

**Departmentwise Scheme Information of  
Madhya Pradesh**

S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
1	Rural Development	Swarna Jayanti-Gram Swarojgar Yojna	1/4/1999	The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, based upon the potential of the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty-line with in a period of three years.	SGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and funding is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. SGSY is a Credit-cum-Subsidy programme. It covers all aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit technology, infrastructure and marketing. Efforts would be made to involve women members in each self-help group. SGSY lays emphasis on activity clusters. Four-five activities will be identified for each block with the approval of Panchayat Samities. The Gram sabha will authenticate the list of families below the poverty line identified in BPL census. Identification of individual families suitable for each key activity will be made through a participatory process. Closer attention will be paid on skill development of the beneficiaries, known as swarozgaris, and their technology and marketing needs.	The Self Help Groups shall be organised by warozgaris drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabha. The Scheme provides for formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), nurturing and their linkages with banks. SHGs may be an informal group or registered under Societies Act, State Co-operative Act or as a partnership firm. The assistance (loan cum subsidy) may be extended to individuals in a group or to all members in the group for taking up income generation activities.	ALL	NA	Target beneficiaries were called 'Swarozgaris', 40% of whom were to be women, and all from BPL families. The programme has a special thrust on vulnerable groups such as SC/ST (50%) and the physically challenged (3%). Some members could also be selected from among those just above the poverty line.
2	Rural Development	DPAP (Draught Prone Area Programme)	March, 1999	The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims to promote overall economic development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.	Allocation is to be shared equally by the Centre and State Govt. on 75:25 basis. Watershed community is to contribute for maintenance of assets created. Utilisation of 50% of allocation under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is for the watershed development. Funds are directly released to Zila Parishads/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) to sanction projects and release funds to Watershed Committees and Project Implementation Agencies.	The prevailing cost for a prescribed watershed project of 500 ha. is Rs. 30.00 lakh i.e. Rs. 6,000 per hectare. Central and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25 share the cost. 80% (85% under Hariyali) of the cost is devoted towards watershed development activities and rest 20% (15% under Hariyali) for community organization, training and administrative jobs. The central share is released in 7 installments ( 5 insts. under Hariyali) by following a prescribed procedure. The project is to be completed over a period of five years.	23	NA	Acute shortage of drinking water, large population of SC, ST Pre-ponderance of non forest waste lands and common lands and assured peoples participation

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3	Rural Development	Indira Awas Yojana	NA	The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi-pucca by members of SC/STs, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by extending them grant-in-aid.	IAY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost sharing basis between the Govt. of India and the States in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.	Grant of Rs. 20,000/- per unit is provided in the plain areas and Rs. 22,000/- in hilly/difficult areas for the construction of a house. For conversion of a kutcha house into in pucca house, Rs. 10,000/- is provided. Sanitary laterines and chulahs are integral part of the house. In construction/upgradation of the house, cost effective and environment friendly technologies, materials and designs are encouraged. The household is allotted in the name of a female member of beneficiary household.	ALL	Rs 20000 /- per unit	The District Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed shall decide the number of houses to be constructed/ upgraded Panchayat wise under IAY, during a particular financial year. The same shall be intimated to the Gram Panchayat concerned. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha will select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households, restricting this number to the target allotted as per the Programme Guidelines. Selection by the Gram Sabha is final. No approval by a higher body is required.

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4	Rural Development	Integrated Waste Land Development Programme	1/4/1995	The basic objective of this scheme is an integrated wastelands development based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration the land capability, site condition and local needs of the people. The scheme also aims at rural employment besides enhancing the contents of people's participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages, which is ensured by providing modalities for equitable and sustainable sharing of benefits and usufructs arising from such projects.	Agriculture is the mainstay of India's economy . Land and Water therefore ,are of critical importance. Vast tracts of the land are, however, degraded but can be brought under plough with some effort . Such lands are known as Wastelands. The productivity of these lands is very low and people owning these lands are poor and are therefore forced to earn a living from wage employment. Redressing these issues is regarded as a powerful tool of attacking the issues of poverty and backwardness. Government of India have therefore, launched the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) throughout the country so as to improve the productivity of these lands and there by improve the living standards of the rural poor who own these lands. The IWDP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The development of wastelands is taken up on watershed basis. Watershed is a geographical unit where rain falling in the area drains through a common point.	Under this scheme assistance @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare is provided for the development of waste land out of which Rs. 5500/- per hectare is provided by Government of India and Rs. 500/- by the State Government	NA	Rs 6000/- per ha.	Watershed area should be about 500 ha. If a watershed is found to have slightly less or more area, the total area may be taken up for development as a project. Even small contiguous watersheds with an approximate area of 500 hectares may be taken up for development . In case a watershed falls into two habitations, it should be divided into two sub-watershed areas confined to the designated habitations. Care should be taken to treat both the sub-watershed areas simultaneously Watersheds with acute shortage of drinking water. Watersheds with a large population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes dependent on it Watersheds that have a preponderance of non-forest wastelands/degraded lands. Watersheds that have a preponderance of common lands. However, since watershed development aims at poverty alleviation by improving productivity of the land and the generation of employment, projects that do not have much common lands may also be considered for sanction of watersheds provided they are adequately justified.

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5	Rural Development	SGRY-Food Transportation	NA	The special component of SGRY aims at augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas after due notification by the State governments and its acceptance by the Ministry of Agriculture.	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) scheme was launched with effect from 25th September 2001 after merging the Employment Assurance Scheme and the Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana. This is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The cash component of the Programme is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Food grains are provided free of cost to the States/Union Territories. The cost of transportation of the foodgrains is borne by the concerned States/UTs.	Foodgrains should be given as part of wages under the SGRY to the rural poor at the rate of 5 Kg per manday. Should a State Government wish to give more than 5 Kg of foodgrains per manday, it may do so within the existing State allocation (subject to a minimum of 25% of the wages to be paid in cash). The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains paid as part of wages, at a uniform rate which may be either BPL rate, or APL rate or anywhere between the two rates. The workers will be paid the balance of wages in cash, such that they are assured of the notified Minimum Wages. Higher utilization per manday and higher price fixation of foodgrains will result in saving of cash component which may be utilized to meet the material cost for creation of durable community assets.	ALL	5 kg per mandays	The SGRY will be open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village/habitat. The Programme is self-targeting in nature. While providing wage employment, preference shall be given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes and parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children or adult children of handicapped parents who are desirous of working for wage employment.
6	Rural Development	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	2005	The objective of the Scheme is provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of household in the rural area of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.	The purpose of NREGA is to provide guaranteed employment to all rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in the rural areas. The schedule of works specified in the NREGA assure employment of 100 days job guarantee to a rural household willing to do unskilled manual labour in a financial year.. This scheme is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The average ongoing numbers of works in each Gram Panchayat are approximately 10 to 15. More than 3 lakh assets have been created in last two financial years.	It provides legal guarantee of 100 days work to every rural house hold whose adult member volunteer to do un-skilled manual work. If an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days he / she shall be entitled to unemployment allowance.	ALL	NA	All registered persons belonging to a house hold entitled to employment in accordance with the scheme for as many days as each applicant may request, subject to a maximum of 100 days per house hold in a given financial year.

