Renovation & Modernization of	328.20
3	Perspective Plan	26.00
4	Video Conferencing	49.10
5	Auto Making Roti Plant	8.00
6	Correctional Administration	10.00

4.3 Proposed target for 2010-11 are as follows:

- For Modernization, capacity building of department and other welfare schemes is proposed under perspective plan to GOI. 03 Photo copier, 250 "WAKI TAKI, 30 Floor Mill, 20 Motor Cycles, 134 Inverters and 35 Computers are to be purchased during the year.
- Establishment of ITI in 02 Jails, Video Conferencing in 01 Jail and Automatic Roti Making Machine are to be purchased in 2010-11.

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 2008-09

2.1 An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2008-09 was approved.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2009-10 has been approved. It is anticipated that plan outlay will be utilized fully during the year. During the year, Plate processor 02, slate Exposure 03, pasting table 06, slate developing sink 03 and cutting machine 02 are to be purchased.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2010-11 is proposed to procure one Sheet Fed Offset Machine single colour during the financial year.

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 lakhs was approved in 2008-09. The entire amount has been transferred to capital project for construction work. During annual plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs have been approved. It is expected that full amount is to be utilized during the current financial year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs is proposed for Disaster Relief Bhavan in Annual Plan 2010-11.

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 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh has been proposed.

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. 315.00 lakh has been proposed for check post and office buildings at district level in Annual Plan 2010-11.

4. Construction of Rajya Soochana Ayuog's Building:

For this purpose an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11.

5. Madhyanchal Bhawan, New Delhi:

Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11 for completion of this building.

6. Commissioner Transport :

An amount of Rs. 5500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11. Rs. 42.12 is proposed for check posts at Chirula Datia. Rs. 57.88 lakh for basic facilities in various offices and Rs. 54.00 lakh for Land acquisition of check posts.

15.4 Strengthening Performance Management in Government Supported by Department for International Development (DFID)

Background:

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 state Government 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 as follows:

- 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 computerizing 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 SPMG proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 11TH Five Year Plan- 2007-12 was Rs. 2,800.00 lakh. An Outlay of Rs. 1000.00

lakh was approved in the year 2009-10, and 100% expenditure anticipated during the project period.

Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (PMPSU): The Key Component of ‘SMPG’:

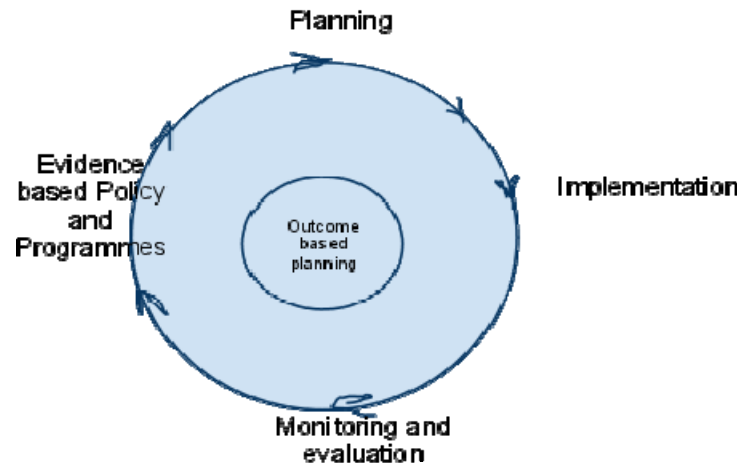
The main thrust of the Eleventh Five Year plan is “Inclusive Growth”. The core of strategy to achieve this objective is improvement in governance through empowerment of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. The preparation of “Integrated District Plan” in decentralized manner is the major step in this direction. The presence of mature institutions of local self governance in the state provides a unique opportunity to translate programmes and policies in to better outcomes.

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 Body, 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 Nodal Officer PMPSU, Team Leader and subject experts in social development, M&E, and statistics and survey methods.

To keep the track of progress of reduction of poverty in the state, it is necessary to improve the system of poverty measurement. Better measurement and sharing of data will result in demand push for pro poor programmes and policies. The decentralized planning is done in bottom-up manner starting from Gram Sabha in rural areas and Mohalla/Ward level in urban areas. The plans prepared at the grass root level with full participation of the community are consolidated at the higher tiers of Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies. The plan of the district is consolidated by District Planning Committee based on the plans submitted by rural and urban planning units. The participatory planning opens opportunity to include systems for community based monitoring of development programmes. Community based monitoring and evaluation will lead to demand of better delivery of essential services which will have significant impact on poverty in the state.

Vision:

“To establish “**Virtuous Cycle**” of continued learning and improved implementation in Madhya Pradesh.”



