

CHAPTER-4

Approach and Salient features of the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12

1. Over the last fifty-six 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. One of the most critical part of the planning exercise relates to financing the plan. The economic scenario at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan is certainly better than it was in earlier plans. The state of public finance has improved significantly during the 10th Plan period. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 25,737.25 crores for the Tenth Plan, the revised outlay is of Rs. 33,724.96 crores. The improvement has come about from higher tax revenue mobilization, both at the Centre as well as in the State, and containment of non-plan expenditure through strict economy measures.

The state has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Act requires the Government to fix rolling targets for fiscal indicators including fiscal and revenue deficits. The proposed plan outlay for eleventh plan has been determined keeping in view the rolling targets for fiscal deficit to be achieved. Share of Central taxes has been assumed to grow @ 10 per cent and the State's own tax revenues have been assumed to grow @ 13.5 percent during the Plan period. The normal central assistance has been estimated to grow @ 10 percent. The state non-tax revenue is projected to grow @ of 5 percent. A major proportion of the non-tax revenues come from mining and forest and are dependent on policies of Government of India. Coal royalty, which is the main source of mining revenue continues to be fixed on tonnage basis and is not revised regularly by Government of India. Exploitation of forestry resources is also severely constrained due to national policies.

3. The total size of the Eleventh Plan is Rs. 69,788.00 crores at current prices as against the Tenth Plan approved outlay of Rs. 33,724.96 crores. The size of the Eleventh Plan is 2.07 times compared to Tenth Plan while the Annual Plan 2007-08 is 1.33 times that of the approved outlay of the Annual Plan 2006-07.

4. Keeping in view, the historical growth rate and potential of economy, we are targeting an average growth rate of 7.6 percent for the State of Madhya Pradesh. This is lower than the national target of nine percent. However, the state economy has been growing at an average growth rate of 4.83 percent during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 and therefore, to achieve the target will require a substantial improvement of nearly 2.8 percentage points over the previous plan period. We anticipate the primary sector constituting roughly 32 percent of the NSDP (at constant price) to grow at 5 percent per annum, the secondary sector constituting about 26 percent of the NSDP to grow at 10 percent per annum and the tertiary sector constituting roughly 42 percent of the NSDP to grow at 8 percent per annum.

5. Objectives: The Eleventh Five Year Plan aims to achieve improved quality of life for the citizens of the state and contribute to the larger national goals of socio-economic development. This will require faster and more equitable social and economic development of the state. Accordingly, the **objectives for the Eleventh Five Year Plan** are spelt out as under:-

- To achieve an overall growth rate of 7.6%. This is envisaged to be achieved through 5% growth in agriculture and allied sectors, 10% growth in industry and 8% growth in service sector.
- To reduce poverty levels from 38% to 25%
- To achieve the literacy rate of 84% by the end of the Plan 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 to 30% 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.

6. Sectoral distribution of Plan Outlay: The detailed sectoral outlays have been decided keeping the above mentioned objectives in mind and are given in the Annexure.

Table No. 4.1
The Sectoral Percentage Distribution of Plan Outlays

S. No.	Major Sector	Distribution of Outlay			
		Tenth Plan (2002-2007)		Eleventh Plan (2007-2012)	
		Rs. in crores	Percent	Rs. in crores	Percent
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,908.64	5.66	3,389.63	4.86
2	Rural Development	4,760.42	14.12	8,457.87	12.12
3	Special Areas Programme	0	0	3,132.04	4.49
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	7,260.57	21.53	15,102.61	21.64
5	Energy	5,020.93	14.88	9392.96	13.46
6	Industry & Mining	279.11	0.83	581.05	0.83
7	Transport	3,360.84	9.97	7,893.90	11.31
8	Science, Technology & Environment	121.81	0.36	173.78	0.25
9	General Economic Services	820.24	2.43	1,529.90	2.19
10	Social Services	9,801.54	29.06	20,019.86	28.69
11	General Services	390.86	1.16	114.40	0.16
	Total	33,724.96	100.00	69,788.00	100.00

The outlays reflect the public investment in different sectors out of the state plan. However, they do not communicate the correct and complete picture of

the total public investments in different sectors e.g. the central support through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) etc. in Rural Development Sector adds up to about Rs. 22,025.70 crores, which is more than double the size of state plan in Rural Development. Same holds true for Serva Sikhsa Asbhiyan (SSA). Similarly, support under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is also not reflected in the social services plan size.

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 Raajgar Yojana (SGRY), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) resources are deployed to conserve water and enhance the irrigation potential but they are not reflected in the sectoral allocation for irrigation.

The outlays also do not reflect the private sector investment for key public infrastructure like roads, power etc. e.g. over 525 Kms of roads costing Rs. 1,519.12 crores are being developed through PPP mode using VGF but these investments are not getting reflected in the above sectoral allocations.

7. Underlying Approach: In a complete departure from the past practice of designing the schemes in the four walls of Mantralaya, an entirely novel approach was adopted to determine the priorities for different sectors and design of schemes. The approach for the design of schemes and programmes across different sectors was essentially to consult the most relevant stakeholders in those sectors to identify the priorities and programmes for use of public resources. Towards this end, a series of Panchayats of women, farmers, Scheduled Tribe representatives, Forest Committee members etc. were organized to consult them on their priorities and programmes for the eleventh plan were designed accordingly.

