

CHHATTISGARH

Summary record of discussion on Annual Plan 2001-02 for the state of Chattisgarh held on 27.4.2001 under the chairmanship of Deputy Chariman, Planning Commission.

1. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission welcomed the Chief Minister, Minister for Finance & Planning, Chief Secretary and other officers of Chhattisgarh Government. He observed that the creation of new State of Chhattisgarh w.e.f. 1st November, 2000 provided an opportunity to the State Government and its people for better administration and faster development of the State. He appreciated the State Government for being able to create a positive balance from current revenues for 2001-02.

2. The Deputy Chairman suggested that special efforts should be made to complete the on-going schemes in the last year of the Ninth Plan i.e. 2001-02 so that spill-overs to the 10th Plan were minimized. He advised the state Government to further explore and fully utilize the natural and mineral resources for faster industrialization of the State for generation of employment opportunities and wealth and for reducing regional disparities. In addition he suggested exploring new areas of growth and employment such as IT based activities and services and involve private sector participation in the process of economic development.

3. He appreciated the State Government for review of its agriculture policy by providing focus on change in cropping pattern, increase in area under double cropping, oilseeds and pulses production and also priority to completion of Hasdeo-Bango major irrigation project in two years to create additional irrigation potential. He suggested the need for water rates revision by the State Government as well as reorientation of the programmes towards the education of girls and empowerment of women in various productive activities. He appreciated the State Government initiatives on provision of free computer education to girls students in the 9th to 12th standard under Indira Suchna Shakti Pariyojna. He assured full support and cooperation of the Planning Commission for rapid and balanced development of the new State.

4. Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh in his observations said that the 26th State in the Union suffered from a very unfortunate paradox, perhaps the richest piece of land which was inhabited by the poorest of the people. In terms of mineral resources the State has diamond, gold, uranium, Iron Ore, Coal, bauxite and dolomite etc. In terms of forest wealth, the State has very large areas, saal, teak and is known for its bio-diversity. In terms of water resources the State has Mahanadi, Indirawati and enough water to irrigate about 75% of area under cultivation. The State has very rich and fertile soil, that is why Chhattisgarh is termed called rice bowl of India. The State grew a number of varieties of paddy and its human resources are excellent in terms of hard working, honest and sincere people. In spite of these rich resources, the people are the poorest and their aim and the objective is to remove this paradox.

5. He drew special attention to the phenomenon of recurring drought. In spite of good rainfall, there was not even a single year when the State was not affected by drought. He mentioned that 12 lakh people were employed on relief work and were paid about Rs.6 crore per day. They have spent about Rs.60 crore in cash and allocated about 1.7 lakh tonne of rice in organizing relief work and were spending about Rs.200 crore to Rs.300 every year. Added to this was the problem of drinking water scarcity. He, therefore, mentioned that utmost priority has to be accorded to drought proofing and requested help of Planning Commission to take care of recurring drought.

6 He referred to another feature of Chhattisgarh of having predominance of tribal population. Nearly half of the population belonged to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. They were at the lowest rung of development and developing a tribal area required greater investment in infrastructure.

7. The Chief Minister said that the state was affected by Naxalism. It entered the State from the directions of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa and seemed to be planning the balkanization of the nation. He suggested to treat the problem of Naxalism as a socio-economic problem and not merely as a law and

order problem. He stated that these areas are totally undeveloped and inaccessible. The State Government have prepared a special plan for development of infrastructure in these areas and requested an allocation of Rs.538 crore. He hinted that if we did not tackle this problem, we would be creating situation like the North-East in the heart of the country. He requested for special attention and special to all the three newly created States like the North-Eastern States.

8 He referred to change in cropping pattern to tackle the problem of drought. He mentioned that there was only one Agriculture Institute in the entire State of Chhattisgarh. They proposed to go for increasing educational facilities on agriculture. He suggested to have at least one Agriculture College in each division. He also mentioned about the need to improve dry cultivation facilities and also need to implement horticulture plan which the tribal people will accept. He mentioned about large scope in allied sector relating to dairying, fishery, poultry and piggery by which income could be added and poverty level decreased.

9 He mentioned that the main strength of Chhattisgarh lay in surplus position of power in the State. There was great potential of generating power at low cost. To transport one unit of coal from Chhattisgarh, it costs 22 paise whereas it costs only 3 paise to transport one unit of electricity. He mentioned that 5 States have already approached them for establishing pit head power plants. The electricity could be taken from Chhattisgarh to any part of the country through national network. He expressed concern over non-availability of electricity to its people inspite of surplus electricity due to inadequate transmission and distribution system. He requested financial assistance in this regard.

10. He referred to the three years medical education programme and constitution of medical council. For improvement of medical and health care facilities specifically in the large tribal area. He stated that from this year onwards they aim at training of doctors for three years after secondary school level education. With this they will be able to man tribal areas with medically trained people. He mentioned that 95% of their hospitals and other medical centres in tribal areas remained unmanned even today.

11. The Chief Minister made a special request for financial assistance for new State capital of Raipur, drought proofing and problems of Naxalism.

12. Dr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, Member, Planning Commission, stated that Chhattisgarh State is very rich in mineral resources but at the same time poverty was wide prevalent. Half of the population belonged to weaker section. He assured the State Government that all help and assistance from Planning Commission would be provided for programmes meant for upliftment of poor under rural development. He suggested that the State Government should take up these programmes seriously. In respect of PDS, he stated that half of the population needed nutritional help and assistance. He said that success of PDS depended upon delivery of the grains. The PDS has not been successful because there were many loopholes and lacunae between the point of issue and the point of delivery. If the delivery could be ensured to the needy areas, then PDS will work well. He requested the State Government to ensure success of PDS as 45-46% population was covered under this.

13. Shri Som Pal, Member, Planning Commission appreciated the State Government for rightly identification of priorities. He referred about a proposal for preparation of State Development Report of Chhattisgarh which would be helpful to the State. He stated that entire expenditure on formulation of this plan will be borne by the Planning Commission. The State Government could identify the partner institution located in or outside the State. He stated that key to development of State lay in water harvesting and water use and other things would follow automatically.

14. Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission, mentioned that the State suffered from poverty amidst of plenty. He suggested the need for a policy on education with focus on vocational education which would also suit various tribal cultures. He, appreciated the State Government for its innovative scheme relating to appointment of teachers on contract basis which would keep away the unions. He praised the State Government for providing free computer education to girl students studying

in classes 9th to 12th and introduction of three-year medical diploma course in health sector. He suggested the State Government to concentrate on poverty alleviation measures to tackle the problem of Naxalism. In this context he also suggested the need for mid-day meals to children.