Scopes of PMPSU:

1. data related to poverty in the state
2. Evaluation and Studies to provide sectors specific support.
3. Monitoring and evaluation in the departments
4. Association with academic institutions
5. Capacity building of civil society organizations for community based monitoring tools.
6. Technical support to planning commission and decentralized planning.

work of

Analysis of

Key components are:

1. Poverty Analysis.
2. Measurement and strengthening of Data base;
 - i. Analysis of NSSO data and relating to poverty at various levels;
 - ii. Preparation of Development Index for districts on various socio-economic indicators;
 - iii. Making developmental data available to departments, voluntary organizations and public through publication and internet.
3. Outcome Based Planning:
 - i. Technical support to planning commission for outcome based planning;
 - ii. Support to districts for making decentralized “Integrated District Plans” through participatory planning;
 - iii. Inclusion of environmental conservation and adaptation to climate change into grass-root level planning;
 - iv. Development of Integrated software application for consolidation and monitoring of bottom-up plans from villages to block, district and state level
4. Technical Evaluation:
 - I. Demand based evaluation of programmes and policies;
 - II. Technical evaluation of institutions and processes for better delivery of essential services;
 - III. Impact assessment for measuring the outcomes
5. Capacity Building of Voluntary Organizations and Academia:
 - I. Putting in place policy and systems for development of VO’s;
 - II. Capacity building of VO’s to enable them to contribute significantly in development of the state through involvement of academic institutions

Achievements of PMPSU:

PMPSU as a unit has come up as one of the important source of knowledge and expertise in the field of monitoring and evaluation; The unit has also come up as the best resource centre for the poverty related data support and M&E.

The most remarkable accomplishments of PMPSU are -

A) Decentralized planning: developed national level capability in collaboration of GoI- UN JPC. PMPSU is contributing regularly in SPC initiatives on Convergence for decentralized district planning process ALSO Developed unique strategy based on the situation on the ground which proved to be very

- Helped develop state specific manual for decentralized planning in the
- Developed and implemented capacity building strategy for grass root level planning
- Supported the capacity building of about ten thousand persons in five districts of the state in bottom up planning and monitoring
- Embedded community based participatory monitoring and evaluation in the overall process of decentralized planning
- Helped in developing IT based software application for consolidation of bottom up planning
- As a result of this Government of MP has agreed to implement decentralized planning in all the fifty districts of the state the experience of the state is being sought by other states of the country.

B) Strengthened capacities for analyzing nature and causes of poverty and vulnerability in the state to support design of pro-poor policies and programmes:

- ❖ **Support to Department of economics and statistics analysis of data :**
 - 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 collected on consumer expenditure and data analysis will be over by June, 2010. Combination of well-being data and consumer expenditure data will enable Govt. to analysis and interpretation of poverty. At this moment, data entry and analysis is under progress.
- ❖ **Preparation of report on 61st round of NSSO data (State Sample)**
 - Report on state sample of consumer expenditure data of 61st round is prepared.
 - Data on village facilities of 61st round have been processed and tabulated. The tabulations are handed over to DES to write the report.
 - District wise estimation of Poverty from combined state and central sample is already completed and projections have been made for the year 2009
 - Identification of poor by different socio-economic categories is completed. Working paper uploaded on official website for public
 - ~~Essential~~ Estimation of private expenditure for the state has been completed for 2004-05 and 2006-07 for dept. of commercial taxes.
 - Report on status of rural electrification prepared and uploaded on official website.

- State Planning atlas on various socio economic indicators prepared, it will provide comparative data with maps and show relative position of the state and districts.
- ❖ **DES strengthening proposal**
 - Estimation of district income from 1999-2000 till 2007 -08 is completed

C) Mechanisms developed for supporting improvements in district planning processes:

- ❖ Simple and comprehensive framework has been developed for evaluating district plans.
- ❖ All district plans for the year 2010-11 were evaluated with the developed framework and SPC has given detailed feedback to each district collector.

D) Analysis / research studies on issues of pro-poor growth, poverty, social exclusion, gender etc. :

PMPSU has been undertaking studies as below:

Name of the Study	Status of Progress
1. Assessment of DAUP scheme	Completed
2. Impact Assessment of Agricultural interventions on tribal areas of MP	Completed
3. Functioning of Check Dams in MP	Completed
4. Assessment of school girl child enrolment and retention in rural areas of MP	Completed
5. Impact Assessment of ICDS Scheme	Draft report submitted
5. Study on Potential variance of major and medium project	In process
6. Annual Survey on consumer expenditure and standard of Living	In process
8. Impact assessment study on NREGS	In process

Briefing of completed studies:

- ❖ **Assessment of DAUP scheme:**
Consulting agency M/S Mott MacDonald New-Delhi has been contracted to undertake this study, the main objective of the present study was to carry out a comprehensive External assessment of the scheme – *Deendayal Antodaya Upachar Yojana (DAUY)* – with special reference to tap out the best practices and bottlenecks of the scheme.
- ❖ **Impact Assessment of Agricultural interventions on tribal areas of MP :**
The study was done during November 2008 to March 2009 by Catalyst Management Services Bhopal with support from Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit Society (PMPSUS), Govt. of MP. The study covered 200 villages in 32 blocks in 16 districts representing eight agro-climatic zones in

MP. The study has followed both qualitative and quantitative methods for understanding the impacts. It covered 4,007 households, 50 focus groups discussions, and interviews with key informant in both state and field level.

