

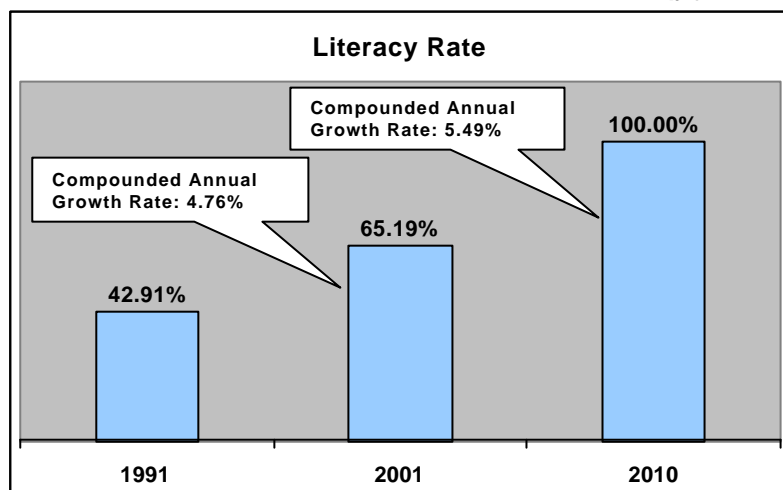
IV SETTING MEASURABLE TARGETS – THE WAY FORWARD

The State realises that the Vision should be goal and target oriented and that these development objectives should be time bound and subject to scrutiny by a transparent monitoring mechanism. In order to realise the vision, the State has set for itself time bound goals with measurable targets that are discussed below:

Achieving 100% literacy - During the last decade, the State has made big strides in this area with total literacy increasing from 42.91% in 1991 to 65.18% in 2001 (Exhibit IV.1). The level of male literacy in Chhattisgarh today is better than the national average. Given the significance of education for overall social and economic development, the State would achieve 100% literacy by 2010 with a renewed focus on higher (and technical) education. Primary education would be made compulsory for all children till the age of 14 years

The State realises that the Vision should be goal and target oriented and that these development objectives should be time bound and subject to scrutiny by a transparent monitoring mechanism

Exhibit IV.1



Shift in cropping pattern and double cropping - The State currently has an area of approximately 0.82 million hectares, which is under double cropping (representing only 17% of the total net cropped area). By 2010, 100% of the total net-cropped area would be made suitable for double cropping

Achieving 200 percent increase in the irrigation potential - The State currently has an irrigated potential of approximately 1.34 million hectares and would increase this irrigated potential to 4.02 million hectares by 2010, by increasing the number of water pumps across the State

Ensuring 100 percent safe drinking water for all - The State currently has 54,816 hamlets, of which approximately 85% have access to drinking water. This existing coverage would be extended to all hamlets resulting in access to safe drinking water for all before 2010

In order to realise the vision, the State has set for itself time bound goals viz. achieving 100 per cent literacy, increasing the irrigation potential by 200 per cent, connecting all villages with metalled roads, empowering women etc.

Connecting all villages with metalled roads - As on date, metalled roads cover approximately 40% of the 19,720 villages in the State. By the year 2010 all weather roads would connect every village in the State

Establishing rule of law – The State would ensure that there is an adequate law enforcing machinery in place and that citizens are made aware and responsible, to promote a civilised and just society. Along with the rights that every citizen enjoys in a democratic setup, the duties towards society would be highlighted so as to establish the supremacy of law above all

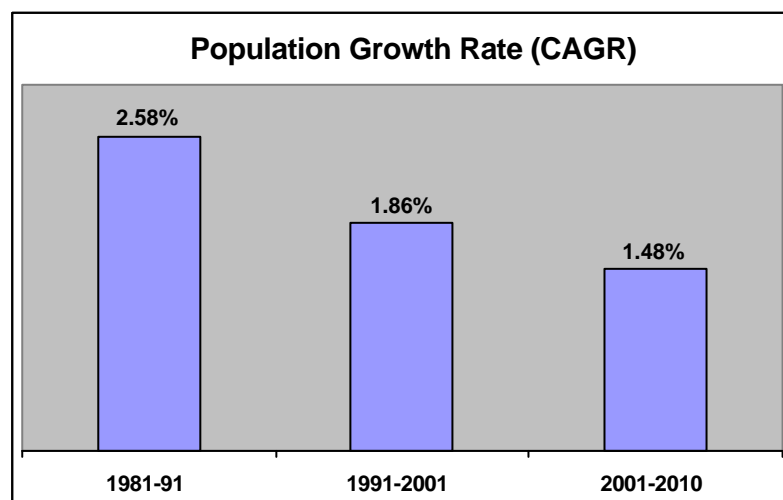
Empowering women - Women in Chhattisgarh have traditionally enjoyed freedom denied to women elsewhere in the country. Ensuring reservations for women in local self-governance would further strengthen this position of women in Chhattisgarh