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7	Rural Development	District Poverty Initiatives Project	NA	DPIP aims to increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs by enabling a change process in which the poor people in rural areas are put in charge of their own development. To this end, particular emphasis is given to processes rather than projects, to participation at all levels and to decentralization and empowerment of poor people in the planning and execution of their development initiatives.	The Project Facilitation Teams (PFTs) would be the key agents of strategic communications at the village and district level. The PFTs would be responsible and accountable for the design and implementation of the communications and information strategy in their respective villages. They would elect a District Communications Coordinator (DCC), who would be selected by their peers in the district PFTs. The DCCs role is to serve as focal points for coordination in communications in their districts and across the project area. They would be responsible for ensuring on-going knowledge sharing between them and across all PFTs and would be accountable for guaranteeing the same quality standards in communications, promoting synergies and overseeing communications activities across the districts. Communications Managers (one in the SPU and or in each DPU) would support PFTs activities, DPIP processes, M&L and project administration by ensuring (i) that consistent, accurate and timely project information is disseminated across DPIP's infrastructure and to all external stakeholders, (ii) that of cooperation in terms of communications and information between the various groups involved in at the state, district and village level; and (iii) that the link between the information and M&L systems is effectively operationalized.	In the selected villages, groups of women, poor and other disadvantaged people will be facilitated around their common needs and problems. These groups called common interest groups (CIG), are the basic unit of the project. Such groups will identify and execute all investment activities. The project funds will be put directly into their accounts. Representatives of the CIG groups and all Panchayat members of that village will constitute the village development committee (VDC). The VDC will sanction the sub-projects and forward them to the district unit for release of funds directly to the CIGs. It will also monitor the use of funds and implementation of activities. The Gram-kosh will be used for sustaining the development efforts of the project after DPIP ceases to exist formally.	14	NA	The project targets socially and economically disadvantaged people and specifically women, SC/ST households and marginalized farmers, in the selected relatively backward blocks and villages of 14 districts. The criteria of selection of the disadvantaged households with in the selected villages would focus on SC/ST households Households migrating seasonally for labor Households without permanent dwellings or living in temporary shelters All women and all women headed households. The programmes does not limit it self to households in the village BPL list but uses a participatory process of poverty ranking to include all poor and extremely poor households of the village population.

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8	Rural Development	M.P.Gram in Agivika Pariyojana (MPRLP).	NA	The Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (MPRLP) is an attempt to venture into innovative and effective modes of securing livelihoods in the under developed areas predominantly inhabited by the tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. The project has taken up the issues of process reforms, capacity building of people and effective institutional mechanism in the sphere of rural development as challenges.	In the backdrop of constitutionally mandated Panchayat Raj, it is realized that newer approaches of working with rural communities need to be tried out and that don't infringe upon the domain of local institutions but instead provide space, resources and opportunities for Gram Sabha, groups of people, Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat to become stronger and effective. The MPRLP, in the process of unrolling plans for livelihood interventions in partnership with communities and Gram Sabha, also places additional funds with the Gram Kosh (village fund). Convergence of schemes and resources at the village level gets the deserving prominence, while strengthening grassroots organisations.	Phase 2 - ( 2007-2012) also works mainly with poor tribal communities, but places emphasis on empowerment of village assemblies or gram sabhas to prepare action plans and manage resources to build and protect livelihoods. MPRLP provides the funds for the gram sabha and beneficiaries to implement approved action plans.	9	NA	Selection Approach: Gram Sabha (village assembly) central to village development - planning, implementation & monitoring Micro planning by the village level institutions and associated common interest groups Poverty targeting through well being ranking by the gram sabha Direct transfer of untied grant to the village assembly Project team in the role of a facilitator Focus on capacity building of primary stakeholders Developing new & expanding existing opportunities for alternative / supplementary livelihoods by identifying gaps in existing resource & socio economic situation Convergence with other programmes

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9	Rural Development	B.R.G.F.( Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme)	2006-07	The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into 250 identified districts, so as to: Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows. Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs, Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.	Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during 2006-07 and the period of the Eleventh Five-Year. The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243 G, while the Municipalities referred to in Part IX A will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243 W, read with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.	Funds under the BRGF will be released against the annual plans in two installments. The first installment will be of the value of a maximum of 90 percent of the allocation and the second for the balance allocation.	24	NA	Each panchayat or municipality within the backward districts concerned will be the unit for planning under BRGF.Plans prepared by each panchayat or municipality will be consolidated into the district plan by the district planning committee.

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10	Rural Development	Mid-day Meal	15-Aug-95	Mid-day Meal Scheme is the popular name for school meal programme in India. It involves provision of lunch free of cost to school-children on all working days. The key objectives of the programme are: protecting children from classroom hunger, increasing school enrolment and attendance, improved socialisation among children belonging to all castes, addressing malnutrition, and social empowerment through provision of employment to women.	The scheme has a long history especially in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, and has been expanded to all parts of India after a landmark direction by the Supreme Court of India on November 28, 2001. The success of this scheme is illustrated by the tremendous increase in the school participation and completion rates in the state of Tamilnadu. Madhya Pradesh has become the first state in the country to extend the mid-day meal programme to middle schools. Till now the programme was only available in primary schools. The Implementation of the mid-day meal programme is now being extended to all the government and government-aided middle schools in 203 educationally backward blocks in 45 districts of the state.	Under 'Mid-Day-Meal Programme Hot cooked Meal was being provided to children in tribal areas only. It is true fact that 'Mid-Day-Meal Programme' exerts a positive influence on enrolment and attendance in schools. A hungry child is likely to attend school irregularly. Chronic hunger can lead to malnutrition. With a view to enhancing enrolment retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children.Mid-Day-Meal Proramme is a very important in education sector. Since inception of National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) i.e. way back in 1995,only free food grains of 3 kilograms/child/month were given till 31st March 2002.Chhattisgarh started serving cooked hot meal in all the primary schools from 1st April 2002. • Cooked meal was served in all Primary schools in M.P till 31st March 1997.Whereas free food grains was given by GOI. State Government spent 0.75 paise/beneficiary/ day as conversion cost. • The State of Madhya Pradesh stopped giving cooked Mid-Day-Meal in Primary Schools of Community Development Blocks from April 1997. Blocks food grains @ 100 gms/ day for 20 days in a month was given through fair price shops.	ALL	NA	MDM was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of government, government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres.the scheme has been further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs) in Oct 2007.