15. Shri D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission expressed concern over absence of institutions in the State which predominating Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population, without which probably no research, development and planning could be carried out. He mentioned the need for formulation of tribal sub-plan and component plan for Chhattisgarh as well as for conservation and development plan for primitive tribes for which 100% assistance was available. He also suggested that the state Government implement JFM and could utilize the RIDF funds and other assistance provided by Planning Commission and added that Conservation Act does not affect this. He suggested integration of watershed programme and rain water harvesting in a planned manner to take care of drinking water and drought problems. He also referred to nutritional and micro nutrient programmes and other schemes under which 100% assistance could be availed of by the State. He emphasized exploitation of medicinal plants which have trade of about 25 billion US dollars and could grow faster than Information Technology. He also mentioned that State was fortunate to be sole owner of 8 such plants. He stressed the need for establishment of Science and Technology centre in the State as the previous ones have remained with Madhya Pradesh after re-organisation of the State.

16. Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission, suggested to the State Government to extract resources from outside the State and also attract private sector.

17. Joint Secretary (State Plans), Planning Commission, gave a presentation on comparative profile of Chhattisgarh.

18. Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, also made a detailed presentation on various aspects of the State.

19. Concluding the discussions, Secretary, Planning Commission assured continuing cooperation and support of the Planning Commission to the State. With further improvement in normal Central assistance of Rs. 49 crore, AIBP of Rs.17 crore and with Special Central Assistance of Rs.30 crore, the Core Plan for 2001-02 for the State of Chhattisgarh was agreed at Rs.1312 crore. The detailed Scheme of Financing of Core Plan is given at [Annexure- IV \(Background \)](#).

List of participants

Planning Commission

1. Shri K.C. Pant Deputy Chairman
2. Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed Member
3. Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian Member
4. Shri Som Pal Member
5. Dr. S.P. Gupta Member
6. Dr. D.N. Tewari Member
7. Dr. N.C. Saxena Secretary
8. Shri R.P. Sinha Pr. Adviser (SP)
9. Smt. Kiran Aggarwal Pr. Adviser (Education)
10. Smt. Jyotsna Khanna Pr. Adviser (Tourism & E&F)
11. Shri P.K. Mohanty Pr. Adviser (Power & Energy)
12. Dr. Rajan S. Katoch Jt. Secretary (SP)
13. Shri K.K. Narang Director (WR)
14. Shri D. Amarnath Director (SP-Cord)

15. Shri Vijay Kumar Director (SP)
16. Shri.S. Chandra Sekar Dy. Adviser (FR)

State Government

1. Shri Ajit Jogi Chief Minister
2. Shri R.C. Singh Deo Minister of Finance & Planning
3. Shri Arun Kumar Chief Secretary
4. Shri S.K. Mishra Add. Chief Secretary, Finance
5. Shri Robert H. Principal Secretary, (Tribal Deptt.)
6. Shri S.P. Trivedi Addl. Secretary (Planning)
7. Shri Raj Kamal Deputy Secretary
8. Shri S.K. Srivastava Adviser

CHHATTISGARH

Introduction

"*Chhattisgarh*" the 26th State of the Indian Union emerged on the 1st November, 2000 by partition of the State of Madhya Pradesh, comprising 16 districts, 96 Tahsils and 146 Community Development Blocks.

Chhattisgarh, literally meaning 36 forts lies in the eastern part of the State of Madhya Pradesh. The new State occupies 135,194 sq. kms. i.e. 30.47% of the total land area of the composite State of Madhya Pradesh. The districts included in Chhattisgarh are Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja.

The State has three divisions Raipur, Bilaspur and Bastar. Raipur the biggest city with a population of 4.6 lakhs has 2 Universities (one of which is the agricultural university), one medical college, degree colleges, radio station, television centre and airport. Raipur has the only airport in the Chhattisgarh State. Khairagarh in Raipur Division, houses the famous Indira Sangeet Kala University.

Geographically, it is divided into three distinct land areas, in the north are the Satpura ranges, in the centre the plains of river Mahanadi and its tributaries and in the south, the plateau of Bastar. Total rainfall in the State is about 60 inches. The State has yellow sandy soil that is suitable for the cultivation of rice. It has six states bordering it, UP in the north, Bihar in the north-east, Orissa in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south and south-east, Maharashtra in the south-west and MP in the west.

The rivers of Chhattisgarh are its life-line and most of the cities and villages are near these rivers. River Mahanadi and its tributaries provide water to 58.48% of the land area of Chhattisgarh. The tributaries of river Godavari provide water to 28.02% of the land in region, Ganga's tributary Sone provides water to 13.24% of area and the rest 0.26% gets water from river Narbada.

The basic data relating to the State of Chhattisgarh and Social Economic indicators are given at **Annexure I & II** respectively.

Population

The population is unevenly distributed in the whole of the State. The plains are densely populated while the hilly and forest area has low density of population. According to the 1991 census, the total population of the area is 17.6 million. 14.5 million live in rural areas and only 3.1 million live in the urban areas i.e. 82.56% of the population lives in the rural areas. The density of population in Chhattisgarh is 130/sq.km. as against 149/sq.km. in Madhya Pradesh. Ratio of population is 985 females/1000 males as against 932 females/1000 males in MP. The rate of growth of population in Chhattisgarh was 25.73% as against 26.75% for MP (1991 census).

As per census 2001, the State of Chhattisgarh has a total population of 20.8 million. The density of population in the State is 154 per sq.km. as compared to the density of 324 at all India level. The literacy rate in Chhattisgarh is 65.18% as compared to 65.38% at the national level. The decadal (1991-2001) growth rate has

been lower at 18.06% in relation to national level of 21.34%. The sex ratio has been estimated to be 990 females per 1000 males as compared to 933 females per 1000 males at all India level. The selected information on family welfare indicators is given at **Annexure-III**.

Agriculture

Chhattisgarh State is predominantly agricultural. 85% of its population is engaged in agriculture. The region produces besides the best quality basmati rice, various other varieties of rice and is known as the "rice bowl of MP". It supplies rice to about 600 rice mills spread all over the composite State of Madhya Pradesh. Besides rice, the region also produces wheat, maize and barley. In spite of the fact that the region has tremendous opportunities for growth, the rate of growth has been extremely slow. 43.37% of the total land area is cultivated. Despite being predominantly an agricultural area, only 12% of the total cultivable land is irrigated, rest of the cultivation depends on rain fed canals. This is one big reason for low productivity per hectare.