8. Agriculture and allied activities: They are the main stay of state's economy not only because they contribute about 26% of state domestic product but more so because they employ about 71% of the total work force. Improvement in agriculture growth is necessary for greater equity as also to provide market for industry and services. To achieve 5% rate of growth through this sector, the plan aims at increasing productivity through inputs like more irrigation in rain fed areas, improved seeds with increased seed replacement rate, increased and balanced use of fertilizers, encouraging organic farming through use of organic and green manures, bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers, creating protective irrigation and improving water harvesting through micro-minor, improving ground water recharge through water conservation campaign, construction of

field ponds (Balram Talaab etc.) and extension reforms through Agricultural Technology Management Agency(ATMA), institutional and capacity building, using PPP model and strengthening and promoting Agriculture Informatics and Communication through Agriculture Information System Net Work (AGRISNET) and credit availability at lower rate of interest . Special programme for participation of women in agriculture is being launched. Horticulture is proposed to be given a boost through effective extension, ensuring availability of quality planting material, promoting micro-irrigation and doubling the area under horticultural crops with assistance from NHB, NHM, CMPB, APEDA, NAFED and schemes being taken up with state support. Similarly, veterinary and fisheries are being promoted through better extension and development through bankable schemes. A total of Rs 1,859.63 crores has been provided for agriculture while Rs. 320.00 crores has been provided for horticulture in the eleventh plan.

9. Forest: M.P. has the largest forest cover amongst all the states in the country and is at the forefront of national efforts to conserve India's rich and varied biodiversity. They are like ecological factories providing the country with numerous tangible and intangible benefits. The approach for the Forest sector the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages increasing the forest cover to move towards the target of 33% by the end of the Plan. Conservation as the key factor with enhanced focus on three areas, viz. people's involvement through effective programme, multiple livelihood opportunities through forest sector, and effective implementation and monitoring of forestry programmes. This includes effective implementation of working plans that aim at improvement in conditions of both forest and people, eco-development around Protected Areas (PAs), successful relocation and rehabilitation of villages from Protected Areas, adoption of new technologies and regular capacity building of all stake holders, particularly the village level Forest Committees. The Lokvaniki legislation and schemes facilitate forestry on private holdings for improved incomes and environment.

Forestry sector is one of the largest employers in remote and rural areas primarily inhabited by tribals and provides a major source of livelihood through non timber forest produce like tendu leaves etc. Provision of Rs. 242.00 crores and Rs. 1,210.00 crores has been made for 2007-08 and 2007-12 respectively.

10. Industry: M.P. has a tremendous potential for fast industrial growth in view of its rich natural resources, fast improving infrastructure, central location, peaceful industrial climate, progressive industrial policy and improved human resource base. Major thrust is on developing industrial infrastructure, which includes industrial areas, industrial growth centres, various industrial parks and efficient management of the same. New Industrial areas are planned specially

along North-South corridor to promote food processing industries. Similarly, expansion of existing growth centres and IT Parks, Stone Parks, Apparel Parks and SEZs will attract additional investments. The Industrial Promotion Policy of 2004 is being improved upon further. Project Implementation Clearance Board under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary has been constituted for single table clearance of mega projects. The Board has facilitated 21 project proposals clearing the path for investments amounting to about Rs. 84,237 crores upto December, 2006.

Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd. has already agreed in principle to bring up a petrochemical complex at Bina, envisaging downstream investment of Rs. 6,000 crores in Small and Medium Industries. Recently, an 'Investors Summit' was organized at Khajuraho, in which 18 MOUs were signed with quantum of investment amounting to Rs. 39,058 crores. The state is thus likely to attract additional investment of more than Rs. 50,000 crores in large and medium industries during the Plan. 50,000 new manufacturing SS Enterprises 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 persons are supposed to be benefited through micro sector enterprises. All such efforts should help achieve a growth of 10% in the industry sector.

The Department of Industries is playing the role of a facilitator to promote the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, which would also be an important source of employment. The new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 will facilitate growth of such industries and service sector. Computerisation of Employment Exchanges, converting them into counseling centres, expanding entrepreneurship development programmes, and recognizing service enterprises for industrial policy concessions will also contribute to achieving the targeted 8% growth in services.

11. Poverty reduction: Efforts at reduction of poverty will require multi-sectoral interventions to create on farm and off-farm employment opportunities, value addition in agriculture, food processing and forestry sector etc. and better targeting of resources. The departments of Rural Development and Urban Development specifically implement programmes directly aimed at reducing poverty. Broad strategies adopted by these departments include organization and development of SHGs for micro-credit and micro-enterprises, facilitating credit, development of capacities and forward and backward linkages for self employment, providing wage employment during lean season, creation of productive assets on community lands and on individual lands of poor farmers etc.

12. 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 like NREGS, SGSY, SGRY, IWDP, DPAP etc. and externally funded programmes of DPIP and MPRLP, and state's SGSY programme. The state has been a front runner in implementation of NREGS providing wage employment of 1,485.72 lakh mandays in 2006-07 by December, 2006. The state has organized and developed over 3 lakh, SHGs who have collectively mobilized over Rs. 100 crores of group corpus, which is used to provide micro credit for consumptive and productive loans. The SHGs strategy has been found to be quite effective for economic and social empowerment of women and weaker sections. Besides Rs. 1,365.36 crores provided for Rural Development Sector in Annual Plan of 2007-08, Rs. 3,139.48 crores are likely to be available as central share through various CSSs in RD Sector. Together, they constitute about 43.5% of the proposed State Plan outlay for 2007-08.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): The state has been the best performer in the country in providing job cards and providing employment to the needy. Over 43 lakh families have been provided job cards and more than 1485 lac man-days were generated upto Dec. 2006. Nearly 1,50,000 works have been sanctioned, of which nearly 50% have been completed. Nearly 75% of the works relate to water conservation and 15%, to rural connectivity. This demand driven scheme could play a key role in enhancing the incomes of rural poor and improving the rural infrastructure and create productive assets, which could provide sustainable livelihoods.