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11	Rural Development	M.P.Rural Roads Development Authority	24-May-01	<p>The primary objective of the MPRRDA is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas, in such a way that:</p> <p>All Unconnected Habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in 1st Stage.</p> <p>All Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons and above are covered in the next stage. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) as well as the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the objective would be to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.</p>	<p>To implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Madhya Pradesh, an agency called Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (registered under the Societies Act, hereafter called the Authority) has been created. A Chief Executive Officer from the I.A.S cadre heads the Authority. Thirty-eight Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for forty-eight districts have been constituted to co-ordinate the works executed by the contractors and supervised by the consultants. The PIUs are headed by General Managers who are of the rank of Superintending/Executive Engineer. The Authority has a General Body, which is chaired by the Chief Minister. This body lays down the policy guidelines and monitors the programme.</p> <p>There is an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. It is responsible for monitoring the progress of the project. It also takes the financial and administrative decisions. The project proposals are scrutinized and sanctioned by this committee. It also accords final sanction to the master plan/core network of the State. At the District level, the Programme is planned, coordinated and supervised. Master Plans are prepared at the block level, which are</p>	NA	ALL	NA	Connect all villages of Madhya Pradesh to Roads

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12	Rural Development	State Rural Road Connectivity	NA	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.	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 construct such missing links.	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Rural Development	CM Awas Yojna (Apna Ghar)	NA	The main objective of the scheme is to provide housing to the houseless SC/ST families.	Under this scheme, houseless SC/ST families have been identified from the BPL list in rural areas. For new house construction, a subsidy of Rs 25000/- has been provided to per gram panchayat for one beneficiary.	NA	ALL	Rs 25000/-	houseless SC/ST families.
14	Rural Development	State SGSY	NA	To strengthen the SHG movement, it has been decided to constitute SHG Federations on the basis of activity and the geographical location.	To strengthen the SHG movement, it has been decided to constitute SHG Federations on the basis of activity and the geographical location.	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Rural Development	Total Sanitary Campaign (TSC)	1999	To uplift the rural living standard things sanitation and Hygiene.	Quality of life improves with good hygienic practices, access to proper sanitary facilities and improvement of environmental sanitation. Adoption of sanitary practices also reduces disease burden, particularly those which are water borne diseases. advocating a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, greater household involvement, demand responsiveness, and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability. It also gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and social marketing for demand generation for sanitation facilities, to set up a delivery system through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PC) and a thrust on school sanitation. TSC is implemented in a campaign mode-taking district as a unit so that 100 percent saturation in terms of households, Anganwadi and school toilets can be attained which would result in significant health benefits.	For adequate coverage of the weaker sections and disadvantaged sections of the people while selecting the districts, blocks, villages and demand for sanitary latrines, preference should be given to all BPL families.	NA	IHHL- Rs 1500/- Community Complies - upto 50000/- School toilet - Rs 5000/- AWC toilet - Rs 5000/-	This Scheme is designed for the people living below poverty line, who suffer more from such common and preventable diseases due to lack of access to safe water and sanitation facilities. All the BPL families are eligible for this scheme.

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16	Rural Development	State Water & Sanitation Mission	NA	The State government and its lead sector institutions, the Public Health Engineering Department and the Rural Water Supply Department, coordinate the project, albeit as facilitators rather than implementers. The new institution of the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) is set up as a first step towards the setting up of a single department in each State and Union Territory of the country to look after both water and sanitation. This Mission is also to provide the desired 'thrust' for community management of water supply and sanitation.	SWSM is providing platform for innovation under total sanitation programme as and when required.	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Rural Development	MDM Parishad	NA	NA	Madhya Pradesh MDM Karyakram Parishad. (A Society registered under Firms and Society Act) with following responsibilities 1- Formulation of strategies w.r.t. GoI guidelines , Decisions on Policy issues ,Coordination with related departments 2- Creation of posts and approval of appointment process,Monitoring & Evaluation,Review of annual report 3 - Appointment of staff,Exercising administrative and financial powers,Financial management ,Formulation of rules and regulations 4 - Constitution of experts groups,Review of physical and financial progress,Review of evaluation reports	NA	NA	ALL	NA

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18	Rural Development	Bio-Fuel Mission	NA	To Cultivate 100 000 hectares of Non cultivated land within Madhya Pradesh, to produce 1 Million metric tons of Bio Fuel within a span of 20 Years, to supply Transesterification plants (Bio Diesel Refineries) domestically and country wide.	Petroleum resources are finite and therefore search for alternative is continuing all over the world. Development of bio-fuels as an alternative and renewable source of energy for transportation has become critical in the national effort towards maximum self-reliance- the corner stone of our energy security strategy. Bio-fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel being environment friendly, will help us to conform to the stricter emission norms. International experience has demonstrated the advantages of using ethanol and methanol as automotive fuel	Financial support or support in kind for the establishment of the crop, sometimes as well for liquidity to farmers is required during the first year without yield. Now intense discussions been observed concerning financing mechanism for the present National Indian Program. To replace a relevant share of diesel in India, massive investments are required. To deal with the high initial capital demand and long period for Jatropha cultivations, until they reach full maturity, Government may have to provide loans for growers directly as well. It will be necessary to analyze the current prospects, potentialities and constraints of the Jatropha approach for microfinance to rural poor, women, cooperatives and tribal communities, since demand for liquidity will be substantial, if the program is to succeed as well with its social component. To enable the poor to access credit for activities that generate income, inclusion of micro-finances into the program should be considered to be made obligatory. In the absence of an operational market, a demand push may as well have to be taken by It is important; to discuss and develop a clear sc	NA	NA	NA

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19	Rural Development	RGM Parishad	NA	<p>To augment, conserve and optimize the utilization of soil and water resources in rain fed areas. This would reduce the vulnerability to droughts and stabilize the fluctuations in agricultural production.</p> <p>To restore ecological degradation and improve the environmental resource base.</p> <p>To develop an easily available repository of scientific and technological inputs especially for the field level implementing agencies which could facilitate detailed and area specific planning.</p> <p>To maximize people's participation in concept, planning, implementation and maintenance of soil and water conservation activities in Watershed area so that the entire corpus of scheme becomes effective as well as transparent in working.</p> <p>To focus on disadvantaged communities through equitable distribution of resources and sharing of benefits.</p>	<p>Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management is an ambitious programme of Government of M.P., for sustainable development of area on watershed basis. It not only aims at conservation of natural resources like land and water, but also attempts to improve economic conditions of villagers by enhancing their employment opportunities in their village. This programme has innovated the approach of watershed management through community participation. At present this programme is being implemented in all 459 blocks of M.P. in an area of about 3 million hectares.</p> <p>Of a total geographical area of 443.48 lakh hectares, approximately 200 lakh hectare area is sown, of which only about 25% area has assured irrigation.</p> <p>Unpredictable variations in agricultural productivity in rainfed areas coupled with increased biotic pressure on the natural resources has led to an increasingly fragile ecosystem . It was realized that only a strategy which looked at these interlinkages would provide for sustainable and holistic development in these areas. Livelihood opportunities of the people dependent on rain fed agr</p>	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Panchayat	State Finance Commission Grant in aid for Basic service	NA	With the help of state finance commission, the funds should make available to gram panchayat for basic services.	In this the recommendations has been made for fund for basic services which are directly related to public health and public works.	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Panchayat	TFC Maintenance of Accounts	NA	CAG has accepted that the total income of PRIs should be maintained. So on the recommendation of 11th finance commission this facility TFC maintenance has been provided in department.	12th finance commission has been recommened for its continuation.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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22	Panchayat	Training and Refresher Course	NA	In the three tyre system of panchayatiraj, the training of officials and staff related to PRIs should be conducted in a year.	The training has been conducted in panchayat secretary training centre, Multai(District - Betul).This centre needs more training equipments for effective training.	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Panchayat	Strengthening of Grams Sabha	NA	According to the constitution, the state government has gives certain powers to Gram Sabhas.These gram sabhas needs strengthening time to time.	State government give following powers to gram sabhas: Selection of beneficiary in all beneficiary oriented schemes. Gram sabha has right to give consent to Works related to development and construction upto Rs 5 lakhs. Social audit of work in gram sabhas. Adminstrative hold on the government employs deployed in area of gram sabhas.	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Agriculture	Oilseed Production Prog.(C.S.S.)	NA	The object of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseeds by adopting improved agronomic practices such as use of latest varieties, use of quality seeds, adopting of IPM technologies against pests and diseases application of recommended fertilizers dosages, Increasing the area under oilseeds by introducing them in sequence and inter-cropping system under both rain fed and irrigated conditions, and also through diversion of area to oilseeds, Input and support service and Market interventions.	This scheme is implemented with the following components: 1 Purchase of breeder Seeds 2 Production of foundation seed 3 Seed village Scheme 4 Distribution of Certified seed 5 Distribution of seed Minikits 6 Block Demonstration 7 Farmers Training 8 IPM Demonstration 9 P.P. Equipment 10 Distribution of Sprinkler sets 11 Distribution of Farm Implements 12 Seed Treatment 13 P.P. Equipment(wed./Pest.))	NA	NA	NA	NA