Irrigation

River Mahanadi and its tributaries have been the basis for providing irrigation facilities to the Chhattisgarh State. The major irrigation projects in the area are, Ravi Shankar Sagar, Mahanadi river valley project and Hasdeo Bango project. Command area of these irrigation projects falls in Chhattisgarh.

Due to severe drought condition in the current year, the State Government has taken a decision to complete Hasdeo-Bango major irrigation project in 2 years rather than the scheduled 3 years. Efforts will also be made to avail of assistance under RIDF/AIBP for this. Due attention will be paid for construction of small tanks and stop dams/parcolation/tanks for improvement of ground water level. Efforts will also be taken to complete incomplete medium irrigation projects. The present irrigation potential of 13.70 lakh hectares is proposed to be increased to 17.11 lakh hectares during the year. The water rates were revised in 1992 but the State Administration in 1993 decided to revert to old rates. The State Government of Chhattisgarh may take steps to revise the water rates to atleast cover O&M expenses.

AIBP

The following projects are covered under AIBP funding.

(Rs. Crore)

Name of Project	CLA released during					2000-01	
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	CLA approved	CLA Released	
Hasdeo Bango Shivnath	0.000	4.250	9.000	8.600	17.86	8.93	
Diversion	0.000	0.250	0.500	0.920	2.000	1.00	
Jonk Diversion	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.80	-	

For the year 2001-02 the Water Resources Division had suggested an allocation of Rs.50 crore for Chhattisgarh. However, the State officials requested that the allocation may be increased to Rs.58 crore so as to have comprehensive coverage of their irrigation programmes.

RIDF

NABARD has intimated that tentative normative allocation of Rs.83.78 crore for the State of Chhattisgarh has been made under RIDF VII.

Forest

Forest accounts for 45% of the total land area of Chhattisgarh. Saal trees cover 36% of the forest area, followed by teak. Most of the wood is used for construction purposes and accounts for 40% of the total revenue from forest sector. Tendu leaves, used for making bidi is the other important forest produce of the area. The State accounts for 28% of the total tendu leaves grown in the composite State and brings to the State exchequer a revenue of Rs.39 crore. Based on the forest produce, there are about 10,000 industrial units in the area and 306 of them are registered factories. These include furniture, bidi, kosa and tobacco industries.

Industry

The important industrial units in Chhattisgarh are Bhilai Steel Plant, Hindustan Steel Works, Bhilai refractories, Bharat Aluminum Company, South Eastern Coal Fields, Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Electricity generation plants of NTPC and MPEB, Cement factories, paper mills etc. Many South African and Australian companies have shown interest in carrying on mining in the State. At present a number of new projects are coming up in the mining sector. Mukund Limited is coming up with a proposal to set up steel plant, JK industries and HINDALCO have also shown interest in setting up steel plants in Raipur district. Six new sponge iron units are under construction in the State. The revenue generated by the industrial units in Chhattisgarh which was till now being used by the composite State of Madhya Pradesh, would form the revenue for the State of Chhattisgarh.

The number of large and medium scale units in Chhattisgarh stands at 148.

Hotel industry in Bhopal, the capital of MP has estimated a loss of about 40% of its business on account of formation of Chhattisgarh State.

Minerals

Rich in mineral resources, Chhattisgarh has the world famous reserves of iron-ore in Bailadila. Coal, lime-stone, dolomite, bauxite, tin, gold and diamonds are the other valuable minerals found in the State. Corundum, garnet, quartz, silica, quartzite, fluorite, talc, soap-stone, marble, granite are the other natural resources found in the area. The priceless alexandrite and cornpin are also found in the State. Chhattisgarh earns about Rs.394.91 crore annually, which is 46.08% of composite Madhya Pradesh's total income from the mining sector (1999-2000 statistics).

Chhattisgarh has reserves of 26,908 million tones of coal. Gold reserves are around 38,05,000 kilos. Iron reserves are about 197 million tones. All of bauxite and aluminium is found in Chhattisgarh region.

The table below shows districts-wise break-up of the minerals found in Chhattisgarh.

MINERALS	DISTRICTS
Lime Stone	Baster, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur
Copper	Baster, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon
Coal	Bilaspur, Sarguja
Iron Ore	Bilaspur, Raigarh, Baster
Mangnese	Baster, Bilaspur
Corundum	Baster
Dolomite	Durg, Baster, Bilaspur, Raipur, Raigarh, sarguja
Rock Phosphate	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon
Quartzite	Raigarh Durg, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Baster
Bauxite	Durg, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon
Silica	Baster, Bilaspur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh
Soap stone	Durg, Rajnandgaon, Baster
Casiterite (Tin)	Baster
Mica	Baster, Bilaspur
Quart	Baster, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon
Bairil	Bilaspur, Raipur, Baster
Clay	Baster, Raipur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon
Feldspar	Bilaspur
Fluorite	Rajnandgaon, Raipur, Raigarh
Gold	Raipur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Baster
Alexandrite	Raipur
Diamonds	Raipur (Devbhog)

Power

The thermal power projects in the new State of Chhattisgarh are Korba (E) (2 units) and Korba (W) (4 units) and the hydel power project in the State is Hasdeo Bango (3 units).

Out of the total installed capacity of 4219.5 MW of the composite State of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh has 1360 MW. It generates 35.7% of the power generated in composite Madhya Pradesh. However, it consumes only 21.8% of the total power generated in the composite Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh thus will have surplus power and will be free to sell that surplus power to any of its neighbouring States.

Education

Education system in Chhattisgarh State needs special attention. The literacy rate for India is 65.38% while for Chhattisgarh the literacy rate is 65.18%. 77.86% men in Chhattisgarh are literate while only 52.40% of women are literate. The literacy rates are especially low in Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts. Chhattisgarh will need to focus on the development of educational institutions and will have to invest heavily in its human capital development policies.

Banks and Financial Institutions

Banks and financial institutions have a major role to play in the development of any area. State Bank of India, MPFC, and most of the nationalized banks have their regional offices in the State. In the rural areas, Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and some Commercial Banks also have their branch offices. However, private financial institutions have not yet reached the State.

Revenue

The state of Chhattisgarh will get about Rs.2342.09 crore (1999-2000) in form of revenue from various sources. This will be 30% of the total revenue of the state of composite MP.

The new state will have maximum earnings from sales tax followed by excise collection. It is estimated that Chhattisgarh's revenue collection from sales tax will increase from the present Rs.599.20 crore to Rs. 932 crore. This will be on account of the big industrial houses in Indore and Bhopal opening up their office in the new state. Once they set up offices in Chhattisgarh, they will have to pay sales tax on their goods sold not only in MP but also in Chhattisgarh.

The table 1 and 2 below gives Status of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue for the State of Chhattisgarh.