❖ **Functioning of Check Dams in MP :**

Action for Social Advancement (ASA) has been contracted to undertake the “Study on Workings of Stop dams in M.P. constructed during the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans”, by the Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (PMPSUS), of the State Planning Commission, Madhya Pradesh in October, 2008. The objectives of the study were to ascertain efficacy and sustainability of Stop dams both technical and institutional, constructed under various programme, across various parts of the State and by various departments and agencies and to understand the impact stop dams in poverty reduction. Also to investigate the factors influencing the working of Stop dams both technical and institutional aspects & to draw lessons for the improvement in the efficacy of the stop dams.

❖ **Assessment of school girl child enrolment and retention in rural areas of MP:**

The study was done during 2008-09 by M/S Mot MacDonald New Delhi. This assignment was carried out for assessing the status of Girl Child enrolment and retention in the rural schools in Madhya Pradesh and identifying the causes of dropout. A multi-disciplinary team of appropriate personnel with experience in the relevant area and field research were deployed for undertaking this assignment and the assignment was carried out in three major stages, viz.: (1) Secondary/Desk Research; (2) Field Survey, i.e., Primary Data Collection; and (3) Data Collation, Analysis and Report preparation. A multistage stratified sampling method has been used and study coverage was 18 districts, 36 blocks in 6 regions of Madhya Pradesh based on female literacy rate. Further, in these selected districts, 200 villages were to be selected. In these 144 villages, 288 PRIs, 144 schools and 26,000 households were to be contacted for the primary research. A multistage stratified sampling method has been used.

E) **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 tracking. 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.

Expected Outcome of the Programme:

In addition to the stated objective of inclusive development, this programme will have following additional outcomes:

- ❖ Faster and inclusive in development of the state.
- ❖ This will Strengthen institutions of local self governance in the state as per the provisions of the constitution;
- ❖ This will build the capacity of the institutions of local self governance in implementation of the programmes and functioning of public utilities.
- ❖ This will also streamline the process of planning being undertaken under centrally sponsored flagship programmes like- NREGS, BRGF, SSA, TSC, NRHM etc. The advance planning will improve the fund utilization capacity of the state.
- ❖ The convergence between programmes at the grass-root level will ensure better allocation of resources and increased outcomes.
- ❖ Capacity building of Voluntary Organization in the state;

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
- 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 2008-09

Plan outlay of Rs, 10100.01 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5964.28 lakh.

3.0 Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

Plan outlay of Rs, 2200.03 lakh was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 department has reported expenditure till October 2009 is Rs. 527.5 lakh.

4.0 Annual Plan 2010-11

Plan outlay of Rs, 5450.02 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Department proposed outlay is 100% under normal sub plan.

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.

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.

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.

CHAPTER – XVI

16 Human Development

Background:

Human development is recognised by state government both as an end and as a mean of progress. On the one hand, it meets the present needs of human beings, while on other; it enables the society to achieve higher level of growth in the future.

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 forcefully advocates for not just building human capabilities, but equally for entitlements of citizens, and the need for an environment that enhance their capabilities, and gives them opportunities to live a life of quality and dignity. As a state it is essential to ensure that such entitlements are available to all citizens in adequate measure.

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.

Madhya Pradesh has shown consistence improvement in terms of human development with the human development index going up from 0.245 in 1981 to 0.394 in 2001. Our efforts in the social sector and economic sector since 2001 have increased significantly. We have concentrate on more on improving the quality of education and have lead emphasis on creating enabling environment for girls. State government has initiated Interventions that directly tackle the issues of High Infant and Maternal Mortality and high out of pocket expenditure on health care. To mitigate the poverty and low per capita income, the state has increased the investment on poverty alleviation programmes significantly.

Despite having made substantial progress on many fronts we do have our area of concern as indices of health and poverty still continue to be unsatisfactory, similarly economic growth has also remained little lower than the national average, regional imbalance and inclusion of under privilege citizens in the main stream of development are also on the priority of the state government.

State Human Development Report (SHDR) - MP:

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.

A. Madhya Pradesh HDR 1995:

The first State HDR 1995 set down the status of human development in the state and identified area of concern, both sectoral and spatial. The report brought into focus about the quality of people's life in terms of education, health and livelihood of the state. 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.

B. 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.

C. Madhya Pradesh HDR 2002:

Third State Development Report came in 2002 when the institutional issues in human development were becoming increasingly important and the experiences of MP were being sought elsewhere too. The report 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.

D. 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.

E. Districts Human Development Report:

DHDRs have been 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) gave 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 have been prepared and made available in public domain for dissemination and support in district plan preparations. This exercise is well appreciated at the state and national level.

Human Development Status of Madhya Pradesh:

A; 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.

B; 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.

C; 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 2010-11

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 the end of 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, and 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 2010-11 free text books are proposed to be provided to more than 35 lakh elementary level students and 9.00 Lakh secondary school students. To improve 5 % retention 2.07 Lakh bicycles are to be supplied to primary school girls and 2.84 lakh for secondary school girls students . Under “Pratibha Kiran” Scheme 20,500 urban BPL girls will benefit during the Annual Plan 2010-11

During 11th Five Year Plan, 75 college buildings are proposed to be constructed. Financial assistance will be given to 18 autonomous college’s 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 2010-11. Similarly, 2.50 Lakh students will be benefited under “Swami Vivekanand Carrier” Scheme during 11th Plan period.

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 3200 Lakh man-days during the financial year 2010-11.