Reducing poverty - Poverty reduction would be one of the priorities of the government. At present 38.91% of the State's population is below the poverty line. The government would work towards halving this number by 2010

Access to health care for all – The ratio of number of hospital beds to total population in Chhattisgarh is 1:3316, which would be increased to 1:800. The State would also ensure the establishment of one well-equipped and staffed Preventive Health Care (PHC) centre in each village. To increase the number of qualified medical personnel, the State would introduce a special three year medical course designed to produce qualified healthcare specialists in a shorter period of time

Access to employment opportunities – The State would ensure the creation of employment opportunities for all. This would not be constrained by geographical, social or economic considerations

Exhibit IV.2



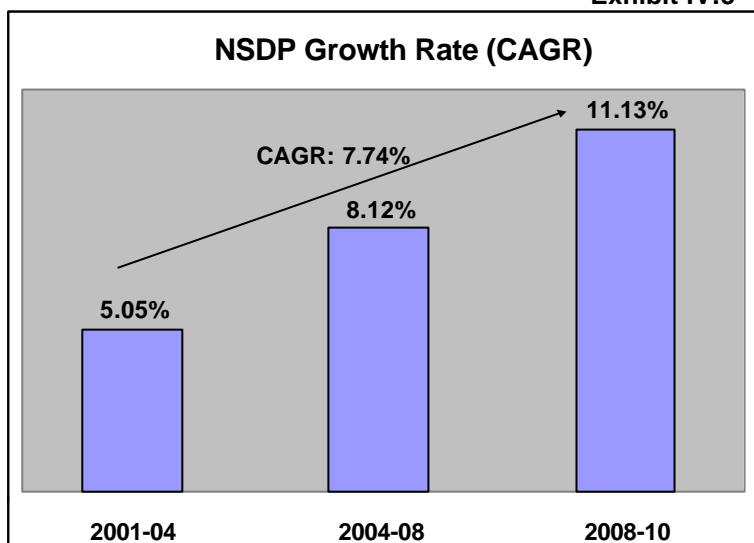
By 2010, Chhattisgarh would double its NSDP from its current level and restructure the contribution of the primary, secondary and tertiary sector to sustain rapid growth in the future years

Reducing the population growth rate - During the last decade, Chhattisgarh has witnessed a lower decadal growth rate (1.86% per annum) than that of India as a whole. It plans to further reduce this growth rate to 1.48% per annum (Exhibit IV.2) for the period 2001-2010

In order to meet the above targets, the government would work on revitalising the State's economy and strive to:

Double the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) - The NSDP (at constant 1993-94 prices) would increase to Rs. 300,710 million by 2009-10 from the current Rs 153,710 (approx.) at a CAGR of 7.75% (Exhibit IV.3). This growth in NSDP would increase gradually from 4.2% in 2001-02 to 11.5% by the year 2009-10 in real terms

Exhibit IV.3



Redefine sectoral composition of NSDP - All the three sectors would contribute to the envisaged growth in NSDP. However, in line with the longer term developmental priorities of the Vision, the sectoral composition of the economy would undergo changes (Exhibit IV.4 -5). At present, the major contributor to NSDP is the primary sector, accounting for 37% of the NSDP. However, by 2010 the tertiary sector would replace the primary sector as the major contributor to the economy and would account for 41% of NSDP

- **Primary sector** - The contribution of this sector to the NSDP is expected to decrease to about 31% by 2010. This however, does not imply that the thrust on this sector would reduce. It just implies that other sectors would grow at a higher rate over the next 10 years. The growth rate of the primary sector is expected to double in the first 5-6 years, during which time the State would follow a strategy of leveraging on its key strength - natural resources
- **Secondary sector** – By 2010, the contribution of the secondary sector to the economy is expected to remain at its current level. Growth in this sector is expected to be