Rural Housing: There are nearly 37.5 lakh families without a house or have a thatched kutchra house. In spite of the programme being under Bharat Nirman, the state receives an allocation for constructing only 46,000 houses, which is even less than the allocation to Kerala, even though Kerala is a smaller and more prosperous state compared to M.P. The state government has decided to provide an allocation of Rs. 32.00 crores under **Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana** for constructing houses on the same pattern as IAY for SC and ST houseless families.

13. Urban Development: During next 5 years, in urban sector, the Government would mainly concentrate on urban infrastructure development, solid waste management, water supply schemes slum development etc. in order to augment the basic civic amenities and infrastructure. GoMP was one of the first states to prepare City Development Plans of four cities and get projects approved under **JNNURM** and **Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)** of Government of India. During 2007-08, 35 ongoing

projects and 15 new projects will be taken up under JNNURM and during the Five Year Plan, a total of 55 projects are proposed to be carried out. Similarly, under IHSDP, 20 ongoing projects and 30 new projects will be implemented during 2007-08, and a total of 150 projects will be carried out in the 11th Five Year Plan. The department will continue to implement Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY) for self employment of the poor and for providing wage employment.

Rs. 526 crores have been provided under the scheme for infrastructure development in 125 small and medium towns under the **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**.

With assistance from Department for International Development (DFID) of UK, the government has launched **Madhya Pradesh Urban Management Program (MPUSP)** in 4 major cities (Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Jabalpur) of the state. The financial assistance is meant for Urban Management, Democratic Administration and basic facilities to the poor. MPUSP would provide with financial assistance of Rs. 320 crores for coming 5 years.

14. Irrigation: Only about 37% of the net sown area has irrigation facility leaving large population of farmers particularly the small and marginal farmers to the vagaries of monsoon. The broad strategy and priorities proposed for the Eleventh Plan are to complete ongoing projects, make much more effective use of irrigation facilities created both from existing and new schemes, and to improve and restore old irrigation schemes. During Eleventh Plan emphasis has been laid to obtain funds or loans from AIBP, NABARD and multilateral funding agencies like JBIC, World Bank etc. State Govt. has made a provision for such loans in the plan. MPWSRP and creation of Command Area Development Cell in the WRD department will help in enhancing the utilization of created capacities.

It is proposed to create 7.06 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential through irrigation projects to be implemented by the WRD department. 3.56 lakh hect. potential is proposed to be created through the schemes being implemented by NVDA. Besides, substantial irrigation potential will be created through schemes of Rural Development and Agriculture Development Departments. The watershed development and water conservation programmes will also help develop irrigation potential in the private sector through wells and tube-wells etc. These investments are expected to play a critical role in enhancing growth in agriculture and horticulture in the Eleventh Plan.

15. Energy: The present installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2006 is 2,990.45 MW comprising of 2,147.5 MW Thermal and 842.95 MW Hydel

capacities. Further, it has a share of 1,665.85 MW in the central sector projects and additional allocation of 50 MW is available from EREB. Apart from the above, 1,000 MW from Indira Sagar HEP and 712.5 MW share as on 31.3.2006 from Sardar Sarovar HEP (Inter State) from NVDA is available. The total available power from MPSEB and NVDA is anticipated to be 5509.45 MW at the end of the tenth plan.

Looking to the future load growth and to over come present shortage, efforts have been made to add generation capacity from State Sector, Central Sector, other sectors/ IPPs.

Table No. 4.2

Year	MPSEB Project	Narmada Project (NVDA+ NHDC)	Central Sector	Other/IP Ps	Total
2006-07	580	124	390	0	1,094
2007-08	210	535	138	400	1,283
2008-09	-	0	560	400	960
2009-10	250	0	313	400	963
2010-11	1,250	0	141	400	1,791
2011-12	-	0	67	200	267
TOTAL	2,290	659	1,609	1,800	6,358

Based on this capacity addition programme, peak availability has been assessed. Peak requirement, peak availability from 2006-07 to 2011-12 have been worked out as indicated below:-

Table No. 4.3

Year	Peak requirement in MW	Peak availability in MW	Shortage/ Surplus	Shortage/ Surplus in %
2006-07	6,881	5,651	(-) 1,230	(-) 17.88%
2007-08	7,547	6,939	(-) 518	(-) 6.95%
2008-09	8,144	7,623	(-) 521	(-) 6.40%
2009-10	8,938	8,295	(-) 643	(-) 7.19%
2010-11	9,753	9,254	(-) 499	(-) 5.12%
2011-12	10,491	10,521	(+) 30	(+) 0.29%

Maheshwar hydro-electric project (10x40MW) is being implemented with private sector participation and is expected to be commissioned in 2010. To take care of future energy needs, 9 MOUs have been signed with the investors for a capacity of 8,800 MW involving an investment of about Rs. 37,000 crores. Similarly, a 4,000 MW ultra Mega Power Project is being taken up by Sasan Power Limited, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of PFC. Out of this GoMP has been allocated a share of 1,500 MW of power.