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

17 Women in Madhya Pradesh- Status and Response (Gender Budgeting)

Overview

Women make 50% of the population and contribute to the economy of the state in a significant manner. Despite their contribution the women in general suffer from various kinds of deprivations. The position of women in the society is result of typical social milieu. The stylized role assigned to her in the families puts woman to certain disadvantages in life due to which they are not able to realize their potential in life. Although they are fifty percent of the population their contribution to themselves and to the society is not satisfactory. They deeply suffer from intra family neglect and poverty. Women lag behind male population on almost all the socio-economic indices. They have poor access to all essential services like health, education, drinking water and sanitation. This makes their position even more vulnerable.

Women are represented in diverse social, economic and geographical locations. Due to these differences their problems are also diverse and unique. In order to ameliorate their condition a planned intervention capable of responding to their differentiated needs is required. Eleventh plan recognizes this unique requirement and envisages that the agency of women must be utilized to solve their problems. The participatory approach is emphasized to give control of women over the programmes meant for their betterment. The gender perspective incorporated in the plan have a multipronged approach, they must;

- i. Provide women with basic entitlements;
- ii. Prioritize economic empowerment;
- iii. Environment free of violence against women;
- iv. Representation at the highest level of policy making;
- v. Strengthening institutional mechanisms for gender main-streaming and effective policy implementation;

Monitorable Targets for the Eleventh Plan:

In order to achieve the objectives related to women Eleventh plan lays down following monitorable targets

- Raise the sex ratio for age group of 0-6 from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17
- Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children;
- Reduce IMR from 57 to 28 and MMR from 3.01 to one per 1000 live births;
- Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the Eleventh Plan;
- Reduce dropout rate for primary and secondary schooling by 10% for girls;

Status of Women

Even though it is well known fact that the condition of women in the state is far from satisfactory, the state government is fully determined to improve their standard of life. Government is also taking steps to open up all the opportunities to women so that are able to realize their potential.

To draw a comprehensive picture of the situation of women in MP an array of temporal and spatial behaviour of social indicators is used to bring in the cultural, social, political, environmental and developmental context of the region.

Demography:

Female population of the state is 48 % of total population of the state. The life expectancy of women is 55.2 years, which lower than that of the males. The All India life expectancy for the period 1998-2002 for male is 61.6 years and female is 63.3years , whereas the life expectancy for the same period for Madhya Pradesh for male is 57 and for female it is 56.7 years. (Source: RGI). This one fact is enough to explain the status of health of women in Madhya Pradesh. This actually indicates towards the deeper malaise responsible for the worse situation of women.

Sex ratio-overall

The gender ratio of the new state of MP has improved in 2001 (920) since the last decade (912), for the second time since 1901. The gender ratio of new Madhya Pradesh is well below the national average of 933. Although there has been an improvement in the overall gender ratio in 2001, 14 districts of the total 45 districts in the State record sex ratio less than 900 with Morena recording the lowest at 822 in 2001 (808 in 1991).

Nutrition:

If extent of under-nourishment of children under five is taken as an indicator of the quality of life for the future population, Madhya Pradesh draws a dismal picture as it has the highest percentage (51%) of children chronically undernourished.

Health and Family Welfare

A look at the key survival indicators reveals extremely high levels of mortality. Comparing the transition over the last decade, one does notice a little improvement. Prevalence of high mortality rates are a serious cause of concern. Deaths due to pregnancy and deliveries are common among women in the reproductive age groups. Reduction of mortality of women has thus been an area of concern and Government had set time bound targets to achieve it.

Let us see the progress made by the state on these key survival indicators in table below:

Table 17.1: Women related key indicators

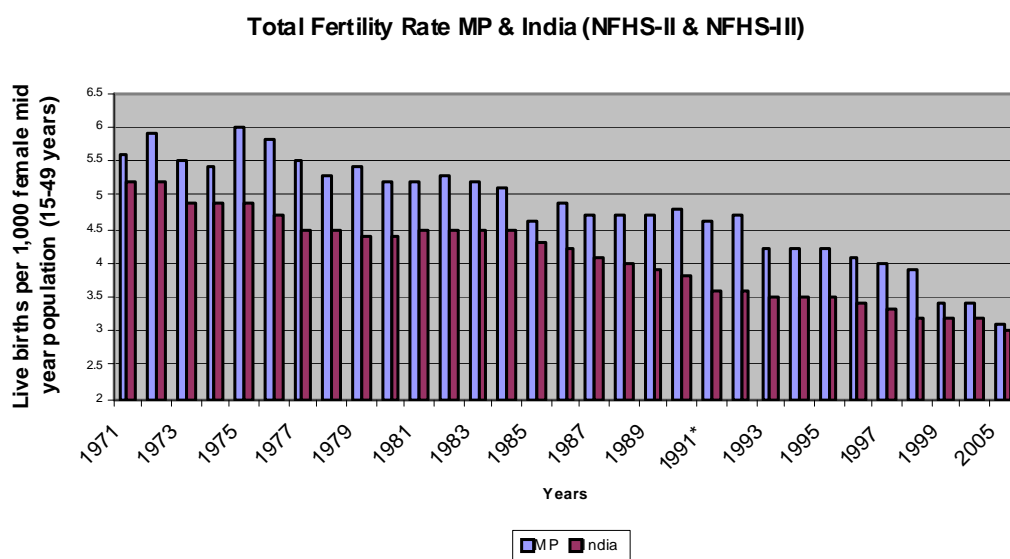
Indicator ¹	1980-1990 (Unless otherwise stated)	2001 (Census) (Unless otherwise stated)	2006 (SRS, Oct. 2006) (Unless otherwise stated)
Life Expectancy at Birth	NA	55.2 years (92-96, SRS) 53.7 – Rural, 63.0 – Urban	56.9 years (98-02, RGI, India) 57 – Male, 56.7 - Female
Total Fertility Rate	4.8 ('90 – SRS) 5.1 – Rural 3.4 – Urban	3.31 ('98 – NFHS-II) 3.56 – Rural 2.62 – Urban	3.1 ('05-06 – NFHS-III) 2.58 – Rural 3.14 – Urban
Infant Mortality Rate	111 ('90 – SRS) 120 – Rural 61 – Urban	86 92 – Rural 53 – Urban	76 – Total 80 – Rural 54 - Urban
Maternal Mortality Rate	N A	498 ('97 – SRS)	365 ('97-03)– SRS