TABLE - 1 : TAX REVENUE

		(Rs. in crore)
S.No	Items	Chhattisgarh
1.	sales tax + entry tax	599.20
2	excise + entertainment tax	320.63
3	Stamps & Registration	91.40
4	Motor Vehicles Tax	82.18
5.	Electricity Duty	251.95
6.	Total items 1 to 5	1351.76
7	Other Tax Revenue	35.93
8	Total Tax Revenue	1387.69

Source- Revenue Department, Government of MP

TABLE - 2 NON - TAX REVENUE

		(Rs. in crores)
SNo	Items	Chhattisgarh
9	Forest	121.81
10	Mining	394.91
11	Irrigation	38.28
12	Total items 9 to 11	538.97
13	Other Non-tax revenue	415.42
14	Total Non tax revenue	954.39
15	Sum of items 6 & 12	1922.93
16	Total Revenue	2342.09

Source- Revenue Department, Government of MP

Table 3 shows revenue to Chhattisgarh from the mining sector.

TABLE - 3
REVENUE FROM MINING

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Chhattisgarh
1992-93	203.13
1993-94	201.16
1994-95	261.12
1995-96	369.67
1996-97	413.72
1997-98	394.91

Source- Chhattisgarh, State and Direction, By Deshbandhu.

TABLE -4
REVENUE DIVISION AT A GLANCE

(As % of total revenue)	
Items	Chhattisgarh
Sates Tax+ Entry Tax	19.94
Exclse+ Entertainment	28.71
Stamps and Registration	19.87
Motor Vehicles Tax	19.52
Electricity Duty	43.39
Forest	23.74
Mining	46.08
Irrigation	38.09

Source- Compiled from data provided by Revenue Department, Government of MP

Transport and Communications

Transport services in the State are in a developing stage. Chhattisgarh has 1000 kms. of rail track and 20,000 kms. of roads. 1/3rd of the roads are tarmac and the rest are mud roads. Goods transport is in the hands of private transporters. Raipur has the only airport in the State. Chhattisgarh will have to spend a lot on its transport infrastructure.

Post and Telegraph

Post and telegraph systems in the area are fairly developed. All the districts centers are connected with STD/ISD services. About 24 daily newspapers are published and circulated in the State.

Cooperative Societies

Chhattisgarh has a number of Cooperative Societies. There are about 200 primary credit societies with a membership of more than 80,000. Various Housing Development Societies are also active in the State.

Trade and Commerce

Trade and commerce is also well developed. In the rural areas, there are about 53 agricultural markets and 1964 weekly markets. Raipur is famous for its wholesale cloth market. Shopping malls are coming up in the cities. Raipur has emerged as cultural as well as business capital of the State.

State's Strategy for Annual Plans 2000-01 and 2001-02

The objectives set forth for the Ninth Plan have been retained by the State Government for the remaining 5 months of the year 2000-01 and a full year of 2001-02. These are as follows:

- (i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;
- (ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;
- (iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;
- (iv) Providing basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter and connectivity to all in time-bound manner;
- (v) Containing the growth rate of the population;
- (vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the developmental process through social mobilization and participation of the people at all levels;
- (vii) Empowerment of women and socially-disadvantaged groups (SC/ST/OBC/Minorities) as agents of socio-economic change and development;
- (viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayat Raj Institutions, Cooperatives and Self-help groups; and
- (ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

The anticipated physical achievements during Annual Plan 2000-01 are indicated below:

1. **Agriculture and Allied Services:** Due to severe drought conditions in the current year, production of the foodgrains has fallen to 41.08 MT as against a target of 58.72 MT. An area of 295 hectare, 3352 hectare, 4665 hectare and 2767 hectare is likely to be brought under intensive fruit development programme, fruit plantation, production of vegetables around big cities and community orchard respectively. Under Animal Husbandry, 1222 backyard poultry units and 0.33 lakh FMD vaccination dozes are likely to be utilized. Under fisheries, about 80 lakh MT production of fish, 4000 spawn and 700 lakh standard fry are likely to be produced.
2. **Rural Development:** Under IAY, financial assistance is likely to be provided for construction of 7223 new houses and upgradation of 5363 old houses. Under SJGSY about 15202 beneficiaries are likely to be benefited under self-employment scheme. Similarly 46.40 lakh mandays and 57.47 lakh mandays of employment are likely to be generated under JGSY and EAS schemes respectively.
3. **Irrigation and Power:** About 18,000 hectare additional irrigation potential is likely to be created and 7000 hectare is likely to be utilized. Some 908 pump sets are likely to be energized and 72 Majra/tola electrified.

4. **Bridges and Roads:** During the year, 17 km road in tribal areas and 6 major, 2 medium and 81 culverts are likely to be constructed.
5. **MLAs Local Area Fund:** About 1721 sanctioned works are likely to be completed.
6. **School Education:** Under various schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, such as State scholarships, post-metric scholarships, hostel stipends and incentive to girls education, 1.3 lakh students, 18,000 students, 9200 students and 17,000 girls respectively are likely to be covered. Under welfare of scheduled Tribes, State scholarships, post-metric scholarships, free text books and free uniforms to girls are likely to be provided to 5.30 lakh students, 35,000 students, 9.45 lakh students and 55,000 girl students respectively.
7. **Water Supply and Sanitation:** During the year, 3500 non-covered/partially covered habitations are likely to be covered and 2 urban water supply schemes are likely to be completed.
8. **Rental Housing:** About 502 houses of different types for government employees are likely to be constructed in 9 new districts.
9. **Women and Child Development (including Nutrition):** During the year about 59000 beneficiaries in rural areas, 1.57 lakh beneficiaries in tribal area and 8.11 lakh beneficiaries in urban slum areas are likely to be benefited under nutritional programme.
10. **Legal Aid to Poor:** 235 Lok Adalat camps for 3205 beneficiaries are likely to be organized. 1 Court building and 14 residential quarters for judges are likely to be constructed.

