

CHAPTER – 1

Introduction and Overview

Historical Background:

On re-organisation of States, the state of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. At the time of its formation, the state had 43 districts. Subsequently, two large districts were bifurcated. Sixteen more districts were formed in the year 1998. At the time of bifurcation of Chhattisgarh State, there were 61 district in the State. The Chhattisgarh region, comprising of 16 districts, was separated to form a new state as per the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and the new State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November 2000, with 45 districts. Three more districts were formal in year 2002 raising the number of districts in the State to 48.

Administrative set-up:

The state now has 9 Commissioner Divisions, 48 Districts, 272 Tehsils and 313 Community Development Blocks, including 89 tribal development blocks. Under three-tier Panchayati Raj, the state has at present 48 Zila Panchayats, 313 Janpad Panchayats and 23,051 Village Panchayats. 14 Municipal Corporations, 86 Municipalities and 237 Nagar Panchayats.

Demographic Scenario:

The relationship between the growth of population and socio-economic development in the state is very complex. The social, cultural and economic reasons, besides ignorance and lack of access to quality family planning services, are primary reasons responsible for high population growth.

According to Census 2001, the state had a population of 603.48 lakhs, which is about 6 percent of the country's total population. Madhya Pradesh with an area of 308 thousand sq. kms is now the second largest State of the country, constituting 9.4 per cent of the total geographical area. The population density is 196 persons per sq. km. compared to the all India average of 313 persons per sq. km. The state has an urban population of 159.67 lakhs and the rural population is 443.81 lakhs. The ratio of rural urban population is 74:26 percent. 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 level 933. However, the sex ratio in 0-6 age group is 932 as against national average of 927.

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

The decadal growth rate of population in the State during the period 1991-2001 is 24.3 percent, which is significantly higher than the all-India rate of 21.3 per cent in the same period. The demographic scenario in the state is still characterized by a very high birth and death rates. In the year 2005, the crude birth rate in the state was 29.4 as against the all India average of 23.8 whereas the crude death rate in the state was 9.0 as against the all India average of 7.6. The Infant Mortality Rate at 76 is significantly higher than the all India average of 58. Projected levels of Expectation of life at Birth in the state (including Chhattisgarh) as per SRS during 2001-06 is 59.2 years for male and 58.0 years for female, against 64.1 years and 65.4 years respectively for India as a whole.

According to the 2001 census, the literacy 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 (50.30 percent) is lower compared to the male literacy rate (76.10 percent) and all India female literacy rate of 53.70 percent. The rural and urban literacy rate in the State is 57.8 and 79.4 percent against 58.7 percent and 79.90 percent respectively at the national level. The male literacy rate is 76.1 percent which is higher than the all India percentage of 75.30.

The state has made tremendous progress in providing educational facilities to the children in the state. There are 95,517 primary schools in Madhya Pradesh, which includes 13,221 private and 961 aided schools. There are 24,293 Government middle schools, 11,236 private and 370 aided. Besides these, 878 Ashram Shalas (elementary level) are run in the State. There are 8,465 high and higher secondary schools being run by different agencies in the state. The enrolment of students was 111.43 lakhs at the Pre primary / Primary level, Rs. 44.63 lakhs at the middle level and Rs. 21.95 lakhs at the secondary level in 2006. The percentage of girls in these categories was 47.51, 44.70 and 35.79 respectively.

Dimensions of Poverty:

Despite high rates of growth, large sections of population still live below poverty line. This is a major challenge as it is probably the most important determinant of quality of life.

The incidence of poverty in the State (including Chhattisgarh) has declined from 42.52 percent in 1993-94 to 37.43 percent in 1999-2000 as against 35.97 and 26.10 per cent for the country as a whole. The State was the third poorest among 15 non-Special Category States in the year 1999-2000, next only to Orissa and Bihar. The incidence of poverty in rural areas was lower than in urban areas. In 1999-2000, the percentage of population living below poverty line in rural areas was 37.06 as against only 38.44 for urban areas.

Work Force, Employment and Unemployment:

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

During the period 2005-06, employment in the state government (regular) declined by 3.08 percent.

The number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the state was 21.39 lakh on 31st November, 2006. Out of which, the number of educated job-seekers were 17.07 Lakh.

Growth in State Economy and State Income:

The economy of the Madhya Pradesh has grown at a rate (compound) of 4.10 percent (1993-94 to 2005-06) per annum during the reference period.