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
25	Agriculture	National pulse Dev. project(C.S.S.)	NA	It is a district oriented mission program to achieve the increased level of productivity and production through adoption of location specific varieties and improved production technology. The two pronged approach i.e. Increasing the area through multiple and inter cropping and Increasing yield per unit area, is being adopted to achieve the objective.	This scheme is implemented with the following components: 1 Production Of Breeder Seeds 2 Production Of Foundation Seeds 3 Production Of Certified Seeds 4 Distribution Of Certified Seed 5 Distribution of Gypsum/Pyrite 6 Block Demonstration 7 Improved Farm Implements 8 Farmers Training 9 Seed Treatment with Chemicals 10 IPM Demonstration 11 NPV 12 Distribution of Rhy. and PSB 13 Micro Nutrient 14 Distribution of Sprinkler Sets 15 P.P. Equipment 16 Distribution of Herbicide/Weedicide 17 Staff and Contingency	NA	NA	NA	
26	Agriculture	Accelerated Maize Dev. Programme(C.S.S.)	NA	The aim and objective of increasing production and productivity of Maize	Maize formed a component of Integrated Cereals Development Program of the coarse cereals based cropping systems during the VIII Plan till a Technology Mission on Maize was announced by the then Agriculture Minister, Government of India in May, 1995. Since then Maize is taken care of under 'Accelerated Maize Development Program' of the 'Technology Mission on Maize'. The scheme has been implemented with the following components: 1 Field Demonstration 2 IPM Demonstration 3 Farmers Training 4 Incentive On Improved Implements 5 Publicity through Electronic Media 6 Minikits 7 Contingency for P.O.L.	NA	NA	NA	

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
27	Agriculture	Intensive cotton Dev.Prog.(C.S.S.)	NA	The basic objective of the scheme is to increase production and productivity of all types of cotton. The major thrust will be laid on transfer of technology through demonstration, provision of incentives for inputs etc. to motivate farmers to adopt improved production technology.	This scheme has been implemented with the following Components: 1 Purchase of Breed Seeds 2 Production of Foundation Seed 3 Certified Seed 4 Field Demonstration 5 Pheromone Traps 6 NPV Distribution 7 Sprinkler Sets 8 Drip Irrigation 9 Surveillance of Disease and Pests 10 IPM Demonstration 11 Seed Delinting Plant a) Manually Operated b) Power Operated 12 Farmers Training 13 Training Extension Worker 14 Bio. Agent Lab/Bio Lab 15 Contingency	NA	NA	NA	
28	Agriculture	Surajdhara scheme (State)	NA	To meet out the growing demand of high yielding improved seed	The objective of the SURAJDHARA scheme is to provide seeds of improved and high yielding varieties for oilseeds and pulse crops, through replacement of old varieties. It shall cover small and marginal farmers of ST and SC categories. In order to get these seeds the farmers will have to give the non certified seed which is 25% of the received certified seed.	Surajdhara schemes has these 3 components: Seed Exchange, Seed Self Reliance and Seed Production Under these schemes there are various crops to be covered in Kharif and the Rabi Season.	NA	NA	It shall cover small and marginal farmers of ST and SC categories.
29	Agriculture	Annapurna scheme (State)	NA	To meet out the growing demand of high yielding improved seed of cereals like Rice, wheat, Jowar, Bajra, maize, Kodo, Kutaki, Ragi and barley.	Each of these schemes has these 3 components : 1) Seed Exchange.- 2) Seed Self Reliance. 3) Seed Production. These schemes have been introduced in 1999-2000. Under these schemes foundation seed of various crops are provided to the cultivators for 1/10 of their holding, so that for next year's cultivator will have good quality seed for 100% of the area.	NA	NA	NA	



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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
30	Agriculture	National Crop Insurance scheme	NA	i) 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 and diseases. (ii) To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value in-puts and higher technology in agriculture. (iii) To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.	At the beginning of each crop season, the State Govt./UT Administration in consultation with GIC notifies the crops and defines the areas which will be covered under the scheme during the season. The monthly crop-wise and area-wise details of crop insurance with premium are remitted to the nodal points and nodal point on receipt of such inputs from various loan disbursing points, scrutinizes and transmits them GIC on monthly basis as per cut-off dates fixed. The non-loanee farmer who desires to join the scheme would fill up proposal form of NAIS and submits the same alongwith premium in the village branch of commercial bank or Regional Rural Bank or PACS of Cooperative Bank. It is the responsibility of the branch/PACS to verify the particulars of sum insured, the maximum limit etc., while accepting the proposal. The particulars then, are consolidated and sent to the respective nodal points for onward transmission to GIC State Level Crop Insurance Cell before the dates specified in the notification of the Government.	Scheme is available to all farmers – loanee and non-loanee both – irrespective of the size of their holdings. - Compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers. - Sum insured may extend to the value of threshold yield of the area insured. - Coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/ horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. - Among the annual commercial/horticultural crops, seven crops namely, sugarcane, potato, chillies, ginger, onion and turmeric are presently been covered. -Premium rates are 3.5% for bajra, and oilseeds and 2.5% for other Kharif crops, 1.5% for wheat, and 2% for other rabi crops. In case the rates worked out on the basis of actuarial data are less than the prescribed rate, the lower rate will be applicable. - In case of annual commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates are charged. - Small and marginal farmers are provided subsidy of 50% of premium charged from them. The subsidy will be phased out over	NA	NA	NA
31	Agriculture	Agriculture Extension Programme(Salary)		This is the program of "learn and advice".In this scheme the farmers are made aware of the recent developments made in agri researches and are encouraged to implement these in their farming with the help of agri extension worker who regularly visits these villages.	During these visits AEW gathers all the problems of the farmers (related to their farms) and then they solve these problems with the help of Agriculture scientists.AEW are regularly trained to make them aware of the latest technologies.Under this program the RAEO's who are working at the field level, provides technical consultation as well as necessary input material arrangements to the farmers. Since Kharif 1999, before every crop season " fortnightly meeting" is arranged so that enhanced cropping technique could be decided and through Krishi Mela's the extension work has been started which is running successfully. Since last year, new technique of agriculture extension inspection and assesment has been started. Under this technique, officers /workers involved in agri ext have to write the details of their daily work in a daily register which r then evaluated by senior officers.	NA	All districts of state.	NA	NA