¹ The indicators are for the undivided M.P.

As is clear from the above table, there is no considerable change in the key survival indicators in the last ten years. Still Madhya Pradesh has the highest Infant Mortality rate among Indian states.

Total Fertility Rate:

It is estimated that the state of MP would attain the replacement level TFR of 2.1 in about three to four decades at the present annualised rate of decline in the TFR. The figure below shows that the Total Fertility Rate has declined at a rate much lower than that of the rate of decline for the nation in the initial years but in last decade Madhya Pradesh has tried to catch up the national average and in 2005 TFR (MP) is 3.12 (NFHS-III) and TFR (India) is 3, marginally less than that of Madhya Pradesh.



Age at Marriage:

The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 has set the minimum age for marriage for girls at 18 years. According to the 1998-99 NFHS data, age at marriage is steadily increasing in the State, but all the same the percent of women marrying below 18 years of age is high. NFHS-2 records that 75 percent of all women, 84 percent of rural women and 52 percent of urban women married before 18 years.

Education:

Census 2001 records a major leap in the literacy rate in the State. From 44.67 in 1991 literacy rate moved to 64.11 percent. The trend in the last fifty years has seen more than double the increase in male literacy rates and ten times an increase in female literacy rate. In fact female literacy has progressed far better (by 20.93%) than male literacy (by 18.26%) since the last decade.

Table 17.3: Literacy Rates in Madhya Pradesh- 1951 to 2001

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Total %	13.6	21.4	27.2	38.6	44.6	64.1
Male %	20.2	32.9	39.4	49.3	58.5	76.5
Female %	4.9	8.9	13.9	26.9	29.4	50.6

Source: Census of India 1951 to 2001

In the State, all the 45 districts have recorded an increase in the literacy rate. Districts of Datia, Indore, Bhopal, Narsimhapur and Jabalpur record over 73% literacy rate. Districts with less than 55% literacy rate are Jhabua, Barwani and Sheopur.

Economic Profile

Women's contribution to the economy of the nation continues to be under-reported largely because of under estimation of the role of women in various sectors of economy. In addition to this, the persistent differences in men's and women's pay, unequal access to stable employment, the perpetuation and sometimes the accentuation of job segregation, and the growth of "ghost work" (i.e. hidden work, unpaid but economically necessary, in the domestic, agricultural and informal sectors), are the other reasons as captured in a study of International Labour Organization.

In MP a large percent of population is dependent on agriculture, as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Further, studies have shown that women as cultivators, labourers or as unpaid labourers in their own farm land do the quantum of work in agriculture sector which is much higher and more tedious than that of men. Women play significant role in Sowing, weeding, harvesting and maintenance of the harvest while other supportive task like transportation and marketing are exclusively performed by men.

The total Worker Participation Ratio for Madhya Pradesh has not shown any change from 1991 to 2001 and has remained same at 42.74%. Similarly, female Worker Participation Ratio in 2001 is 33.21% as compared to female WPR ratio of 33% in year 1991. Out of the total female workers, 52.57% are main workers & 47.43% are marginal workers against figure of 86.80% and 13.20% respectively for male workers.

In comparison to men, women tend to lose out in acquiring steady jobs. More women are employed in the informal and unorganised sector, which is not only underpaid but also hazardous with no legal protection. Even if they do make an entry into the organised sector, job segregation remains an important factor determining inequality in levels of remuneration between the sexes. In the organised sector in Madhya Pradesh, women constitute only 14.52% to total officers/employees in state PSUs. (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, MP, 1996). In the category of Class I and Class II officers 8,015 women are employed against 96,672 women employed as Class III and Class IV employees. This indicates that fewer women are able to go to higher position.

On 31st March 2003, only 16.56% of women worked as Government employee in Madhya Pradesh. This figure has gone up by 2% since 1996. In class II officers the percentage of women employees was highest at 20.48% and was lowest in class IV employees at 14.13%. If we look at the women workers participation in the state public sector units (PSU), women constitute only 4% of the total employees with highest share in class III employees at 5.7% at lowest share in class I employees at 1.64%.