Financial Resources

The financial resources assessed for Annual Plan 2001-02 for the State of Chhattisgarh stands at Rs. 1216 crore and the detailed break-up is given at **Annexure IV.**

Priorities & Thrust Areas proposed in the Annual plan 2001-02

Agricultural & Allied Activities : 82 per cent population of this State is dependent on agriculture and the principal crop is paddy. It is famous as "Dhan Ka Katora", but due to shortfall of rains in the last two monsoons and the worst ever shortfall of rains in the current year, the production and productivity of the main food crops has been affected adversely which has forced the Government to modify its agricultural policy for increasing the area under double crop and rotation of crop in Kharif & Rabi seasons. The State government is also urging agricultural scientists to pave the way for horticulture development, enhancement of area under commercial crops, oil seed and pulses. The crop production including horticulture has been given highest priority and a total provision of Rs. 5694 lakh kept in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 for intensive cereal development programme (paddy), accelerated maize development programme, paddy seed exchange programme under "Anna Purna Scheme", crop insurance scheme under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme; development of pulses (National Pulse development programme) under crop husbandry and Intensive fruit & vegetable, medicinal and aromatic plant under horticulture. For marketing and storage of the various crops, an out lay of Rs. 2549.31 lakh and 309 lakh has been kept under Co-operation and Food Storage and Warehousing (PDS) respectively. Due attention has also been given to dairy development and strengthening of milk unions at Raipur and Jagdalpur. Fish seed production and strengthening fishermen cooperative societies is proposed under fisheries development.

Rural Development : The on going programme of rural development was restructured by the Govt. of India and a new programme SJGSY-Swam Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna was evolved by combining existing IRDP, TRYSEM improved tool kits supply, Ganga Kalyan Yojna, Jiwan Dhara Scheme. During 2001-2002, about 52 lakh man days employment will be generated for the agricultural laborers in non-agricultural season under EAS. Loan and grants will be provided to 7300 persons for self-employment under group/cluster approach under SJGSY. Under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna implemented through Gram Panchayats 56 lakh man days of employment will be generated. Under re-structured Indira Awas Yojna 5454 kacha houses will be converted to Pucca houses and 10908 Pucca houses will be constructed, out of this 9817 houses will be for SC/ST beneficiaries. Under loan-cum-subsidy assistance scheme financial assistance will be provided for construction of 2842 new houses.

Irrigation : Due to severe drought condition in the current year, the State government has taken a decision to complete Hasdeo-Bango major irrigation project in 2 years rather than the scheduled 3 years. Efforts will also be made to avail assistance under RIDF/AIBP for this. Due attention will be paid for construction of small tanks and stop dams/percolation tanks for improvement of ground water level. Efforts will also be taken to complete incomplete medium irrigation projects. The present irrigation potential of 13.70 lakh hectares is proposed to be increased to 17.11 lakh hectares during the year.

Energy : The State government has constituted the Chhattisgarh Electricity Board which has started functioning effectively . The installed capacity is 1360.20 MW. A provision of Rs. 5618.74 lakh is kept under this head. Similarly Rs. 164.00 lakh is kept for development under non-conventional sources of energy.

Rural Industry : During Annual Plan period mulberry cocoons will be produced 60 thousand kgs in 400 hectare area creating 7805 man days employment. Similarly tassar cocoons will be produced 1.30 lakh nos in 1400 hectare benefiting 30 thousand beneficiaries.

Local Area Development Fund : A provision of Rs. 1800.00 lakh will be provided to 90 MLAs under Local Area Development scheme.

Social Services : Under Social Services Sector, the State has fixed its priority to provide primary education free of cost to all school going children under "Padhana Badhana Aandolan". The State Government has also decided to appoint teachers on contract basis. Girls in the 9th to 12th standard will be provided free computer education under "Indra Suchna Shakti Pariyojna". Government has also provided the Fifth Central Pay Commission benefits to all collegiate teachers and other staff. Under social welfare, government has proposed four new schemes viz, Indra Sahara YoJna to all divorced and widow women under the age group of 18-50, Social Security Pension Scheme to all homeless women in the age group above 60 years, Rastriya Vriddhavastha Pension Scheme to homeless elderly person and Rastriya Parivar Yojna to all non working homeless/destitute person in the age group 18-60.

Under medical education, government has decided to introduce a three-year medical course. Efforts will be made to provide all improved and latest equipments in all the district hospitals/PHCs/CHCs. Doctors have been posted in all PHCs and CHCs with the condition that they will not be transferred within 3 years.

Under the sports and youth welfare programme, Government propose the construction of 2 Khel Parisar at Raipur and Bilaspur.

Under Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESI) one ESI hospital is functioning at Uria, Raipur covering about 15 thousand factory workers. The ESI Corporation intends to open one more hospital at Bhilai, Durg for providing medical facilities to the factory workers.

A proposal for constitution of a separate Chhattisgarh Housing Board is under consideration.

Under State Capital Project, a token provision of Rs. 25.00 crore is being provided for building of a separate township outside Raipur city for residential and non-residential accommodation. A new Vidhan Sabha, Secretariat and HOD building will be constructed. The plan is to build a modern township in which the organs of the State are housed,

Under Swaran Jayanti Nehru Rojgar Scheme, necessary provision is kept under Urban Development and Welfare Department.

Under welfare of Scheduled Tribe state, postmatric, merit scholarship will be provided to 6 lakh, 40 thousand and 7 hundred students respectively. Free textbooks will be provided to 9.82 lakh students. Similarly free uniforms will be provided to 85 thousand Girls. Mid-day meals will be provided to 12 lakh students. Under welfare of Scheduled Castes, state, post matric scholarships will be provided to 1.39 lakh, 18.90 thousand students respectively. Similarly 7 lakh and 60 thousand students will be provided state, post-matric scholarship to other backward classes students.

Major Sector-wise Distribution of Outlays

Major Sector- wise allocation proposed for Annual Plan 2001-02 by the State Government is as follows:

Sr No	Development Heads	Plan outlay (in Lakh Rs.)	% to total
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture & Allied Activites	12967.71	11.72
2	Rural Development	14690.43	13.27
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	20918.83	18.90
4	Energy	5782.74	5.23
5	Industry & Mining	2759.83	2.49
6	Transport	4177.42	3.77
7	Science, Technology and Ecology	120.90	0.11
8	General Economic Services	1866.61	1.61
9	Social Service	46469.02	41.99
10	Other General Services	920.97	0.83
	Grand Total	110674.46	100.00

A statement showing sector-wise/sub-sector-wise distribution of proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2001-02 with PMGY components is enclosed at **Annexure V**.

Minutes of the Meeting held on 31st January, 2001 at Raipur to discuss the Annual Plan 2001-02 of Chhattisgarh

The Planning Commission team headed by Shri R.P. Sinha, Principal Adviser visited Raipur on 31st January, 2001 to discuss the Annual Plan proposals for 2001-02 for the State of Chhattisgarh. The meeting was held with Chief Secretary, Pr. Secretary, Finance & Planning and Secretaries of various Departments of the State Government to review the overall position of resources and sectoral issues.

2. Chief Secretary stated that they were facing problems of funding of Annual Plan 2001-02 for the newly created State of Chhattisgarh. Planning Commission was therefore, requested to take sympathetic view of problems and requirement of funds for the new State.