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
32	Agriculture	National Project on Biogas Dev. (Salary)	1981 -82	The implicit objective of the programme is to reduce the use of non-renewable fuels and fuel wood. It is a central sector scheme covered under 20-point programme. In order to help the poor and the disadvantaged who can not own and operate family type biogas plants, the programme for promoting large biogas plants at the community level was taken up in 1982-83.	The origin of the National Project on Biogas Development, launched in 1981-82 by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, can be traced back to 1970s when successive oil crises and their fallout effect on economic growth necessitated development of alternative sources of energy. Though the socioeconomic and environmental impact of biogas is well recognized.	NA	ALL	NA	NA
33	Agriculture	Intensive cotton Dev.Prog.(State) (Salary)	NA	To enhance the production, per unit area through (a) technology transfer, (b) supply of quality seeds, (c) elevating JPM activities/ and (d) providing adequate and timely supply of inputs to the farmers .	The components under the scheme include: (a) assistance for production of breeder, foundation and certified seed and distribution of certified seed; (b) Field and Integrated Pest Management Demonstrations; (c) Training of farmers and Extension Workers; (d) Distribution of Plant Protection Equipments ; water saving devices; Bio-agents and pheromone traps. Assistance is also being provided for the establishment of bio-agents labs and seed delinting plants for adequate availability of bio-agents and quality delinting seed	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Agriculture	State institution of Agri. Extension and Training (State level Training centre at Bhopal)	NA	NA	The state government approved the State-level Agriculture Extension and Training Institute at Barkheri Kalan at Bhopal on May 11, 2006. On December 20 2007 state government declared this institute as autonomous. State Institute of Agriculture Extension and Training Barkheri Kalan was registered under Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act 1973 on December 22, 2007. This state-level autonomous institution would now receive funds from the Union government under Atma project for extension of agricultural activities and would make it available to district level Atma Committees for coordination in programme implementation, organising state-level training workshops, fairs, tours, assessment, awards to farmers and other activities.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
35	Agriculture	Participation of women in Agriculture (New Scheme)		New scheme has been launched in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2007-08 for ensuring women's participation in agriculture under 11th Five-Year Plan. Through training women farmers are being sensitivised about gender through continual contact between science extension activists and farmers so that they can imbibe leadership ability.	Apart from helping women farmers in understanding and acquiring low cost techniques, general agriculture extension system is also be made conducive for human resource development. Through training women farmers are being sensitivised about gender through continual contact between science extension activists and farmers so that they can imbibe leadership ability. The department has trained the general extension system and enabled the women farmers, especially Kisan Didi to impart training in agricultural techniques. They have also been fully informed about technique training imbibing tour, special training, inter-district training, group formation training and formation of women cultivators groups.	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Agriculture	Training of SC/St farmers (New Scheme)	NA	NA	A scheme to improve the technosocio economic condition, skill upgradation & employment generation of SC/ST farmers will be launched in Eleventh Five Year Plan.	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Agriculture	Subsidy on Bullock - Cart (New Scheme)	NA	NA	Under the scheme 50% Subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 will be provided to small farmers of all categories, for providing bullock carts.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
38	Agriculture	Information Technology in Agriculture	NA	<p>A database network AGRINET is proposed to be set-up with the following features :</p> <p>1. Set-up an integrated service for collection of grass-root level data. 2. Procurement and Installation of Computer hardware. 3. Development of software which can collect, analyse and disseminate information at State, Agroclimatic Zone and district level. 4. To ensure Extera-net based network/(WAN) up to ditric level &amp; also established internet base net work. 5. To establish a State Agriculture and Marketing Information centre (SASMIC) with skilled personnel. 6. Publish data, reports and literature on subject connected with weather and crop conditions, Agriculture and Horticulture production, Stocking and supply of inputs, market arrivals and prices etc. 7. Assist participating agencies in taking-up special studies related to their sector. 8. Ensure co-ordination with Commissioner Land Records (CLR), State Agricultural Universities and other state-wide systems as required. 9. Enlarge telecast through SAT COM.</p>	<p>The Information Technology scheme has been implimented since 2000-01 in the department. Details are as under :-</p> <p>1. Directorate of Agriculture has established data-base on the following subjects:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State/District-wise land use,</li> <li>- Irrigation (Source-wise &amp; crop-wise),</li> <li>- Land holdings(No. &amp; area)</li> <li>- Crop-wise Area, Production &amp; Productivity ,</li> <li>- Use of certified / Quality seed,</li> <li>- Fertilizer consumption (Total &amp; per unit area),</li> <li>- Availability of warehousing facilities, etc.</li> </ul> <p>2. Department also publishes and provides related information for researchers and management personals.</p> <p>3. E-MAIL &amp; internet facility is available at State, Agroclimatic Zone and district level.</p> <p>4. The customized software has been developed under the information technolozy scheme for weekly monitoring of rainfall, sowing, stocking and distribution of seeds, fertilizer, Bio-fertilizer, agricultural implements, monitoring of Macro Management scheme etc.</p> <p>5. A software named "MONITORING OF BUDGET" with the aim to regular monitoring &amp; Financial riview of various programmes of the depart</p> <p>6. State Agriculture Forecasting Centre has been es</p>	NA	NA	NA	NA
39	Agriculture	Mukhya Mantri Majdoor Suraksha Yojana		<p>a scheme which will provide financial aid to nearly 30 lakh landless agricultural workers in the state.</p>	<p>Under the scheme, the women labourers would receive benefits like payment of maternity expenses and wages for six weeks, whereas men would get two weeks wages during paternity leave. The scheme also includes scholarship to the wards of labourers from class I to post-graduate courses</p>	NA	NA	NA	NA