To strengthen and upgrade the transmission and distribution system, a loan of US\$ 186.425 Million was obtained during the Tenth Plan and is being utilised. Based on system studies to assess transmission requirements, it is proposed to construct 12,223 Ckt. Kms EHV line and add 11,482 MVA capacity of EHV sub-stations during the 11th Plan. It is estimated that Rs. 3,948.46 crores will be required for this, of which Rs. 2,137.31 crores have been proposed under the Plan and the rest are expected to be received as a loan. Further, a scheme has been posed to ADB for second loan amounting to Rs. 1,154.26 crores to be utilized during the 11th and 12th Plan periods. During Annual Plan 2007-08, it is programmed to construct 2,166 circuit KM. EHV lines and add 3,145 MVA capacity of EHV sub station.

Further it is proposed to reduce the T&D loss from 40.16% to 31.46% by the end of the Eleventh Plan. Proposals have been posed under APDRP-II and to PFC for improvement in distribution system. Electrification of villages and households will be taken up through Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Viduyitikanan Yojana (RGGVY). Proposals of about Rs. 2,500 crores, for all the districts have been submitted to the GOI for sanction.

16. Education:

16.1 Elementary Education: The strategy in the education sector would be to consolidate the gains of the Tenth Plan under SSA to meet the objectives of increase the literacy rate to 84%, reduce the drop-out rates and reduce the gender gap in school education and literacy by the end of the Eleventh Plan. The state has made tremendous gains in terms of enrolment (nearly 100%) of children in primary schools. A total of 1,12,74,071 children have been enrolled in primary schools and 42,53,269 children have been enrolled in upper primary schools. However a major challenge for the state continues to be addressing the issue of quality education. It is proposed to improve the physical infrastructure and basic amenities like toilets and drinking water in all schools, make effective use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education, and give special focus on disadvantaged children and children with special needs. Key physical targets for the elementary education in 11th Five Year Plan are as follows:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1.	Upgradation of primary school (No. of school) to middle school	16,385
2.	Free Text Books Primary (No. student)	78,63,881
	Free Text Books Middle (No. student)	24,01,688
3.	Construction	
	a) Primary School Building (Nos.)	6,468
	b) Middle School Building (Nos.)	21,445
	c) Additional Room (Primary+Middle)(Nos.)	96,292
4.	Grant to PTA (Nos.)	1,06,000
5.	Residential Bridge Courses/ Non- residential Bridge Courses (No. of Courses)	11,504

NPEGEL

1.	Uniform for Primary School Girls (No. of girls)	49,54,457
2.	Uniform for Middle School Girls (No. of girls)	14,81,277
3.	Model Cluster (Nos.)	7,379
5.	Shishu Shiksha Kendra (No. of centres)	11,306
6.	Residential Girls Hostel (Nos.)	265

KGBV

1.	Girls Hostels (Nos.)	185
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Besides the above, following support will be provided from the state's resources:

1.	Free Text Book (other than SSA)	(No.of students)	51,70,000
2.	Uniform for girls (other than NPEGEL Blocks)	(Nos.)	26,91,459
3.	Free Text Books for those students who are not eligible to receive under SSA	(No. of student)	1,60,44,776
4.	Supply of Bicycles to class 6 girl students of and STs SCs	(No. of girls)	22,72,685
5.	Strengthening of teacher training institutions	(No. of institutions)	12

The main reason for higher drop out rates in some parts of the state like, Jhabua, Badwani, Satna, and some other tribal areas is migration of the families for employment to other areas. To improve the condition, the TWD is making efforts to increase the number of Ashram Schools and Hostels.

16.2 Secondary Education: The successful implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has resulted in increased number of pass-outs of Class 8 and big demand for expansion of secondary education facility in the state. In the coming years, the completion rate in elementary education will increase and there will consequently be more children who will require secondary education facility.

The projected enrolment in the coming years in Class 8 & 9 will be as follows:-

Table No. 4.4

Year	Enrolment in Class 8 (in lakhs)	Enrolment in Class 9 (in lakh) (at an expected transition rate of 75%)
2007-08	14.23	9.38
2008-09	17.88	10.67
2009-10	18.30	13.41
2010-11	19.72	13.73
2011-12	21.55	14.79

In order to meet the increasing demand, the existing infrastructure facilities will have to be expanded and new schools will need to be opened.

At present, there are 2.6 schools per 100 sq. km., which is about 45 % lower than the average national density. The State has already conducted a survey in the year 2001-02 to map the requirement of secondary schools (Class 9 & 10) within a radius of 5 km of each habitation. According to the survey, there is need to open 3,115 new high schools. Since the contribution of the private schools is mainly in urban areas, the State Government will have to shoulder the major part of the responsibility for opening new schools in rural areas.

At present, there are large gender 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, percentage of enrolment of SC children is 14.77 as against their population share of 15.40% and the percentage of ST children is 10.47 which is half of 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 on joining class 9 to SC and ST students, free text books are given to the students belonging to the SC, ST & Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

Expansion of secondary education facility, providing quality education, promoting girl's education to bridge the gender gap, improve infrastructure facilities and use of ICT in secondary school education are the key objectives for secondary education.

With available resources, it is proposed to upgrade 580 upper primary schools/ high schools to high schools/ higher secondary schools, provide bicycles to 6,50,000 girls from SC, ST and BPL families, provide free text books to nearly 50,00,000 students and provide Information Technology Enabled Learning and Literacy (ITELL) or ICT @ school in about 1100 schools. The achievements will be much better if the SSA-2 takes off at the earliest.