The net state domestic product (NSDP) of Madhya Pradesh at current prices in the base year 1993-94 was Rs. 33,937.27 crore which increased by nearly three times to attain a level of Rs. 99,484.77 crore during 2005-06, while at constant (1993-94) prices, there was an increase of 67.60 percent in 2005-2006.

The annual growth rate of Net State Domestic Product both at current and Constant Prices is given below: -

Table No. 1.1

Year	Annual Growth Rate in Net State Domestic Product	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices
1993-94	-	-
1994-95	(+) 10.28	(+) 1.74
1995-96	(+) 12.47	(+) 6.00
1996-97	(+) 15.43	(+) 6.71
1997-98	(+) 9.37	(+) 5.23
1998-99	(+) 15.53	(+) 6.60
1999-2000	(+) 12.48	(+) 10.50
2000-2001	(-) 6.51	(-) 10.98
2001-2002	(+) 15.56	(+) 9.28
2002-2003	(-) 3.81	(-) 6.44
2003-2004	(+) 21.79	(+) 17.78
2004-2005	(+) 4.62	(+) 3.16
2005-2006(Q)	(+) 8.81	(+) 6.24

(Q) - Quick

The following table shows the sectoral composition of net state domestic product of Madhya Pradesh at current prices:

Table No. 1.2

Sector	Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices						
	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
Primary	45.70	42.78	41.41	42.09	40.90	40.33	38.92
Secondary	18.60	21.04	21.52	20.41	20.77	20.96	22.91
Tertiary	35.70	36.18	37.07	37.50	38.33	38.71	38.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table No. 1.3

Sector	Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices					
	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06 (Q)
Primary	32.23	36.36	32.93	38.47	36.37	35.94
Secondary	25.68	22.55	22.42	20.30	21.33	21.34
Tertiary	42.09	41.09	44.65	41.23	42.30	42.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Q) = Quick

Primary Sector includes Agriculture (including animal husbandry), Forestry, Logging and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying (4.66% in 2005-06)

Secondary Sector includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and construction.

Tertiary Sector includes Trade, Hotels and Restaurants Transport, Storage and Communication, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Community, Social and Personal Services.

The sectoral composition clearly indicates that the economy is gradually shifting from primary sector to secondary (industry) and tertiary (service) sectors.

It may be seen that the contribution of primary sector to the total net state domestic product has come down drastically from 45.70 percent in 1993-94 to 35.94 in 2005-2006. This fall is mainly attributed low growth to Agriculture including Animal Husbandry and forestry sub-sectors. Due to uncertainties of monsoons in a largely rain fed area in the state, absence of any major technical break through in the crops being sown in the state, and multiple factors involved in agricultural activity and due to faster growth in Industry and Service sector, the contribution of agriculture (including animal husbandry) came down from 39.98 percent to 28.42 percent and that of the forestry sector from 2.85 percent to 2.62 percent during last decade in the state.

The sectoral composition of the economy reveals that although there has been substantial decline in share of primary sector during past years (particularly due to poor performance of agriculture and allied activities) and increase in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors, there has not been a corresponding decline in the proportion of people dependent upon agriculture sector. In the year 1950-51 the share of primary sector in NSDP was 60 percent and this reduced to 36 percent by 2005-06. However, workers engaged in agricultural activity were 78 percent of total workers in the year 1950-51 and were still 71 percent of the total workers according to Census 2001. This is a reflection of growing inequities between the rural and urban sector and inadequate job creation in secondary and tertiary sectors.

The per capita income in the state at constant prices rose from Rs. 6,584 (1993-94) to Rs. 8,238 in year 2004-05. Thus, in real terms the per capita income in the State increased by 25.12% during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. However, the per capita income for the country as a whole during the corresponding period grew from 7,690 to 12,416 i.e. by about 61.45%. The lower growth rate in per capita income in the state is mainly due to a high rate of population growth and not so impressive economic growth during the period under reference. The trends of increase in per capita income reflect the growing disparities between the developed and under-developed states of the country.