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S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
40	Agriculture	Construction of small tanks	22nd May, 2006	The scheme for improvement of surface water as well as ground water level, the above scheme is being implemented from 22nd May, 2006 in the State.	The scheme for improvement of surface water as well as ground water level, the above scheme is being implemented from 22nd May, 2006 in the State. Under the scheme 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 16350 is provided for construction of tanks for all categories of farmers. The specific size of a tank is from 391 cubic meters to 976 cubic meters, through which an area of 0.5 hect is to be covered under irrigation.	Under the scheme 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 16350 is provided for construction of tanks for all categories of farmers.	NA	NA	NA
41	Agriculture	Khet Talab Yojana	22nd May, 2006	With the view that irrigation water is available for every field, the state government launched several innovative schemes including Khet Talab, Balram Talab apart from completing the irrigation projects which were lying incomplete side by side starting other ambitious irrigation schemes.	During the last four years three lakh hectare additional irrigation capacity has been generated. As many as 22791 field ponds (Khet Talab) have been constructed with a cost of Rs 77.82 crore under Khet Talab Yojana which was launched on May 22, 2006.	NA	NA	NA	NA
42	Agriculture	Balram Talab Yojna	23rd May, 2007	To construct large water reservoirs for farmers' benefit. Due to which irrigation has been made possible in sown areas.	Under this scheme 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.50, 000 is provided for all categories of farmers for construction of large tanks.	NA	NA	NA	NA
43	Women & Child Development	Jabali Scheme(V eshya Vriti Unmoolan	NA	The objective of this scheme is to assist Voluntary Organisations to take up activities for the welfare and development of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation so as to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation.	The Scheme is mainly targeted at the women & children in those castes/tribes where there is social acceptance & even collusion by the male members with the commercial sexual exploitation of their women. The scheme has five components: 1. Running of Boarding Schools for children or women victims 2. Setting up protective homes for young girls 3. Providing women victims with benefits for Income generation and economic rehabilitation 4. Creation of public awareness through information, education & publicity. 5. Health checkups and treatment. This scheme is an integrated, well designed scheme.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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44	Women & Child Development	Bal Sanjeevani Abhiyan Yojna(NP AG)	NA	For scaling up of growth promotion to achieve MDG 2000 as well as goals of 10th five year plan for the state, women & child development department started a massive campaign through out the state in partnership with unicef and health department, in the year 2001. This campaign conceived as Bal Sanjeevani Abhiyan	Twelfth phase of Bal Sanjeevani Abhiyan has been completed. During the 12th phase, all the children up to five years of age would be weighed for identifying their respective level of malnutrition. Children of third and fourth grade found to be suffering from serious malnutrition would be sent for treatment to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre. Necessary steps would be undertaken during the 12th phase of the campaign to bring third and fourth grade undernourished children to general grade and save them from falling under those categories again. Besides, children from nine months to five years of age would be administered vitamin-A and de-worming tablets on expert's advice.	NA	ALL	NA	NA
45	Women & Child Development	Establishment of Bal Bhawan	NA	The Bal Bhawan was established to provide opportunities to children for education through recreation and physical activities, and to promote social interaction amongst children of all classes, the National Children's Museum was established to evolve suitable training programmes and research projects to promote education amongst children through visual aid and to provide them with the opportunity for expression of creative talents.	Bal bhawan is the place where care has been taken for the mental development as well as physical development. With the help of different activities natural talents has been emerged.	NA	NA	NA	NA
46	Women & Child Development	Protection for Women against Domestic Violence and help centres	NA	Under this scheme shelter has been provided to women affected by domestic violence in the already existing Nari Niketans. So far, widows, destitute and abandoned women were being provided shelter in these Nari Niketans. Beside shelter, such women will also be rehabilitated.	The service provider whose institution already has a shelter home would be paid Rs 1200 per case for providing shelter to a violence-hit woman while Rs 100 would be given directly to every beneficiary for purchasing soap, oil, tooth-powder etc. Registration of service providers has been ensured in the districts having shelter homes. Action would be taken against a service provider if he fails to provide all round services to affected women as per provisions of Women's Protection Rule 2006.	NA	ALL	NA	An outlay of Rs. 250.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs. 150.00 Lakh is proposed under normal and Rs.50.00 Lakh is for TSP and Rs. 50.00 Lakh is for SCSP for the duration of 2009-10.

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47	Women & Child Development	Ladli Laxmi Scheme	NA	The main objective of this scheme is to making the birth of girl child a happy movement, create positive thinking about girls among the masses. The desire of a male heir by families has being declining and couples have adopting family planning even after two daughters.	NA	This scheme is for the benefit of the girl child belonging to below poverty line families. Rs 6,500 would be deposited by the state government in the name of a girl child on the day she is born, which would accumulate to Rs one lakh after 18 years. This money will be then handed over to the girl.	ALL	NA	NA
48	Women & Child Development	Development of Special women educational zone	NA	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.	NA	ALL	NA	An outlay of Rs. 0.01 Lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs. 0.01 Lakh is proposed under normal for the duration of 2009-10.
49	Women & Child Development	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (N.P.A.G.)	NA	To improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was initiated in 51 backward districts in 2002-03;	The project envisages that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all adolescent girls in these districts will be weighed once in three months and those weighing less than 35kg will be identified</li> <li>• their families will be provided 6kg of food grains from the PDS free of cost for three months</li> <li>• the girls and their families are to be given appropriate nutrition education so that the girls get the needed additional food</li> <li>• regularity in accessing the food-grains and improvement in their nutritional status will be monitored</li> </ul> Experience in implementing the project has shown that as soon as the scheme became operational, the Anganwadi workers are able to identify majority of the families with adolescent girls, weigh most of them once in three months and identify	NA	ALL	NA	NA
50	Women & Child Development	mangal diwas	NA	To ensure the community participation in child development programme this scheme has been started.	The following programmes has been organised with aaganwari kendras: 1. God Bharai Programme 2. Anna Prasan Programme 3. Birthday Programme 4. Kishori balika diwas programme	NA	ALL	NA	All registered women of aaganwadi kendras

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51	Women & Child Development	project shaktiman scheme	NA	A special scheme has been introduced to check malnutrition among the children in tribal blocks of Madhya Pradesh.	The project Shaktiman is being implemented in 38 blocks of 19 districts of the state. Under the project, 29 clusters with 25 villages each have been formed. A total of 997 villages including 872 predominant tribal villages and 125 other villages are included under the clusters. About 60 thousand children would be benefited by this project. The project has been prepared on the basis of facts surfaced during the Bal Sanjivini Campaign that rate of malnutrition is high in some of the predominant tribal villages of the state. Moreover, to attain the target set under the project, nutritious food rate has been increased from Rs. six to Rs. two per head. Also, honorarium of the aaganwadi workers and assistants has been enhanced and timings of the aaganwadis has been extended.	NA	19	NA	NA
52	Women & Child Development	tejaswini rural women empowerment project	NA	The Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme aims at empowering poor women to make use of economic, social and political opportunities for their improved well being.	Tejaswini Programme is based on the 'Mahila Niti' (Policy for Women) of the Madhya Pradesh Government and on the experiences of women's empowerment through Self Help Groups (SHGs). 24 FNGOs were selected to run location centres in Tejaswini.	NA	NA	NA	NA
53	Women & Child Development	Integrated Child Protection Services	2009	Implementation of Juvenile justice (Care & Protection of Child) act 2000 and various other aspects of child protection. ICPS objective are to contribute to be the improvements in well being of children in difficult circumstances by improving access to quality of child protection services.	This scheme is based on "Cardinal principles of protection of Child Rights" and "best interest of the child".	Services like Child sponsorships, foster care, after care programmes, institutional services, shelter homes, children home, observation homes, special homes and statutory support will be provided.	ALL		ICPS will focus its activities on children in need of care & protection and children in conflict and contact with the law.
54	Health Services	Rural Health Services	NA	Providing access to health care facilities to rural population is still a challenge, still primary health care facilities are not fully functional in rural areas. Non-availability of doctors and paramedical staff at PHCs and CHCs making the task more difficult. State Government has offered attractive packages to motivate them to work in rural areas.	CHCs have been identified as CEMONC and BEMONC facilities and some of the PHCs have also been identified as BEMONC facilities. The JSY and Vijayaraje Beema Kalyan Yojana also resulting in increased institutional deliveries. At some places, CHCs with existing capacity of 30 beds are not sufficient enough to cater 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 increased burden of disease.	NA	NA	NA	NA