17. Health: The state is still considered as one of the backward states the at the national level in respect of health indices. The maternal mortality and infant mortality rates in the state are very high as compared to the other states in the country. The Eleventh Plan for Health Sector is basically devoted to lower the IMR, MMR and to reduce the fertility rate. The Janani Suraksha Yojana under NRHM is being implemented effectively to enhance institutional deliveries to reduce the maternal and infant deaths. The two schemes like Prasav Hetu Parivahan avam Upchar Yojana and Vijaya Raje Janani Kalyan Yojana are also being implemented to enhance institutional deliveries. These efforts have helped to increase the institutional deliveries in the state from 26% to 50%. Private institutions are also being accredited for rendering maternal and child care and delivery service.

To provide health care services in remote parts of the state, mobile health clinics are operational in 11 blocks of the state with the help of private/NGO participation.

To provide quality health care to the poor, the State is providing free treatment upto Rs. 20,000 to all BPL families under Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana. Family health cards are being given to about 50 lakh BPL families, who will be benefited under this scheme.

To improve access and quality of health care, it is proposed to establish 600 Sub-Health Centres, 250 PHCs and 60 CHCs during XI five year plan. Simultaneously, expansion of 30 district and civil hospitals, provision of 200 X-ray machines in CHCs and blood storage facilities in about 180 CHCs will be taken up during the Plan.

To improve physical infrastructure and quality of services, to reduce absenteeism and to improve emergency response, it is also proposed to provide

hospital buildings and residential facilities for medical and para-medical staff in all the PHCs and CHCs.

The state has been a pioneer in preparing integrated district health action plans to converge efforts and resources to influence all key determinants of health within and outside of health sector.

Besides RCH programme, the thrust will be on other key national programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and National Anti-Malaria Programme and National Aids Control Programme to combat major killer diseases.

18. Water Supply and Sanitation: One key objective for this sector in the Eleventh plan is to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all the habitations in the state. Coverage of all rural habitations by safe and potable drinking water is an important component of Bharat Nirman Programme. All the 1,26,172 habitations as per the survey of 2003 in the State, which have been identified as independent habitations are to be supplied with adequate potable water. It is proposed to cover the remaining nearly 1,000 NC habitations and 10 thousand P.C. habitations under rural water supply schemes. Similarly, 1163 schools are proposed to be covered under safe drinking water facility.

The habitations facing the serious problems of fluoride, nitrate, salinity, and iron contamination will also be provided with safe drinking water with alternative safe sources.

Supply of additional 185 MLD water for Bhopal city through Narmada based Water Supply Yojana is also proposed.

Swajaldhara programme is also being implemented in the state, in which the PRIs are implementing and managing the schemes. Emphasis would be given on IEC and capacity building activities for PRIs and other stake holders, so that they can manage these schemes more effectively.

Through the IEC campaigns, efforts are being made to attain the targets of Total Sanitation Campaign, so that the ultimate objective of open defecation free villages can be achieved.

Sustainability of sources and Recharging programme-Under this programme Hydro fracturing /cleaning of existing sources, construction of dykes, check dams, percolation tanks, roof water harvesting structures, water recycling and reuse schemes in rural hostels and ashrams are proposed, as most potable water sources are ground water source and increasing use of ground water for irrigation is depleting this source and adversely affecting the sustainability.

19. Welfare of SC/ST: 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. Education is one of the most important instruments of social and economic empowerment. Schemes for the educational upliftment of SC/ST have borne fruits but still the gap between the general and SC/ST population is at un-acceptable levels. The state has a 15.17% SC and 20.27% ST population. The schemes of welfare of these section of the society include strengthening and improvement of educational facilities through supply of free text books, scholarships, enhancement in stipend, improvement of hostels, development of excellence schools and hostels, and distribution of cycles to the girls entering 6th and 9th class in another village. Promotion of literacy in tribal communities in general and ST girls in particular in low female literacy pockets and in PTG areas is proposed to be done by converting 150 elementary schools into Ashram Schools. School and Hostels of excellence at district and block head quarters will also be strengthened to provide quality education. To provide nutritive food to students living in hostels and ashrams, the rate of stipend is being increased from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 500/- for males and from Rs. 360/- to Rs.525/- per month for females.

Besides economic schemes that directly benefit SC and ST farmers like construction of wells, pump energisation, electrification of households, Eklavya ITIs and Polytechnics for ST students and Dr. Ambedkar ITIs and Polytechnics for SC students are proposed to be established under the Eleventh Plan. The funds through Special Component Sub Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub Plan for STs and special assistance received under article 275 (i) of the constitution would be utilized to improve their condition to bring them at par with the general population.

Although the economic and educational schemes for STs and SCs are fairly similar in nature, there are specific social empowerment schemes for STs & SCs. The proportion of plan allocation for TSP and SCSP in year 2007-08 is 22.86% and 15.26% respectively and in 2007-12 is 22.69 % and 15.92% respectively. This is slightly higher than the proportion of their population.

20. Women and Child Development: The state government accords high priority to socio-economic development of women so that they become equal partners in development process. The Government is introducing gender budgeting in 13 departments in 2007-08 to assess the allocation of resources gender-wise and to see the impact of policies and programmes on gender. The government has been providing free textbooks, uniforms, scholarships and free bicycles to girl children entering classes VI and IX. To promote educational and socio-economic status of the girl child, the government has decided to introduce

a new scheme called Ladli Laxmi Yojana. Rs. 30,000/- will be deposited in five equal installments of Rs. 6,000/- each in NSCs or any other similar instrument in the name of a girl child. After completion of 21 years of age, a lump sum amount of about Rs. one lakh will be paid to the girl child provided she appears in 12th class examination and gets married after 18 years of age. Certain amount will also be paid to her when she takes admission in 6th, 9th and 11th class. Approximately Rs. 600 crores will be spent under the scheme during 11th five year plan. Development of special education zone for women and creating Help Centres to provide counseling and support to victims of domestic violence are other new schemes being introduced. State Government has also launched a 'CM Kanyadaan Yojana' for organizing group marriages of destitute, girls from poor families, divorcees and widows. Under the scheme, Rs.5000 is provided to the prospective bride for household material and Rs.1000 per case is provided to the Sponsor for making arrangements for group marriage.