Gender Development Index:

The Madhya Pradesh State Development Report 2002 measures district wise Gender Development Index of the state. The gender related development index (GDI) uses the same variable as the HDI. The difference is that the GDI adjusts the average achievement and income in accordance with the degree of disparity in achievement between women and man. For the gender sensitive adjustment, weighting formula is used that express a moderate aversion to inequality. The gender development index for MP, 2001 district wise is given in table no 17.2

Table 17.2
THE GENDER RELATED DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR MADHYA PRADESH, 2001

District	EDUCATION				Education Index	HEALTH			INCOME			GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX
	Literacy Rate		Child Enrolment			Expectancy of Life	Health Index	Adjusted per Capita Income		Income Index		
	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female			
Dewas	83.7%	57.6%	91.7%	80.5%	0.747	64.7	62.0	0.635	17389	8138	0.522	0.634
Ratlam	85.8%	54.9%	94.2%	87.8%	0.758	57.0	59.3	0.552	21020	9432	0.588	0.633
Shajapur	83.7%	57.9%	96.5%	93.7%	0.782	57.0	59.6	0.556	17178	8724	0.543	0.627
Mandsaur	83.0%	49.1%	100.0%	89.7%	0.737	58.9	57.9	0.553	19321	9336	0.575	0.622
Dindori	86.8%	69.0%	89.9%	86.2%	0.808	61.6	63.8	0.627	11119	6898	0.415	0.617
Ujjain	80.1%	54.7%	90.4%	81.6%	0.726	62.4	57.2	0.570	20170	8424	0.549	0.615
Balaghat	77.5%	54.1%	93.7%	92.3%	0.739	58.9	58.1	0.553	14614	8274	0.501	0.598
Neemuch	68.0%	36.4%	93.6%	91.0%	0.640	59.9	56.9	0.551	19643	9473	0.582	0.591
Sehore	82.6%	66.7%	92.2%	86.4%	0.793	51.9	57.4	0.494	15888	7396	0.483	0.590
Narsimhapur	91.4%	59.5%	94.1%	91.9%	0.803	59.4	54.4	0.522	17725	6333	0.437	0.588
Damoh	80.0%	54.5%	92.2%	90.9%	0.748	52.6	55.7	0.486	18046	8067	0.526	0.586
Raisen	78.1%	48.0%	95.1%	91.7%	0.723	53.6	57.2	0.507	24907	7295	0.522	0.584
Indore	66.2%	38.6%	93.9%	93.5%	0.653	74.1	65.6	0.736	21205	5113	0.353	0.581
Harda	77.3%	56.0%	90.7%	83.9%	0.730	57.6	53.4	0.500	16931	7781	0.506	0.579
Chhindwara	76.7%	45.4%	88.5%	84.6%	0.680	62.2	58.7	0.584	16102	6945	0.459	0.575
Sidhi	69.6%	45.4%	88.6%	79.8%	0.653	59.9	56.1	0.542	16894	8016	0.514	0.570
Sheopur	76.8%	50.3%	88.0%	77.5%	0.689	60.5	54.4	0.530	17168	7301	0.488	0.569
Seoni	76.7%	54.8%	91.8%	89.3%	0.733	59.4	60.2	0.578	11377	6092	0.378	0.563
Mandla	70.4%	38.5%	96.7%	91.7%	0.657	61.6	63.7	0.627	11419	6601	0.404	0.563
Betul	82.2%	61.9%	95.8%	91.9%	0.787	55.6	53.8	0.490	12872	6214	0.398	0.558
Katni	81.4%	58.0%	94.0%	90.5%	0.766	57.0	58.5	0.545	13822	5568	0.365	0.558
Datia	80.8%	56.8%	94.4%	93.4%	0.769	58.9	51.6	0.491	11848	6044	0.388	0.549
Rajgarh	74.1%	48.5%	83.9%	69.2%	0.649	62.0	53.0	0.520	13831	7576	0.473	0.548
Bhopal	74.7%	47.4%	93.5%	94.0%	0.713	64.9	64.7	0.663	21045	4326	0.265	0.547
Sagar	74.0%	47.8%	91.5%	88.7%	0.700	54.0	54.0	0.483	16828	6602	0.451	0.545
Khargone	84.7%	64.0%	85.5%	80.4%	0.766	59.8	59.5	0.575	9784	4917	0.289	0.543
Shahdol	74.1%	45.6%	95.5%	93.5%	0.703	57.1	57.1	0.533	13316	5719	0.371	0.535
Dhar	48.8%	25.5%	81.4%	74.0%	0.493	65.8	60.7	0.628	14672	7528	0.477	0.533
Hoshangabad	78.4%	54.1%	90.2%	87.1%	0.732	57.0	54.0	0.503	18937	5165	0.354	0.530
Gwalior	84.1%	55.7%	90.2%	86.9%	0.759	68.8	61.5	0.662	18160	3649	0.161	0.527
Khandwa	51.1%	31.4%	90.3%	85.2%	0.560	57.6	57.8	0.543	15641	6759	0.448	0.517
Shivpuri	82.9%	62.5%	94.0%	88.8%	0.788	50.8	43.8	0.352	12755	6070	0.397	0.512
Bhind	81.0%	46.8%	100.0%	100.0%	0.753	66.0	54.0	0.562	12938	4052	0.221	0.512
Jabalpur	79.9%	48.5%	93.3%	92.8%	0.728	58.1	57.3	0.543	14627	4315	0.252	0.508
Umaria	76.0%	47.8%	89.9%	86.1%	0.694	56.6	57.6	0.534	11161	4869	0.294	0.508
Rewa	77.8%	51.4%	89.5%	83.7%	0.709	56.0	51.0	0.464	10491	5350	0.328	0.500
Barwani	75.2%	50.9%	74.9%	67.2%	0.645	57.9	57.4	0.541	8875	4872	0.277	0.488
Tikamgarh	74.7%	43.1%	85.1%	78.2%	0.651	57.3	48.1	0.439	11124	5851	0.368	0.486
Vidisha	69.5%	37.4%	93.4%	90.3%	0.651	55.8	53.4	0.490	17232	4703	0.306	0.482
Guna	74.8%	41.5%	95.1%	85.4%	0.673	56.5	50.5	0.463	12580	4719	0.292	0.476
Satna	75.1%	47.5%	91.3%	87.3%	0.696	51.5	47.8	0.401	12404	5195	0.330	0.476
Panna	65.5%	39.4%	89.3%	83.7%	0.628	56.2	50.0	0.454	10984	4965	0.304	0.462
Jhabua	76.1%	44.9%	74.6%	58.5%	0.598	60.5	51.3	0.489	7823	4843	0.263	0.450
Chhatarpur	68.8%	41.0%	90.5%	84.3%	0.648	53.6	47.4	0.411	11595	4640	0.282	0.447
Morena	62.2%	29.0%	99.0%	98.4%	0.624	61.8	53.2	0.528	11174	3651	0.157	0.436