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S.N o.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Cover age distric t (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
55	Health Service s	Urban Health Services Allopathy 110 Hospitals & Dispensar- ies	NA	urban health program is being facilitated by the health department in partnership with UHRC and Muskaan in Bhopal. The objective of this program has been to demonstrate a workable model of health service delivery to the underserved slums of the city that can be replicated in other cities of the state as well. The program is facilitating enhanced and better organized community demand for health services through enhanced community capacity and a more responsive health system through convergence among stakeholders.	During the 11th five year plan period, 30 district/civil hospitals are proposed to be upgraded. Enhancement in the capacity of the hospital will lead to construction of additional wards, OPD building, Operation theatre, Labor room etc. Sanction of new posts of doctors and para medical staff would justify the construction of residential quarters. Some of the district hospitals have already been sanctioned construction of additional wards and OPD buildings from DFID support therefore, those buildings are not taken in to account. State Govt. has revived the divisional joint director offices, At three places divisional offices do not have their own building and some of them are running in rented buildings. Similarly some of the Chief Medical and Health Offices are also running in rented buildings. TB Hospital buildings at Bhopal and Chhindwada are very old and almost ruined. These buildings are to be reconstructed. Similarly TB Hospital Nowgaon needs renovation and proposed 8 new DTC are to be constructed.	NA	NA	NA	NA
56	Health Service s	Prevention & Control ofCommu nicable DiseasesM alaria	NA	The main objective of this scheme is to give advice to governments and other key bodies on public health actions to minimise and control the impact of communicable diseases in Madhya pradesh. 1. REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME (RNTCP). 2. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	National Malaria Control Programme was launched during year 1953 in entire country, which was followed by National Malaria Eradication Programme since 1958. In the year 1977 Modified Plan of Operation was launched in which laboratory facilities were decentralised from district to block level. Malaria Action Plan was executed in the year 1995, where emphasis was given on revised drug schedule in high risk areas. With the change in policy the programme was renamed as National Anti Malaria Programme during the year 1999. Year 2003 was another milestone where vector borne diseases like Malaria, Filaria, Dengue, Kala Azar & Japanese Encephalitis were kept in one umbrella and programme is named as National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. The programme is under execution in 48 districts through 40 District Malaria Units. Enhanced Malaria Control Project had commenced since 1997 in 90 blocks with the support of World Bank. 5 more blocks were added in the project during the year 2004. The project has closed in December, 2005 & now activities of the	NA	NA	NA	NA

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57	Health Services	Construction of PHC/SHC/CHC	NA	SHCs, PHCs and CHCs are the backbone of the primary health care services. Every sanctioned health institution must have its own building.	Since some of the CHCs are proposed to be enhanced to 60 bedded CHCs and 60 PHCs would be upgraded to 30 bedded CHCs therefore additional civil work would be required at these places. At present out of sanctioned 8834 SHCs, about 50 percent are having their own buildings. 24 districts in the state fall under Backward Region Grant Fund, out of this fund all the PHC and SHC buildings in 24 districts will be constructed by 2007-08. Still a huge number of SHC buildings would be required to be constructed. Some of the SHC and PHC buildings constructed long back and for the want of maintenance, these buildings have been ruined and need to be reconstructed.	NA	NA	NA	NA
58	Health Services	Construction of PHC buildings help of NABARD	NA	NA	Health institutions are established as per population norms. Primary Health Centre (PHC) is established on every 30,000 rural population in normal area and on every 20,000 population in tribal area. At present 1991 population norms are being followed to establish primary health care institutions i.e. SHCs, PHCs and CHCs. At present 1152 PHCs are sanctioned in the state and 346 more PHCs are required to be established to fulfill the population norms of 1991 population. Similarly, 572 new PHC are required to be established to fulfill population norms of 2001 population.	NA	NA	NA	NA
59	Health Services	Construction of SHC buildings help of NABARD	NA	NA	Sub Health Centre (SHC) is established on every 5000 rural population in normal area and on every 3000 rural population in tribal area. At present 8834 SHCs are sanctioned. If we have to follow 1991 population norms then only 200 new SHCs are required to be established but as per 2001 population norms 1384 new SHCs are required to be established.	NA	NA	NA	NA
60	PWD	District & Other Roads	NA	NA	Out of Central Road fund, M.P is getting Rs. 93.29 crore annually on 100% funding basis. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, the state is likely to get Rs. 525 crore for construction of 1700 km. of roads under this scheme.	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Departmentwise Scheme Information of**