Similarly, survival, growth and development of children to their fullest potential is critical for healthy and productive society of tomorrow and therefore, government is seriously concerned about high child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. The State has one of the highest levels of malnutrition among children and anemia in women in reproductive age group in the country. To prevent, control and manage malnutrition amongst children, the state government launched the state-wide Bal Sanjivani campaign. Under the campaign, the weight of all children below 5 years is monitored at 6 month's interval to track their growth. This is followed by focused attention on severely nourished and malnourished children through nutritional and health counseling, and treatment under Bal Shakti programme. Under Bal Shakti programme, severely malnourished children of grade 3 and grade 4 are provided free medical treatment through hospitalization and during the period of hospitalization, the parents of the malnourished child are imparted nutrition and health counseling. As a result of this campaign, severe malnutrition in the state came down dramatically from 5.7% in the year 2001 to 0.96% by 2006. Vitamin A is also being provided to children during this campaign. To reduce anemia, IFA Tablets are being provided to women and adolescent girls. De-worming is periodically done among school going children. To improve the access and quality of services and nutrition inputs under ICDS, the state government has decided to allow Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Mother's Committees to provide a larger variety menu (17 items) as supplementary nutrition to children and pregnant and lactating mothers at enhanced cost of @ Rs.2/- per beneficiary. To improve ANC care and utilization of maternal child health services, a new scheme is being launched in the 11th Plan to celebrate four Mangal Divas by the name of Janam Divas, God Bharai Divas, Kishori Balika Divas and Anna Prasan Divas every month in each of the Aanganwadis. The nutrition will be provided by SHGs/Mother's Committees.

Special Nutrition Program in 1000 villages: A new scheme under nutrition programme “Adiwasi Kshetron Mein Vishesh Poshan Aahar Yojna” is being introduced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to provide nutritional food three times a day to severely malnourished children registered in Anganwadi centres in identified malnourished clusters of 25 villages each in tribal areas of certain districts. These Anganwadi centres will remain open for 6 hours instead of 4 hours a day. Approximately Rs.8.5 crores per annum will be spent on the scheme.

21. 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. Against an original outlay of Rs. 1,325 crores, the state government actually provided Rs. 3,058 crores in the Tenth Plan. Despite significant investments in the road sector in last three years, the road network of the state as compared to other states is still very poor. The national average for road network is 74.9 Km/100 Sq. Km whereas in M.P. it is only 45.1 Km/100 sq. kms. This is not only an indicator of the backwardness of the state but also the cause of its backwardness.

In order to bridge the gap to some extent, it is proposed to construct Road length of 21,587 kms, 101 Major bridges, 79 medium bridges, 5 railway over bridges during Eleventh Plan. In addition, it is proposed to construct about 20,000 kms of road under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. 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. Presently MPRDC is working on 49 Road Projects having Road length of 4420 Km.

An outlay of Rs 7,770.00 crores and Rs. 1,599.65 crores has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively as against an outlay of Rs. 1,325.00 crores in the Tenth Plan and Rs. 885.23 crores in 2006-07.

Besides the public sector investments, M.P. has been pioneer in Public Private Partnership mode of constructing road infrastructure. Five road projects covering a length of 525.64 Kms. costing Rs. 1,519.12 crores were recently bid out and will be developed with GoI assistance under Viability Gap Funding. In

fact, in Jaora-Nayagaon road negative premium will be paid by the developer annually.

Missing Links: 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. Providing such connectivity is very cost effective. During annual plan 2007-08, a provision of Rs.25 crores has been made to begin with construction of such missing links.

22. Infrastructure for network connectivity: The **State Wide Area Network (SWAN)** project to provide the necessary network infrastructure and connectivity to all Blocks with the District headquarters, all District Headquarters to their Divisional Headquarters and all Divisional Headquarters to the State Headquarters has been approved by the GOI costing about Rs. 175 crores, of which the State will provide Rs. 57.51 crore.

Total points of presence will be 340. Initially the connectivity at all levels will be 2MBPS, which is upgradeable on demand. Network will have Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), Video-conferencing and Internet facilities. The network is expected to become fully operational in 2007-08.

23. Tourism: Madhya Pradesh is known for its rich heritage, legendary pilgrim centres, breathtaking scenic beauty and unparalleled wildlife. Tourism has significant potential for employment generation. A dynamic mechanism is being put in place to remove bottlenecks for the private sector participation in promoting tourism and developing tourism infrastructure. The construction of road network linking major tourist centers has been taken up for up-gradation.

24. Public Private Participation: The state has been a pioneer in Public Private Partnership (PPP). So far, over 1600 km. roads have already been constructed through this route. Road projects costing over Rs.1500 crore and projects in the areas of urban transport, industrial water supply, health etc. through PPP are in the pipeline. The state has also adopted the policy for development of mini-hydel projects on PPP model. The state has also been among the first ones to submit proposals of road construction using the VGF. The state is thus trying to utilize PPP approach for funding infrastructure development wherever possible.