Economic Performance:

The growth rate achieved during the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan is as under: -

Table No. 1.4

Sector	Tenth Plan Target (As suggested by Planning Commission)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)
Primary	-	-15.71	32.83	-1.47	3.42
Secondary	-	-6.90	7.48	7.02	8.69
Tertiary	-	2.07	9.88	5.37	6.50
Total	-	-6.33	16.17	3.42	6.05

Though the year 2002-03 and 2004-05 were not drought years, the distribution of rainfall across time and regions did adversely affect agricultural production. Therefore, the production of main food grains, pulses, linseed crops were reduced in comparison to previous year. Similarly, production of industrial sector would also much less. The investment and employment in Industry sector also declined drastically during the year 2002-03. The over all growth rate was 6.33 in 2002-03, 16.17 in 2003-04, 3.42 in 2004-05 and is estimated to be 6.05 in 2005-06.

For 11th Plan (2007-12): According to average growth trend, the GSDP is likely to grow by 5.80 percent during the 11th plan as given in the following table. However, the state government has targeted a growth rate of 7.7.

GSDP At Constant (1993-94) prices- Eleventh Plan (2007-12)

Table No. 1.5

(% Increase over previous Year)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GSDP	Population	PCI
2007-08	1.78	7.21	6.74	5.33	1.83	3.43
2008-09	1.92	7.39	6.94	5.56	1.78	3.71
2009-10	2.03	7.59	7.16	5.80	1.73	4.00
2010-11	2.11	7.81	7.40	6.04	1.70	4.27
2011-12	2.17	8.04	7.66	6.30	1.65	4.57
Average	2.00	7.61	7.18	5.80	1.74	4.00

Primary Sector includes Agriculture (including animal husbandry), Forestry, Logging and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying

Secondary Sector includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and construction.

Tertiary Sector includes Trade, Hotels and Restaurants Transport, Storage and Communication, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Community, Social and Personal Services.

Natural Resources

Land Use Pattern:

The state has a geographical area of 307.55 lakh hectares. Out of this 150.74 lakh hectares was the net area sown in 2005-06, 13.38 lakh hectares was under permanent pastures, grazing lands and under miscellaneous tree crops. Another 11.85 lakh hectares was current and old fallow land. The cultivable waste land was 11.61 lakh hectares. The area under notified forests is **about 93 lakh** hectares. Area is not available for cultivation is 27.5 lakh hectares, which is either barren or uncultivable land, or land 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 the total geographical area. According to the Forest Department estimate, the state has 61.89 thousand Sq. Km. of Reserved Forest, 31.10 Sq. thousand Km. of Protected Forest and 1.70 thousand Sq. Km of Unclassified Forest.

Forest are like ecological factories providing the country with numerous tangible and intangible benefits. The forests are the main source of supply of fodder and fuel for rural and tribal population residing in the interior and under-developed areas of the state. The forests have a host of economically viable important species of vegetation amongst which Teak and Sal occupy prime position. These forests have catered to the needs of the people and cattle for generations. However, population explosion and developmental needs have exerted a steadily increasing pressure demand resulting in the shrinking of forests. Over-exploitation and bifurcation of the state resulted in some reduction of area under forests.

Looking to the alarming situation, the State Government has banned felling of trees in selected areas to facilitate natural re-generation and curb exploitation. This has had a 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 through community participation through joint forest management.

As efforts to conserve and regenerate forests for maintaining the ecological balance and protecting the environment continue, it would cast a twin burden on the State Government. On the one hand, it would have to forego substantial amount from a principal source of revenue and as felling is banned, unscrupulous elements would be further tempted to escalate their activities. This likely to increased expenditure on forest protection.

A comparative statement of forest produce for the year 2001-02 to 2004-2005 is given below:-

Table No. 1.6

Year	Timber (Lakh Cmt)	Fuel Wood (Lakh ton)	Bamboo (Notional ton)
2001-2002	4.62	1.73	89,000
2002-2003	3.92	1.66	1,32,000
2003-2004	4.14	4.11	1,32,323
2004-2005	2.64	2.70	1,06,212
2005-2006	2.68	2.96	1,04,010

Water Resources:

The ten major rivers of the state, namely, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Sone, Wainganga, Ken, Sindh and Pench offer an availability of 56.85 MAF of water. Of this, about 69.74 percent could be harnessed for irrigation purposes. Besides, about 23.55 MAF ground water is also available, of which 50 percent could be utilised for irrigation purposes. The net irrigated area in the State in the year 2005-2006 was 56.81 lakh hectares, which was 37.69 percent of the net area sown.