3. Principal Adviser, Planning Commission desired information on basic structure and departmental perspectives on Annual Plan 2001-02. He said that the Planning Commission would take a rationale view on the requirement of the new State. However, Government of India does not have unlimited resources and Normal Central Assistance was guided by Gadgil formula. He mentioned that Annual Plan 2001-02 has strategic importance since it was the terminal year of the Ninth Plan and the base year for the formulation of the Tenth Plan. In the terminal year of the plan, emphasis should be laid on completion of on-going schemes and new schemes particularly relating to building activities should be taken up only in the 10th Plan until and unless the construction has become unavoidable on special considerations.

4. Pr. Secretary, Finance & Planning, State Government mentioned that new State had special problems. For the new capital, various organs of the State have to be created that involve substantial expenditure. The expenditure on infrastructure was cutting into plan resources. For Annual Plan 2000-01 resources were given to them by the parent State. In case of a new State, the new plan also has to meet the aspirations of the people. The State is among the poorest states of the country with per capita income below the national average. 38% of the people live below the poverty line and has high percentage of weaker section of the society including ST(32.46%), SC(12%) and OBC (20%). They have their own special needs. Further 42% of land area was under forest. Medium project could not be taken up there. After meeting the requirement of the social sector, what was left for normal plan was low. State has long history of repeated droughts and needed resources for irrigation. They proposed to accord top priority on water resources and agriculture. The irrigation potential created stands at 23% and potential utilized was around 16%. They proposed to complete Hardeo Bango project in next 2 years. In view of these, unless some additional funds were given for the newly created State, the State Government might find difficulties. Besides most of the Naxalite districts have come to Chhattisgarh. He requested higher central assistance to sustain the plan size of Rs.1106 crore. He said that they appreciated that it was not easy to augment the resources and the grants from the Centre suddenly in the terminal year of the plan but he still expected that adequate resources would be made available while fixing the size of the Annual Plan for 2001-02.

Agriculture

5. Pr. Adviser, Planning Commission suggested the need for diversification in agriculture sector due to their excessive dependence on paddy. Secretary, Agriculture, State Government informed that they were reviewing agriculture policy and were bringing fundamental change in the cropping pattern besides increase in area under commercial crops, oil seeds and pulses.

Irrigation

6. Secretary, Water Resources, State Government informed that in view of severe drought condition in the current year, they have taken a decision to accelerate the pace of construction of incomplete irrigation works and to create additional irrigation potential. With this objective, they have decided to complete Hasdeo Bango major irrigation project in two years rather than the scheduled 3 years which would create additional irrigation potential of 1.29 lakh hectare.

7. Director, Water Resources, Planning Commission enquired about the status of major irrigation projects in the State. The Secretary apprised the present position about Hardeo Bango, Shivnath Diversion, Jonk Diversion, Mahanadi Reservoir and Bilaspur Diversion. In respect of Shivnath Diversion, there was shortfall in expenditure. No CLA was received for Jonk Diversion owing to shortfall in expenditure. There was in fact thin spread of resources over too many projects. Director, Water Resources, Planning Commission indicated that higher assistance under AIBP could be provided during 2001-02. He however, suggested (a) completion of projects be emphasized, (b) prioritize the project for completion, (c) avail AIBP assistance, (d) get the projects approved on priority and (e) prepare Master Plan quickly. He also suggested to apprise the position on various aspects of the projects such as name of the project, latest estimate costs, expenditure incurred up to March 2000, physical status of the project and status of approval, so that the admissible assistance could be provided to the State.

Transport

8. Pr. Adviser, Planning Commission remarked that outlay proposed for the transport sector at 3.77% (Rs.41.77 crore out of Rs.1106.74 crore) for the Annual Plan 2001-02 did not include outlay under PMGSY (Rs.87 crore) which was reflected under Rural Development. He advised the State Government to reflect this outlay under transport sector.

9. Senior Research Officer, Transport, Planning Commission stated that for the development of road infrastructure, formulation of long term plan was essential. It was necessary to identify deficiencies in the existing road network. The formulation of long term plan would enable State Government to prioritise the programmes for road development and fix up physical and financial targets. Otherwise, the targets would have to be fixed up on ad hoc basis which was not good for the development of road network in future.

10. He mentioned that village connectivity position in the State did not compare favourably with all India village connectivity position of 60%. It was around 30% for the composite State of Madhya Pradesh. He referred to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) launched on 15th August, 2000 with the objective of providing

100% connectivity to villages having population of more than 1000 by the end of 2003. This also envisaged to provide connectivity to all villages having population of more than 500 by the end of 10th Plan (2007). To achieve village connectivity targets, special efforts were needed.

11. Secretary, Rural Development, State Government sought clarifications on exact outlay earmarked under PMGSY. He mentioned that State had submitted proposals for all the 16 districts but only Rs.3.92 crore has been released. It was understood that Rs.3.92 crore has been approved only for 2 districts. The cost estimates for the remaining districts would need to be scrutinized in detail.

12. Pr. Adviser, Planning Commission enquired about the fate of Road Transport Corporation in the newly created State. Pr. Secretary, Finance and Planning, State Government stated that there was proposal to set up the Corporation in the State. He mentioned that Madhya Pradesh Government was negotiating with World Bank for a loan for restructuring the Corporation which consisted of meeting the liability of MPSRTC in respect of voluntary retirement scheme, repayment of bank loan, and loan liability of State Government. He stated that Government of Madhya Pradesh was also considering setting up of 5 zonal companies in place of Corporation of which one falls under Chhattisgarh. Chief Secretary suggested that there was no point in setting up Corporation if it was a loss making proposition.

Social Welfare

13. Secretary, Social Welfare, State Government apprised about continuation of following 4 on-going schemes viz., Indira Sahara Yojana to provide financial assistance to all divorced and widow women in the age group of 18-50; Social Security Pension Scheme for all homeless women in the age group above 60 years, Rastriya Vriddavastha Pension Scheme to homeless elderly and Rastriya Parivar Yojana to all non-working homeless/destitute persons in the age group 18-60. Pr. Adviser enquired about the total expenditure of above 4 schemes.

Education

14. Secretary, Eductaion, State Government mentioned about appointment of teachers on contract basis in the interior areas to ensure that there was no primary school without adequate number of teachers. They were appointed for 3 years in 3 different grades viz., Rs.3000 per month, Rs.2,500 per month and Rs.2000 per month. The numbers of contractual teachers was indicated about 2070.

15. Chief Secretary sought special help in view of large tribal population and forest area of the State besides low literacy level and higher percentage of people below the poverty line.