25. Decentralised Planning: Madhya Pradesh has been a pioneer in decentralized planning. It has been getting District Plans prepared by the DPCs from 2002-03 onwards. About 37.07% of the proposed state plan outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been ear-marked for district plans. The District Sector

outlay is allocated to various districts through a formula based on 7 points criteria like population, literacy, area etc. Each district prepares its District Plan in consultation with the PRIs and ULBs and is approved by the DPC. These plans are brought to the state level and after detailed consultations in the working groups they are approved by the State Planning Board. These approved plans are included in toto in the budget.

26. Rationalisation of Schemes: The State Planning Board undertook an extensive exercise to rationalize the schemes and programmes under the plan. The schemes of non-plan nature were moved to non-plan. The schemes with no or poor impact were discontinued. Schemes of similar nature and similar broad objectives were clubbed under one main scheme with multiple components that accommodate the existing schemes. As a result of this exercise, 288 schemes out of a total of 928 schemes have been either discontinued or clubbed together or moved to non-plan. A total of 218 new schemes have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan.

27. Strengthening Public Expenditure Management: The state has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Act requires the Government to fix rolling targets for fiscal indicators including fiscal and revenue deficits. Besides ensuring fiscal discipline, the government is also keen to ensure 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, with the help of Planning Commission and DFID, GoMP has decided to implement the project entitled “**Strengthening Performance Management in Government of Madhya Pradesh.**” To achieve the Purpose, 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.
- The project will support eight selected departments namely :
School Education, Health, Public Works, Water Resources, Tribal Welfare, Agriculture, Rural Development Department and Urban Administration Department.

The key project components are:

(1) **Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks** : The MTEF will detail all the resources expected to be received over the period of 3-5 years, making allocations to departmental programmes based on sectoral goals and objectives. Finance Department will also develop key performance indicators against goals and objectives linked to the expenditure plan.

(2) **Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) restructuring**: To enable GoMP to unlock resources that can be channelled to support welfare spending, the project will support the legal closure of five non-functioning (PSEs), and a diagnostic review of a further 22 PSEs. In the latter case, project support will be limited to presenting options to government for restructuring.

(3) **Poverty Monitoring, Policy Support, and Improvements in Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Systems**: The Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (PMPSU) will be organised as a registered society under the administrative control of the Madhya Pradesh State Planning Board. The Unit will undertake specialised research on issues relating to state-level poverty, inequality, gender and social exclusion, to be shared within and outside Government to help devise better policies and programmes.

(4) **Procurement and other activities relating to improvement in Public Expenditure Management (PEM)**: The project will support a review of state procurement systems and proposed procurement legislation, and options for effective implementation. It will support capacity building in the Finance Department to enable it to advise line departments on engaging with the private sector for the delivery of public services, and review existing financial systems, including internal audit. Improved PEM will enable GoMP to address poor-performing Human Development Indicators more effectively, contributing towards the achievement in India of the Millennium Development Goals.

28. 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 recently organized a two-days brainstorming session called Manthan, in which the entire cabinet led by the Chief Minister and all the Secretaries and HODs, Commissioners, Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of Zila Panchayats participated to deliberate on solutions to address key challenges being faced by the people and government of the state. Many useful and practical recommendations emerged from these deliberations. The government has constituted four sub-committees to operationalise and follow up the recommendations. On the basis of one such recommendation, the government has decided to set up a '**School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis**' in Bhopal. The school will not only be the repository of knowledge but will actively disseminate good practices and facilitate brainstorming to address critical challenges. Similarly, a provision has

been made to encourage innovations during the currency of plan period. Creative ideas generated at the field level or by a department could be supported under the plan on a pilot basis. On the basis of evaluation and experience of the pilots, the government could decide to expand the pilot project to the state as a whole with such modification as may appear necessary. This will encourage the evidence based policy and programmes.

Table No. 4.5

(Annexure - 1)

Proposed Outlay For Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture		
a	Agriculture Production	9916.43	86581.92
b	Soil & Water Conservation	683.09	4781.63
c	Agriculture Research & Edu.	2891.10	15754.25
d	Minor Irrigation	355.02	3550.00
e	Micro-Minor Irrigation	3929.36	75295.00
	Sub Total	17775.00	185962.80
2	Horticulture	4000.00	32000.00
3	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Dev.	4810.00	31480.00
4	Fisheries	800.00	6400.00
5	Forest		
a	Forestry & Wild life	24100.00	120500.00
b	Soil & Water Conservation	100.00	500.00
	Sub Total	24200.00	121000.00
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	840.00	5040.00
7	Cooperation	5721.00	35925.00
8	Rural Development		
a	SJGSY	3275.57	29656.12
b	SGRY	6867.75	18016.64
c	DPIP	8463.16	23158.72
d	Rural Roads	10000.00	50000.00
e	Rural Housing (IAY)	2960.88	27766.71
f	Intigrated Waste Land Dev. Programme(IWDP)	985.02	10598.56
g	DRDA Admn. (DS)	808.68	4857.36
h	DRDA Admn. (SS)	192.50	1155.00
i	DPAP	3549.14	21294.84
j	Gramin Ajivika Pariyojana	3140.00	22480.00
k	National Rural Rojgar Gaurantee Scheme	28229.37	199881.85
l	Madhya Pradesh Rojgar Gaurantee Council	800.00	3800.00
m	Mid Day Meal	11577.00	69462.00
n	B.R.G.F.	42339.00	225695.00

Table No. 4.5

(Annexure - 1)