The State has developed an irrigation potential of about 24 lakh hectares through Water Resources Department, against which the utilisation is only about 50 per cent. Besides this, NVDA has developed a potential of 2.3 lakh ha. The Rural Development and Agriculture Departments are also contributing to water harvesting and creation of irrigation potential

Minerals:

Minerals play an important role in the national economy and in industrial progress. 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. Diamonds are being presently being mined only in the Panna district.

Table No. 1.7
PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF IMPORTANT MINERALS

S. No.	Minerals	Production ('000 MT)		Year/Value (Rs. in lakh)	
		2004-05	2005-06 (P)	2004-05	2005-06 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coal	52,683	54,000	4,49,607	4,53,361
2.	Bauxite	186	87	450	202
3.	Copper Ore	2,054	1,706	6,550	5,540
4.	Iron Ore	201	464	144	391
5.	Maganese Ore	447	407	9,091	16,415
6.	Dolomite	128	116	118	160
7.	Fire Clay	59	59	49	50
8.	Lime Stone	24,938	25,865	28,797	28,705
9.	Diamond (In Carats)	78,315	44,148	3,756	2,391

(P) - Provisional

The contribution of mining and quarrying sector to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices rose from Rs. 94,252 lakhs in 1993-94 to Rs. 4,63,793 lakhs in 2005-06. The share of this sector in the Net State Domestic Product has increased from 2.78 per cent in 1993-94 to 4.66 per cent in 2005-06. The royalty rates of the most of the major minerals are fixed by Government of India. These have not been revised timely or adequately causing loss of substantial revenues to the state.

Agriculture:

The occupational distribution of the population in the state reflects the economic backwardness of the economy. Though the contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total Net State Domestic Product is coming down, agriculture is still the mainstay of the State's economy, as about 71 percent of the population is still dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture in the state is still traditional. It is mostly rainfed, alongwith the impeding factors of soil erosion due to undulating topography, practice of keeping land fallow during Kharif, and taking only one crop in rabi, existence of large area of cultivable wastes and fallow lands, high portion of low value crops with low productivity, etc. Another factor is the fragmentation of agricultural holdings. According to the 2000-2001 Agriculture Census, there are 73.60 lakh operational holdings in the state.

Area Under Crops:

Net area sown in the state was 150.74 lakh hectares in 2005-2006. During the year, the double cropped area was 46.37 lakh hectares. The percentage of double cropped area to gross cropped area was 23.52 during the same period. At present, about 63.03 percent of the gross cropped area is under food crops and

the balance 36.97 percent under non-food crops. Among food crops, 30.47 percent area is covered under wheat followed by 13.37 percent area under paddy.

The two important foodgrain crops of the state are rice and wheat, which contribute about 60.78 percent of the total foodgrain production in the state. In 2005-2006 the production of rice and wheat was 24.84 and 62.0 lakh metric tons respectively. Pulses collectively contribute about 22.89 percent of the total foodgrain production in the state. Their output in 2005-06 was estimated as 32.72 lakh metric tons. Among major non-food grain crops oilseeds, particularly Soybean has played a leading role in the agriculture sector. Soyabean production was 48.14 Lakh metric tons in the State.

Productivity:

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

**Table No. 1.8
Average Yield of Principal Crops**

(Kg. Per Hectare)

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

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 inspite of its rich natural resources. This is largely because post liberalization, the investments have gone primarily to already developed states. The absence of adequate economic infrastructural development was another prime reason.

Registered Factories:

The number of registered factories in the year 2005 was 8,352 which increased to 8,452 in August, 2006. The average daily employment in factories during 2005 was 3.91 lakhs which decreased to 3.85 lakh in August, 2006.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Enterprises:

According to the 1998 Economic Census, the number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises in the State was more than 20.75 lakh, of which 56.55 per cent were in rural areas and 43.45 per cent in urban areas.

Central Government Undertakings:

Two major Central Government Undertakings, viz., the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Nepa Mills are located in the State. Besides, the Central Bank Note Press is at Dewas.

Production of Selected Industries:

The production of Cement reached to 14019.13 thousand metric tones in 2005-06. Similarly, the production of news-print increased to 30.96 thousand metric tone's in 2005-06.