Annexure -I

CHHATTISGARH AT A GLANCE
(2001-2002)

S.N.	Description	Nos.
1	2	3
1.	Revenue Division	03
2.	Revenue Districts	16
3.	Tehsils	96
4.	Development Blocks	146
5.	Tribal Block	85
6.	Towns (1991 Census)	97
7.	Vidhan Sabha Consituencies	90
8.	Lok Sabha Consituencies	11
9.	Rajya Sabha Consituencies	05
10.	Village Panchayat	9129
11.	Janpad Panchayat	146
12.	District Panchayat	16
13.	Municipal Corpporation	06
14.	Municipalities	20
15.	Nagar Panchayat	49
16.	Total Village (1991 Census)	20379
17.	Inhabited Village	19720
18.	Forest Village	425
19.	Majra -Tola	254
20.	Electrified Village	18075
21.	Electrified Majra/Tola	189
22.	Akashvani Kendra	05

23.	Pre-Primary/Primary Schools		26270
24.	Middle Schools		5420
25.	High/Higher Secondary Schools		2150
26.	Collages :-(A) General Education (B) Polytecnic		116 10
27.	District Hospital		06
28.	Urban Civil Hospitals		17
29.	Urban Family Welfare Centres		37
30.	Community Health Centres		114
31.	Primary Health Centres		5J2
32.	Sub Health Centres		3818
33.	Operational Haldings		
	1 . Marginal		
	_(A) Number	No. in lakhs	15.22
	(B)Area	Lakh Hect.	6.60
	2. Small		
	(A) Number	No. in lakhs	6.24
	(B)Area	-Lakh Hect.	8.99
	3. Others		
	(A) Number	No. in lakhs	8.20
	(B)Area	Lakh Hect.	37.50
	4. Total		
	(A) Number	No, in lakhs	29.66
	(B)Area	Lakh Hect.	53.10
34.	Live Stock Census (98-99)		
	1 . Total Live Stock	In Lakhs	129
	2. Cattle	In Lakhs	102

3. Poultry	In Lakhs	58
4. Milk Production	In 000' Kgs.	5442.15
35. Fisheries Production (1999-2000)	M.T.	78.1
36. Number of Fair Price Shops (1999-2000)		
1. Total		6522
2. Urban		677
3. Rural		5845

Annexure-II
SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF CHHATTISGARH STATE

ITEMS	UNIT	DETAILS
1	2	3
Geographical Area	In '000 Sq. Km.	135
Percentage of Forest area to Geographical area	Per cent	45
Population characteristics		1981-91
Decennial Growth Rate	Per cent	(+) 25.2
		1991
Density	Per Sq. Kins.	130
Sex ratio	Females per '000 males	985
Percentage of Rural Population to total Population	Per cent	82.6
Percentage of Urban Population to total Population	Per cent	17.4
Percentage of Male Population to total Population	Per cent	51.8
Percentage of Female Population to total Population	Per cent	49.6
Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Per cent	12.2
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to total Population	Per cent	32.4
Literacy Rate		
Total	Per cent	42.9
Males	Per cent	58.1
Females	Per cent	27.5
Rural Literacy Rate		
Total	Per cent	36.7
Males	Per cent	52.4
Females	Per cent	21.0
Urban Literacy Rate		
Total	Per cent	70.5

Males	Per cent	82.3
Females	Per cent	57.7 •
State Income		
Net State Domestic Product at current prices	Crores	19951.18
Per capita income at current prices (1998-99)	Rupees	9685
Per capita income at constant prices (1 993-94)	Rupees	7126
Health		
No. of Beds in allopathic hospitals & dispensaries per lakh population 1999-2000	Nos.	38
No. of allopathic hospitals, dispensaries, C.D, Health Centre, PHC's, Sub health Centre-per lakh population 1999-2000	Nos.	25
Rural population covered by per PHC	'000	28
School Education		
Percentage of Pre-Primary/Primary schools to total institutions	Per cent	77,6
Percentage of Middle schools to total institutions	Per cent	15,9
Percentage of High schools/Higher Secondary to total institutions	Per cent	6.5
Agriculture		
		1998-99
Land Utilization		
Per capita Gross cropped area	Hect.	0.32
Percentage of double cropped area to net cropped area	Per cent	17
Percentage of Net cropped area to Gross cropped area	Per cent	85.4
Productivity per hect.	Kgs.	772
Cropping intensity	Per cent	117
Fertilizer consumption per hect.	Kgs.	40
Average size of land holdings	Hect.	2.7
Production		
Percentage of total cereals to total food grains	Per cent	88.2

Percentage of total pulses to total food grains	Per cent	8.9
Percentage of total oil seeds to total food grains	Per cent	2.9
Irrigation		
Percentage of Net irrigated area to net cropped area	Per cent	21.7
Percentage of Gross irrigated area to Gross cropped area	Per cent	20.3
Electricity		
Per capita consumption	Kws.	242
Percentage of Electrified Villages to total inhabited villages	Per cent	91.66
Transport and Communication		
Total road length of per hundred Sq. Krns.	Kms.	25*
Total Pukkas roads length of per hundred Sq. Kms.	Kms.	17*
No. of registered vehicles per thousand of population	Nos	34

Annexure - III

Family Welfare indicators of 8 northern states

States	% of girls marrying below the age of 18	Contribution of higher order birth 3+	% of women any ANC	% of women had full ANC	Safe Deliveries	% of children fully immunised	% of children immunization	CPR any method
Bihar	58.2	57.1	26.4	8.0	18.8	20.1	53.2	23.4
Jharkhand	50.8	54.2	42.8	18.9	19.9	30.8	34.1	27.8
Madhya Pradesh	58.6	53.6	53.9	20.2	29.5	47.3	13.3	47.1
Chhatisgarh	41.9	47.0	52.2	27.1	22.4	59.1	7.8	40.1
Uttar Pradesh	49.3	59.4	48.0	12.1	21.9	44.5	27.3	29.1
Uttaranchal	12.4	50.8	40.6	17.5	22.3	62.8	19.4	39.9
Orissa	32.2	45.3	72.9	32.4	32.9	57.4	10.0	49.4
Rajasthan	57.1	51.9	62.0	14.7	33.5	36.9	33.8	40.5

Annexure - IV

Scheme of Financing the Annual Plan 2001-02 (Estimate)- Chhattisgarh
(Rs.in crore)