Responses of State Government:

Gender development and mainstreaming requires gender responsive policy interventions. Government recognized that women are equal players in economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of care economy. State government gives very high priority to women related issues. State 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. The government intends to make women self-reliant and economically strong through formulating schemes, policy and legal provisions helpful in every walk of life. The state government has demonstrated its efforts towards empowerment of women through various initiatives, some of them are as follows:

Governance:

- Organized “Mahila Panchayat” (a mega event of recognize the voice of women at state level) on 30/07/2009 under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state. CM announced many scheme for the welfare of women.
- The historic bill to give women candidates a 50% reservation in Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies was passed by the legislative assembly.
- Decision to reserve 50% posts for women in Van Samities was taken. The decision that a woman candidate must hold the position of either chairman or vice chairman was also taken.
- 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 committees as nodal implementing agency for water and sanitation work. Till Jan. 2010 all the villages are having ad-hoc committees in MP. Orientation and training is provided by Department of Panchayat and Rural Development to all members of the committee.
- 33% of all the government jobs are reserved for women except very few exceptions.

Important Intervention:

- In four districts of the state, production of sanitary napkins is being implemented for girls under “Menstruation Hygiene Management” as part of “Total Sanitation Campaign”.
- There are separate help desks at police stations called ‘Mahila Paramarsh Kendra’ 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. This service is initiated in 38 districts of the state.
- 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. 10,000/- is given to the informer who provides information of embryo sex determination test.
- Department of Women and Child Development is running this mainly beneficiary oriented scheme. 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 also help women and adolescent girls in starting self-employment ventures.
- There is provision to provide supplementary nutrition of Rs 4.00/ daily to each child between the age of six months to six year, an additional sum of Rs. 2.00/ is provided to children suffering from acute malnutrition. A sum of Rs. 5.00/ per day is provided for the supplementary nutrition of expectant lactating mothers. About 10 lakh new beneficiaries

have been benefited by this scheme so far. Four Mangal Diwas in a month are celebrated in all the 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; more than 02 Lakh bicycles were distributed last year.
- XIth standard SC & ST girls are 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 cluster formed under SSA.
- 30 % quota is fixed for women taking admission in any of the bachelor or post-graduate courses offered by autonomous medical colleges in the state
- 10% seats have been reserved for women in the police force.
- Swayam Siddha Yojana has been started to empower women and make them financially independent. In accordance with the scheme 3667 self-help groups have been established in 13 districts benefitting 41,000 women.
- Tejasvini Gramin Sashktikaran Yojana has come into force in Tikamgarh, Panna, Chattarpur, Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla in first stage. Twelve thousand self-help groups will be formed in the selected districts under this scheme. The total allocation in the scheme is Rs. 160 crore.
- The state Government has created 1500 new posts of staff nurses. 1000 posts were filled through regular appointments. 500 young women will be given training of nursing free of cost by the Government.
- The state Goveernment has established woman's sports academy in Gwalior to encourage woman's sports.
- Women study cell of Barakatulla University has been converted in to a full department with an objective of empowerment of women. The department is now engaged in activities of advocacy, research and extension work. The process of curriculum development for MA and M. Phil courses has begun.