Share of the Manufacturing Sector in Net State Domestic Product:

In 2005-2006, the contribution of manufacturing sub-sector (both registered and unregistered) was 11.84 per cent of the Net State Domestic Product, while in the year 1993-94, the contribution of this sub-sector was 10.15 per cent.

The actual domestic product generated from the manufacturing sub-sector, in real terms, i.e., at constant (1993-94) prices, both for the registered and unregistered sub-sectors is set out in the following table:

Table No.1.9

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Net State Domestic Product originating from Manufacturing Sub-Sector at constant (1993-94) Prices		
	Registered	Unregistered	Total
1	2	3	4
1993-1994	2,12,270	1,89,668	4,01,938
1994-1995	2,41,711	2,33,901	4,75,612
1995-1996	2,72,780	2,40,345	5,13,125
1996-1997	2,73,784	2,59,886	5,33,670
1997-1998	3,33,074	2,75,898	6,08,972
1998-1999	3,37,017	2,87,925	6,24,942
1999-2000	3,51,752	2,93,127	6,44,879
2000-2001	4,06,244	3,15,998	7,22,242
2001-2002	3,72,164	3,21,863	6,94,027
2002-2003	3,24,467	2,11,589	5,36,056
2003-2004	3,25,220	2,20,338	5,45,558
2004-2005	3,42,618	2,21,004	5,63,622
2005-2006(Q)	3,61,145	2,25,278	5,86,423

Q - Quick

The analysis from the above table suggests that the income originating from the manufacturing sub-sector has increased during the past four years and secondly, the relative share of the registered sectors is growing.

Madhya Pradesh has a number of advantages in setting up of industries. 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 and progressive industrial policy, improved human resource base and a number of State Government Undertakings for guidance and facilitation.

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 is being taken up. 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. The project of Bharat-Oman Refinery at Bina is a major project with tremendous potential for downstream projects.

According to the Annual Survey of Industries (2003-04), the per capita net value added in the factory sector in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 830 as against Rs. 1,892 for all India.

Infrastructure

Power:

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

The installed capacity of MPSEB as on 31.3.2006 is 2,990.45 MW. Further, State has 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 from Sardar Sarovar HEP (Inter-state) is also available. Total capacity of 1,094 MW is likely to be added from State sector, Narmada Projects and Central Sector by March, 2007 resulting in total installed capacity of 3570.45 MW.

The percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages was 97.43 percent as on 31st March 2006. The number of pump-sets and tubewells reached in 2005-06 to 13.40 lakh.

Roads:

Road in Madhya Pradesh are important constituents for developmental infrastructure, particularly when rail facilities are insufficient. The total road length maintained by PWD in the State was 72.41 thousand kms. in March 2006. Out of the total road length, 60.01 thousand Kms. is surfaced road length while 12.40 thousand is unsurfaced road length. 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. The national average for Class-I roads per 100 Sq. Km is 35.55 Km whereas in M.P., it is only 18.71 Km. for M.P. This is not only an indicator of the backwardness of the state but also the cause of its backwardness.

Postal and Telephone Services:

There were 8,335 post offices in the State in 2005-06 serving a population of 7,951 on an average. The number of telephone connections (including WLL and Cellular) in the state was 1,878 thousand in 2005-06 i.e. 28 telephone connections per thousand of population.

Registered Vehicles:

The number of vehicles registered rose to 46.09 lakh in 2005-06. The highest increase has been in the number of Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds in the Tenth 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 4.99 lakhs in 2005-06, constituting about 10.83 per cent of the total registered vehicles.

Health:

In line with National Health Policy goal of Health for All, the State has formulated strategies for development of the three-tier health infrastructure facilities. At present the State has 48 District Hospitals, 267 Community Health Centres, 1,152 Primary Health Centres, 54 Urban Civil Hospitals, 92 Civil Dispensaries, 313 Rural and 96 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 6 T-B Hospitals and 8,835 Sub-health Centres, along with facilities of Indian System of Medicine. Besides these, there are 3 private sector Medical colleges and 11 Dental colleges. The State has been effectively implementing programmes of Reproductive and Child Health along with other national programmes.

Facilities under Indian System of Medicine:

Table No. 1.10

1.	Ayurved college	7
2.	Ayurved hospitals	21
3.	Ayurved dispensaries	1,427
4.	Homoeopathic hospitals	2
5.	Homoeopathic dispensaries	146
6.	Unani dispensaries	50