Item	2000-01	2000-01	2001-02
	B.E	R.E.	Est(L.E.)
A. States Own Resources (1 to 1 2)	45.90	285.18	723.52
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-45.55	52.55	33.84
(of which ARM)			
2. Contribution of Public Errt.	0.00	0.00	5.00
i) State Electricity Board	0.00	0.00	5.00
(of which ARM)			
ii) Road Transport Corp	0.00	0.00	0.00
(of which ARM)			
iii) Other Enterprises(Housing Board)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(of which ARM)			
3. State Provident Funds	44.90	44.90	260.89
(of which impounding of DA)			
4. Miscallenous Capital Receipts	-136.68	-24.53	-286.96
5. Special grants under EFC	41.39	39.73	75.18
(a) Upgradatlon & Special Problems	22.06	20.40	27.46
(b) Local bodies	19.33	19.33	47.72
6. Loans against Small Savings	74.32	106.00	326.00
7. Net Marxet Borrowing (SLR)	30.48	30.49	148.60
8. Negotiated Loans & Other Fin	37.04	37.04	160.97
i) LIC	0.00	0.00	74.15
ii) GIG	1.97	1.97	2.17
iii) NABARD	35.07	35.07	84.62

iv) REG	0.00	0.00	0.00	
v) IDBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	
vi) Other Finances (specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9. Debentures/Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10. ARM agreed to at Dy. Chairman level discussions	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11. Adjustment of Opening Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12. Withdrawals from reserves etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	
B. Total Central Assistance (13 to 15)	224.48	246.75	492.48	
13. Normal Central Assistance	104.08	115.20	258.74	
14 Assistance for EAPs	55.73	15.13	30.00	
15. Others	64.67	116.42	@ 203.74	*
C. AGO. PLAN RESOURCES (A + B)	270.38	531.93	1216.00	
D. APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY				

* Includes Rs.31.40 crore for PMGY (Other than RR), Rs.110 crore for PMGY (RR), Rs.4.34 crore for Slum Development, Rs.58 crore for AIBP. @ Includes Rs.13.08 crore for PMGY(Other than RR), Rs.88 crore for PMGY(RR), Rs.1.80 crore for Slum Development, Rs. 13.54 crore for AIBP.

Annexure - V

**STATE - CHHATTISGARH
ANNUAL PLAN - 2001 - 2002 PROPOSED OUTLAY**

Major & Minor Head	DEVELOPMENT HEAD	ANNUAL PLAN 2001-2002	
		Proposed outlay	PMGY
1	2	3	4
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE			
1-01	Agriculture, Allied Activities		
2401	Crop Husbandry (Agriculture Production including horticulture)	5694.00	
2403	Animal Husbandry	778.53	
2404	Dairy Development	150.00	
2405	Fisheries	391.91	
2406	Forestry & Wild life	3013.00	
2408	Food Storage and warehousing(PDS)	390.96	
2425	Co operation	2549.31	
	Sub - Total -1.01	12967.71	
1-02	Rural Development		
2501	Special Programme For Rural Development. (SJGSY/IRDP)	834.67	
2505	Rural employment(EAS/JGSY)	2962.76	
2506	Land Reforms	735.00	
2515	Other Rural Development Programme (CD/Panchayat)	1458.00	
2575.01	Rural Road	8700.00	8700.00
	Sub - Total -1.02	14690.43	8700.00
1,04	Irrigation & Flood Control		
2701	Major & Medium Irrigation	11479.00	

2702	Minor Irrigation (Irrigation Department.)	8521.00
	Agriculture Department	
	a. Construction of Wells	280.00
	b.MICRO/MINOR, Irrigation	515.97
2705	Command Area Development.	105.86
2711	Flood Control	17.00
	Sub Total - 1.04	20918.83
1.05	Energy	
2801	Power (Chhattisgarh Electricity Board)	5618.74
2802	Non- conventional Sources of Energy	164.00
	Sub- Total - 1.05	5782.74
1.06	Industries Minerals	
2852	Major & medium Industries (Including S S I)	320.00
2851.1	Handloom	233.58
2851.2	Khadi & Village Industries	91.84
2851.3	Handicrafts	75.19
2851.4	Sericulture	1391.22
2853	Mining	648.00
	Sub - Total - 1.06	2759.83
1.07	Transport	
3053	Civil Aviation	74.34
3054	Roads & Bridges	4103.08
	Sub Total-1.07	4177.42
1.09	Science, Technology & Ecology	
3425	Science & Technology	93.90
3435	Ecology & Environment (Pollution Control Board)	27.00

	Sub Total-1.09	120.90	
1.10	General Economic Services		
3451	State, Planning Board (MLA 'sFund)	1800.00	
3452	Tourism	50.00	
3454	Survey & Statistics	13.91	
3470	Other General Economic Services (Weights & Measure)	2.70	
	Sub Total-1.10	1866.61	
	a. Craftsmen Training	629.61	
	b. Employment Services	250.00	
2235	Social Welfare	65.46	
2235.1	Women & Child Welfare	320.59	
2236	Nutrition	2059.29	628.00
2252	Legal aid to Poor	20.15	
2252.1	Infrastructural Facilities to Judiciary	119.92	
	Sub Total - 2	46469.02	3140.00
3	General Services		
2056	Welfare of Prisoners	5.25	
2058	Stationery & Printings	50.75	
2059	Public Works	314.97	
2059.1	Infrastructural facilities to Finance Development Corporation	550.00	
	Sub Total - 3	920.97	-
	Grand Total	110674.46	11840.00
2.01	Social Services-General		
2202	School Education	14506.48	628.00
	a. School Education including SC welfare (CPI)	7325.69	
	b. School Education (TWD)	7180.79	

2202.1	Adult Education	86.58	
2202.2	Higher Education	1584.11	
2203	Technical Education	428.70	
2204	Sports & Youth Welfare	122.00	
2205	Arts & Culture	31.25	
2210	MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH	5080.44	628.00
	a. Health, Family Welfare & Food and Drug Control	4971.22	
	b. Medical Education	75.00	
	c. Indian System of Medicine	34.22	
2210.1	ESI Corporation	76.30	
2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	8128.00	628.00
2216	Housing and urban development	3748.14	
	a. Chhattisgarh Housing Board	12.00	
	b. Rental Housing	26.60	
	c. Town & Country Planning	356.64	
	d. Urban Project	105.60	
	e. Urban Development & Welfare	747.30	
	f. State Capital Project	2500.00	
2216.1	Rural Housing (IAY)	1384.78	628.00
2220	Information & Publicity	27.50	
2225	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	7711.88	
	a. Welfare of Scheduled Caste	1874.23	
	b. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	4368.65	
	c. Welfare of OB C & Minority	1469.00	
2230	Labour & Labour Welfare	87.84	
2230.1	Manpower Planning	879.61	