Focus on Gender in Delivery of Services:

Government of Madhya Pradesh has started some effective schemes and interventions 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. The scheme aims for safe delivery of babies so that Maternity Mortality Rate is reduced. 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 benefit of Janani Suraksha Yojana. The scheme has proved to be success in urban as well as rural areas. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 1400 is given to pregnant women in the rural areas and Rs.1000 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 for intensive publicity of provisions of provisions of domestic Violence Act, 2005, as per the directives of the Honorable Supreme Court. Help centres are also established at the district level. There is provision to provide shelter to

women affected by domestic violence in existing Nari Niketans. The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme.

3. Ladli Laxmi Scheme:

The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme aimed at betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child. Under this scheme, all the girls up to the age of five years are given National Saving Certificates of Rs 6000/-, which would mature to Rs. 1 lakh by the time she is 21 years old. A sum of Rs 2000/-, 4000/- and Rs 7500/- would be given for their admission into the 6th 9th and 11th standard respectively. A sum of Rs 200/- per month will be given to those girls who are studying in 11th and 12th standards. Kiosks are established at district level to facilitate the easy access to beneficiaries. Anganwadi workers and local functionaries of PRIs/ULBs are responsible for spreading awareness of the benefits of the scheme.

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.

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.

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.

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 Janmdin, Ann Prasan, Godbharais and Kishori scheme organized with small function with the help of Health and Family Welfare Department.

8. Prasooti Sahayata Yojana:

The department of labour, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme. Under this scheme pregnant women working as a construction labour is given the benefit of 50 percent of wage

for 12 weeks and a sum of Rs 1000/- to meet the expenditure on delivery. A women can take benefit under this scheme twice in a lifetime.

9. Gaon Ki Beti Yojana:

Gaon Ki Beti Yojana is being implemented by Department of Higher Education to increase the education level of girls by giving them financial assistance.

10. Swayam Sidha Yojana:

The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme with an objective to improve the economic condition of rural women through the help of SHGs. 41000 women are getting benefit of this scheme. Water tank, toilet work shade and community building have been constructed under this scheme.

11. Nai Swarnim Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by M.P. Pichara Varg Alpsankhayak Vitt evam Vikas Nigam. In this scheme, BPL category women get a loan up to an amount of 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 are admitted to 9th and 11th class get a sum of Rs 1000/- and Rs 2000/- as an encouragement.

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 has 50 seat girls hostel.

14. Free Bicycle Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Education Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, all girls of 9th class are eligible to get benefit.

15. Rastriya Maternity Benefit Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh with an objective of providing support to the pregnant women of poor economic condition. Gram Panchayats are mandated to provide a sum of Rs. 300 as financial assistance on receipt of application.

16. Swadhar Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme is aimed at resettlement of poor women under the category of widow, prisoner and affected by natural calamity.

17. Legal Support to Women:

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh with an objective to find legal support to socially tortured women with the help of NGO.

18. Rehabilitation Training Programme for Vulnerable Women:

The Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme to train vulnerable women in 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 to establish shiksha parisar to brilliant SC/ST girls, in which they get free hostel, books, writing material, 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 SC/ST girls whose families reside in remote areas.

21. SC/ST Rahat Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, families having monthly income less than Rs 200/-, get 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 woman in each revenue village is trained as “Kisan Didi” to act as a bridge between agriculture department and farmers.

23. Housing Scheme for the Working Women:

The Apex Finance & Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme in which a working woman gets 75% loan of the total cost a house with the Help of NGOs.

24. Deendayal Small Loan Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, women of BPL category get loan of Rs 10000/- for strating their own enterprise.

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 making jam, jelly, prickle, chatni 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 laborers get a financial assistance of Rs 1000/ for the marriage of their daughters.

27. Mahila Samridhi Yojana:

The Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme with an objective to encourage the habit of saving among women so that during emergencies, money is available to them.

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 government to decide how policies need to be adjusted, and where resources need to be reallocated. Gender budget analysis provides women with an indicator of government's commitment to address women's specific needs and rights to health care, education and employment. It shows how revenue collection and changes in tax structure can impact women differently from men, especially in the case of single mothers and women in the unorganized sector.

Gender budget Initiative analyzes how government raises and spends 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 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 Budget in MP:

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 annual plans since 2007-08.

Madhya Pradesh is the first state to implement gender-based budgeting in the country. State has started the gender budgeting in the 2007-08; many of departments of the government have been brought under its purview. There is a separate provision for the empowerment of women plan in two categories of scheme:

Schemes under Category (I) – Schemes with 100% budgetary provision for women or girl child only.

Scheme under Category (II) – Schemes with minimum 30% budgetary provision for women or girl child.

For Annual plan 2010-11, 25 departments have under taken exercise of gender budgeting. Women component in total budget accounts for around 38 % in 2010-11. These departments are Scheduled Tribe Welfare Department, Scheduled Caste Welfare Department, Woman and Child Development, Social Justice, Higher Education, Village Industries, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Health and family welfare, Horticulture, Aviation, Rural Development, Other Backward Class, Industry, Agriculture, Urban Administration, School Education , Sports and Youth Welfare, Panchayat, Food, Medical Education, Ayush, Land Records, Technical Education and Craftsmen Training.