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Exhibit IV.4

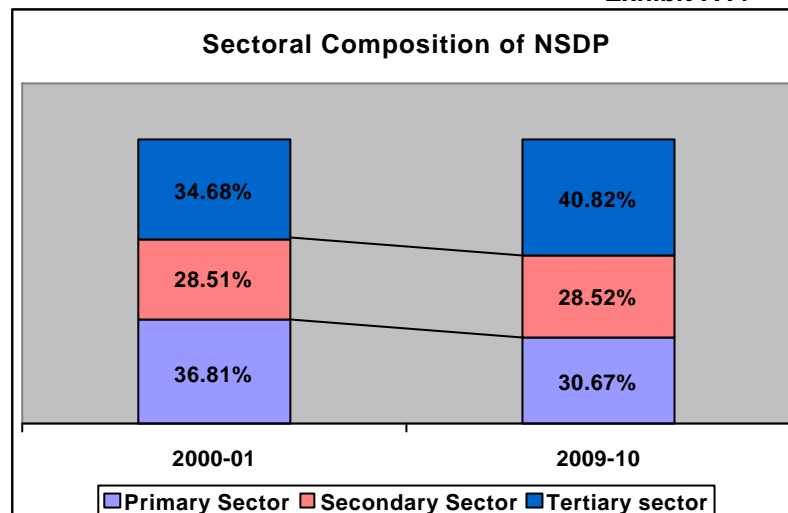
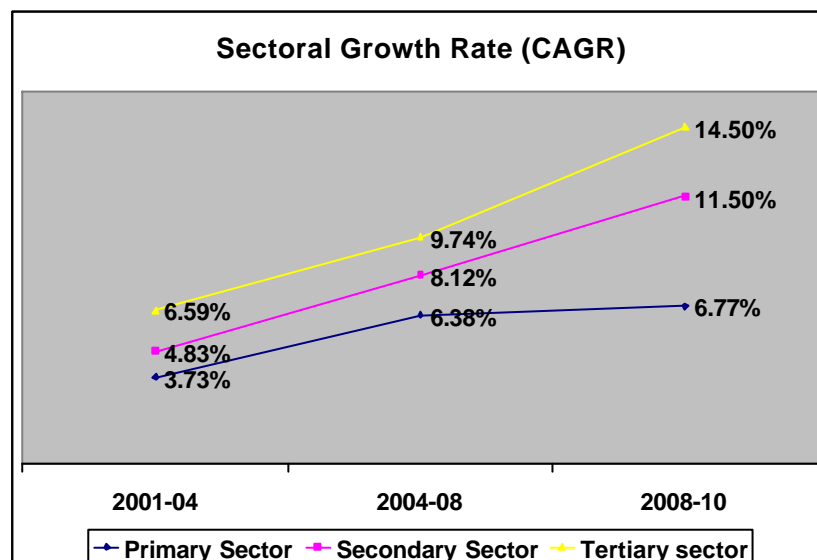


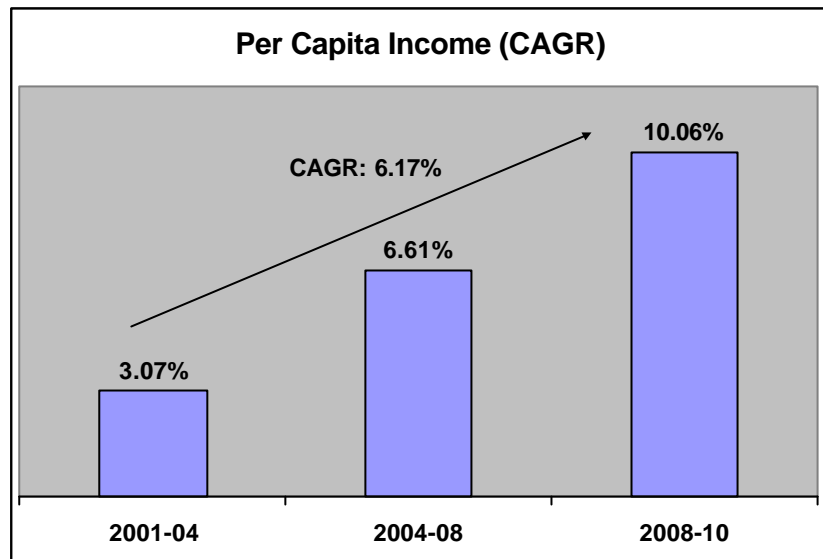
Exhibit IV.5



fuelled by the growth in the primary sector and through new investments in value added industries

- **Tertiary sector** – The tertiary sector comprises of transportation, trade, tourism, real estate, banking, recreation, amusement etc. The tertiary sector would grow in tandem with the growth in the primary and secondary sectors in the initial years. But, this growth would increase significantly in the later years, by which time the State would have made considerably more progress in terms of building its physical infrastructure.

Increase the per capita income by over Rs.5000 - The per capita income would increase from the present value of Rs. 7,072 to Rs.12, 276 in 2010, growing at a CAGR of 6.17%. This is expected to increase over the years (Exhibit IV.6 - overleaf) as a result of the increase in the rate of growth of NSDP and a reduction in the rate of growth of population



These measurable goals and targets set out above can only be achieved through a set of focussed strategies that involve the judicious use of natural assets along with substantial investments in physical and human infrastructure. These strategies are discussed in more detail subsequently.