**Madhya Pradesh**

S.No.	Name of Deptt.	Name of schemes	Start year	Objective	Nature, designing and structure of scheme (Brief detail)	Provision for beneficiary	Coverage district (No)	Unit cost	Selection Criteria
61	PWD	Basic Minimum Services (Roads)	NA	NA	Road Construction in Tribal Area (Article 275-i): Villages in deep Tribal area will be provided with road connectivity.	NA	NA	NA	NA
62	PWD	Construction of Railway Over/Under Bridges	NA	NA	Apart from the activity of construction of roads and bridges the Public Works Department also constructs the Government buildings of other departments of the state through the funds made available by the respective departments.	NA	NA	NA	NA
63	PWD	Strengthening/construction of capital approach road	NA	NA	The Intermediate link roads are in a bad shape and unless these roads are upgraded, the development of the rural roads would be of no avail. It is expected to upgrade about 3,290 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs. 1,167 cores during the Eleventh Plan period. At the same time, there are certain missing links between roads which, if developed would provide good connectivity to the rural population. It is estimated that about 1,866 km. of such roads need to be developed which will require Rs. 675.36 crore.	NA	NA	NA	NA
64	PWD	Development of Highway (MPRDC)	NA	NA	Government of M.P. accorded a very high priority for Road Construction. Against an original outlay of Rs. 1,325 crores, the state government actually provided Rs. 3,058 crores up to 2006-07. 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 4,420 Km.	NA	NA	NA	NA
65	PWD	Road Development Corporation (Hudco Loan)	NA	NA	State Government has developed some roads in past few years by issuing of Bonds and taking loan from HUDCO, the repayment of which will have to be made in 2007-08.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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66	PWD	Development of Road infrastructure (12th Finance Commission -TFC)	NA	NA	Under recommendation of 12th finance commission State government will get Rs.52.00 cr. per annum for development of road infrastructure from 2006-07 to 2009-10 which will be a total of Rs.208.00 cr. State government will complete 550 kms. of the road out of this fund.	NA	NA	NA	NA
67	PWD	Development of MDR (JBIC)	NA	NA	It is estimated that for up gradation of those MDR whose performance guarantee period is over, Rs. 1,774.35 crores will be required to upgrade about 3,800 kms of road. Provision has accordingly been proposed.	NA	NA	NA	NA
68	PWD	Asian Development Bank Project Second Loan	NA	NA	The State Govt. is negotiating a loan of US\$ 275 million from ADB for upgradation of 1,486.56 kms and 281.6 kms of major district roads. These projects are currently under the stage of DPR preparation. The construction activity to likely to be given in October, 2007. The total cost of project is likely to be US\$ 392.9 million.	NA	NA	NA	NA
69	Urja Vikas Nigam	Bio-Gas	NA	The objective of the project is to provide a sustainable solution of Energy requirement of the Goshalas by installing Biogas plant in the goshalas which are registered with M. P. Gopalan avam Pashu Samvardhan Board.	<p>Under this project Biogas produced by the plants will be used to generate electricity for lighting and irrigation requirement of the goshala. The Biogas so produced may also be used for cooking requirement through gas stoves.</p> <p>This will also prevent House wives form the diseases caused by smoke and will keep the environment clean and eco-friendly.</p> <p>The Bio-fertilizer produced by the Biogas plant can be used by the Goshalas in their fields in place of Chemical fertilizers or can be sold to the nearby farmers.</p> <p>The above use of Biogas based products (gas and manure) will result in net saving and earning.</p>	Under this project a subsidy of 90% of the project cost is provided by M.P.State Krishi Vipran Board (Mandi Board) under the scheme of agriculture research and infrastructure development fund. Balance 10% of the project cost is to be borne by the beneficiary.	NA	NA	NA

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70	Urja Vikas Nigam	Bio-Mass	NA	Biofuel based power generation Pilot Project. An unelectrified village Basghari of dist. Mandla has been selected by MPUVN & MNES for execution of this pilot project. In the village biofuel will be produced through Jatropha seeds and a 15 KVA DG set will be run by this biofuel to produce power for this village.	Necessary formalities have been completed through NIT and work order has been Placed to the contractor for execution of different works.	Total financial assistance will be provided by MNES & MPUVN to execute the project.	NA	NA	NA
71	Urja Vikas Nigam	Wind Energy	NA	M. P. Urja Vikas Nigam Limited has expressed interest in the wind sector as early as 1988. When we established a 90 KW Demonstration turbine at Kheda in Dhar District and in the very next year another 500 KW capacity was added.	No. Site District Potential (MW) 1 Jamgodarni Dewas 150 2 Kheda Dhar 050 3 Mahuriya Shajapur 150 4 Mahatkhedha Ratlam & Mandsaur 250 5 Kutru Betul 250 6 Nagda Dewas 100 7 Sendhwa Badwani 150 8 valiyarpani Dadwani 100 Total 1200	NA	NA	NA	
72	Urja Vikas Nigam	Rural Electrification	NA	The objective of the programme is to electrified remote census villages and hamlets of electrified census villages through non conventional energy sources such as solar energy, small hydro power, biomass, wind energy, hybrid systems etc.	We have so far forwarded a list of 1296 remote/ forest villages to the ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Govt. of India, New Delhi. These villages are proposed to be electrified through renewable energy systems. The implementation of the programme will be implemented as per Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi guidelines for the year 2005-06.	We have not received RVE Guidelines/ Administrative Sanction from the MNES so far. The subsidy will be given as per Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi guidelines for the year 2005-06.	NA	NA	NA

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**Madhya Pradesh**

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73	Urja Vikas Nigam	Solar Hybrid System	NA	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam has been setting up decentralised solar photovoltaic applications in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh for the last ten years. We have already created a capacity of 66KW in the rural areas spread over 80 remote locations.	In addition to this, the largest solar photovoltaic plant in India (capacity 239 KW) has been set up in the private sector at Steel Tubes of India, Dewas near Indore at a cost of US \$ 3.08 million. Investments like these have been largely encouraged by the incentives policy of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh being implemented by this corporation.  We are now experimenting with grid connected photovoltaic systems basically to give support to low voltage conditions in the tail end regions of the power grid. First such 100 KW grid connected system has already been installed by M/s Tata B.P. Solar, India at village Jaitpur Kalan of Rajgarh district in Madhya Pradesh.	NA	NA	NA	
74	Urja Vikas Nigam	Solar Photovoltaic	NA	Objective is (1) To promote the use of Solar photovoltaic systems such as Solar Lanten, Street Lighting systems, Home Lighting systems , small capacity of SPV power plants etc.  (2) To reduce the consumption of kerosene for lighting purposes by replacing the kerosene lantern and wick lamps by SPV systems.  (3) To improve the quality of life in rural areas through the use of environment friendly solar lighting systems.  (4) To provide an alternative to the conventional grid for meeting rural energy requirements.	As per Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi guidelines. For detail visit to MNES Website	During this financial year we have issued work order for installation of 20 nos. of solar street lighting systems in four villages so far.	NA	NA	NA

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75	M.P. Pollution Control Board	Research & Development	NA	<p>To monitor the status of pollution in the state with reference to specific project activities.</p> <p>To monitor effluents and emissions at micro level.</p> <p>To provide support to Regional offices during episodal pollution</p> <p>To organize lectures, symposium, seminar and training so as to update the knowledge of the personnel of the Board and other interested institutions in matters relating to water, air &amp; vehicular pollution abatement technology.</p> <p>To bring out research paper and present them in seminars and symposiums.</p> <p>To Organize Analytical Quality Control programmes to assure high quality performance of the laboratories of M.P. Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>To provide Central analytical facilities to the Board's regional laboratories with respect to specific parameters, to take up research projects in a phased manner &amp; thereby keep continuous watch on the environment of Madhya Pradesh.</p>	To fulfill these objectives, the Research Centre boasts of facilities of the sophisticated instruments like Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer, Gas Chromatograph, Photometers and other supporting instruments necessary to monitor the pollution status of environment.	NA	NA	NA	NA
76	M.P. Pollution Control Board	Strengthening of Organisation	NA	GIS based training for Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (co-financed by GTZ)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
77	Economics & Statistics	Training Programme of Statistical Personnel	NA	Training of statistical personnel working at the DES office.	The Directorate of Economic and Statistics is the nodal agency for development of an efficient statistical machinery both at state and district level for collection compilation, analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary data base for planners and administrators.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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78	Economics & Statistics	Effective implementation of Registration of Birth & Death Act 1969	NA	NA	The registration of births aimed deaths under the provision of R.B.D. (Registration of Birth and Death) Act.1969 and state rules framed their on, are being implemented in the state.	NA	NA	NA	NA