Proposed Outlay For Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
o	Community Development	4877.53	29265.20
p	Walmi	200.00	1250.00
q	MP RRDA Roads Maintance/Renewal	350.00	2030.00
r	State Rural Road Conneectivity	2500.00	8647.60
s	CM Awas Yojna (Apna Ghar)	3200.00	6200.00
t	State SGSY	500.00	1800.00
u	Training	10.00	50.00
v	Master Plan	500.00	1363.00
w	Sootradhar Scheme	10.00	50.00
x	Gokul Gram Adhosarchna	1000.00	5000.00
z	Godan Yojna	200.00	1000.00
	Sub Total	136535.60	764478.60
9	Land Reforms	3902.00	16617.10
10	Panchayat	57994.00	324352.51
11	Irrigation And Flood Control		
a	Major And Medium Irrigation	73304.46	586435.00
b	Minor Irrigation	41997.31	365695.00
c	Flood Control	369.00	2214.00
d	Command Area Development	864.23	7000.00
	Sub Total	116535.00	961344.00
12	NVDA		
a	Irrigation Portion	58875.25	470071.61
b	Power Portion	14618.75	56834.39
	Sub Total	73494.00	526906.00
13	MPSEB	136026.00	854184.00
14	UVN		
a	IREPP	485.00	3046.00
b	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	900.00	5652.00
	Sub Total	1385.00	8698.00
15	Industries	5722.54	36040.00
16	Employment Services + Special Employment Prog.	144.46	174.00
17	Handloom	559.00	3354.00
18	Khadi & Gramodhyog	880.88	4226.19
19	Handicraft	770.00	4835.00
20	Sericulture	1400.00	7000.00
21	Mining	530.00	2650.00
22	Civil Aviation	4080.00	12390.00

Table No. 4.5

(Annexure - 1)

Proposed Outlay For Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
23	Road & Bridges (PWD)	159965.39	777000.00
24	Scientific Research (Incl. S&T)	1500.00	6000.00
25	Pollution Control Board	69.00	380.00
26	Disaster Management (DMI)	100.00	500.00
27	Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO)	608.00	2562.00
28	Biodiversity & Biotechnology	388.00	2436.00
29	Information Technology	2290.00	5500.00
30	Tourism	3220.00	14760.00
31	Survey & Statistics	68.00	375.00
32	State Planning Board		
a	District Planning Committee MLA's Funds	18480.00	92400.00
b	Strengthening of State Planning Board	25.00	75.00
c	Jan Bhagidari Yojana	7097.25	35490.00
d	Bundel-Khand Vikas Pradhikaran	200.00	1000.00
e	Support to innovations	1187.00	7500.00
	Sub Total	26989.25	136465.00
33	School of Governense(GAD)	500.00	1200.00
34	Weights & Measures	37.50	190.00
35	School Education		
a	Elementary Education	96257.00	394296.40
b	.Secondary Education	14986.00	99342.50
	Sub Total	111243.00	493638.90
36	Higher Education	5000.00	26118.00
37	Technical Education	7347.00	36735.00
38	Sports & Youth Welfare	2500.00	12500.00
39	Language & Gazetteers	550.00	3454.00
40	Archives / Archeology & Museum	687.00	3768.00
41	Swaraj Sansthan	175.00	875.00
42	Health Services	15500.00	85500.00
43	Medical Education	7473.00	36165.00
44	Indian System of Medicines & Homeopathy	1500.00	8250.00
45	Food & Drug Control	58.00	364.00
46	Water Supply & Sanitation (PHE)	30739.00	153695.00
47	Police Awas.	127.36	640.00
48	Town & Country Planning	9999.00	54995.00
49	Gwalior Counter Magnet	1.00	5.00
50	State Capital Project	3100.00	17080.00

Table No. 4.5

(Annexure - 1)

Proposed Outlay For Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
51	Urban Administration (Local Bodies)	52964.00	268650.00
52	Information & Publicity	80.00	400.00
53	Welfare of SC		
a	SC - Development	9469.24	59533.00
b	Elementary Education	9949.36	62616.00
c	Secondary Education	9672.00	59684.00
d	Electrification of SC Basti	1000.00	5000.00
e	Pool Fund	500.00	2500.00
	Sub Total	30590.60	189333.00
53	Welfare of ST		
a	ST - Development	7433.52	37167.60
b	Elementary Education	22393.56	111967.80
c	Secondary Education	18208.05	91040.25
d	Electrification of ST Basti	2327.00	14580.00
e	Grant-in-Aid under Art 275(1) T.S.P.	4723.00	38775.00
f	Pool Fund	500.00	2500.00
g	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	8817.00	48734.35
	Sub Total	64402.13	344765.00
54	Welfare of OBC	13303.92	66520.00
55	Labour Welfare	125.00	735.00
56	Craftsmen Training	3627.00	22776.00
57	Social Justice	18876.13	96022.00
58	Women & Child Dev.		
a	Women & Child Dev.	7480.24	74282.00
b	Nutrition	16535.00	73746.00
	Sub Total	24015.24	148028.00
59	Legal Aid to Poor	160.00	977.90
60	Strengthening of Judicial Admn.	589.00	2945.00
62	Jail & Jail Administration (Welfare of Prisoners)	208.00	1040.00
63	Public Works (Const. of Admn. Buildings)	1000.00	5000.00
64	Others -D.I.F.	800.00	2800.00
65	Stationery & Printing	20.00	100.00
66	Share Capital for MP Finance Corp.	500.00	2500.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	1201100.00	6978800.00