

CGPSC MAIN EXAM 2013

Chhattisgarh Sookna Shakti Yojana:-

For providing free computer education to all girl students of the State –

- Computer training is being given by NIIT.
- Govt. is paying at the rate of Rs.54.00 per girl student for 186000 girl students of 1189 high schools and higher secondary schools of the State.
- Computer training centres have been established in 16 districts of the State.

400 centres are operating under the scheme from 2009-10 session, wherein approx. 78000 girl students are getting benefit of the scheme. ICT scheme is being implemented in 300 schools at present and is proposed for 1900 schools.

Saraswati Cycle Supply Scheme (Free of cost):- Girl education is being promoted by providing free bicycles to SC & ST girl students studying in high schools of the State. Supplying of bicycles to even girl students of backward class and general category studying in 9th standard from the session 2007-08 is facilitating transport to schools and also, attracting girls towards education.

Ladies black bicycles have been distributed to girl students under the scheme

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Sanitation in Chhattisgarh:

Sanitation facilities in the state are abysmally low with only about 27 per cent having toilet facilities, which is far below the all-India average of 44%. The STs are the most deprived section in this regard with only 18 per cent of the ST households having toilet facilities, which is lower than the all India average for STs. The SCs also have a lower proportion of households with toilet facilities as compared to the all India average.

States with low sanitation coverage in 2001 that improved coverage by 4-10% points are Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Sikkim, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa and Uttarakhand registered increased coverage by more than 20 percentage points.

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Total Sanitation Campaign in chhattisgarh:-

Total sanitation campaign is implemented as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” from 1st April 2012. Effort is being made to implement this scheme speedily. This program is in the priority of the Govt. Total number of targeted families below poverty line is 1568600 and that of above poverty line is 1823853, out of which number of total constructed toilets for BPL is 1084445 and for APL is 854275. Thus, construction of total 1938720 toilets against the target of 3392453 has been completed in the rural areas. Under this scheme out of 52338 targeted schools, 51863 units and out of 10211 targeted Anganwadi centers, 10478 unit toilets have been completed.

Govt. of India has launched scheme of Nirmal Gram Awards for promoting Total Sanitation Campaign, under which 693 village panchayats have been honored with Nirmal Gram Award till now. Under the "Nirmal Gram Award" program of central govt., 816 village Panchayats have been awarded with this award till date, for making village free of open toilets.

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AyushmatiYojana (Absorbed in Rajiv JeevanRekhaYojana) in chhattisgarh :-

Women of landless and below poverty line families of rural area are provided special facility of treatment, under which patient women are provided treatment, medicines, tonic and nutrition diet, etc., within medical facility of up to Rs.400 on being admitted for treatment up to one week in District/Medical College Hospital/Block Hospital and within medical facility of up to Rs.1000 on being admitted for treatment for more than one week. This is in addition to free medicines given in hospitals. Attendant coming with patient women is also given facility of comfortable stay and two times of food.

NariNiketan :- Three NariNiketans are being run in the State for providing shelter and support to orphan, widow, destitute, scorned, deserted women and for providing them free maintenance and rehabilitation. These NariNiketans are running in Raipur, Surguja and Dantewada. Arrangement for free accommodation, maintenance, education, training and rehabilitation of these women is made in the institution.

Chief Minister KanyadanYojana :- This innovative scheme has been launched by the State Govt. in the financial year 2005-06. The objective of this scheme is redressal of problems arising with respect to marriage of girls of poor families, checking extravagance on the occasion of marriage, promotion of simple marriages, encouragement of collective marriages and prevention of dowry transaction in marriages.

There is provision under the scheme for incurring expenditure of maximum Rs. 5000.00 for marriage of each girl up to maximum two girls of more than 18 years age of family living below poverty line. From 1st April 2011 the above mentioned amount has been changed to Rs. 10000 for marriage of each girl.

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Economy:

Tea production

Chhattisgarh State is ranked as the 17th tea production state in India. The districts Jashpur & Sarguja are favorable tea production areas. In the Jashpur district the first tea plantation in "BRAHMNISHTHALAYA SOGARA ASHRAM" the direction of "PUJYA PAD GURUPAD BABA JI". Tea production start after two years by Sogara Ashram. Tea processing unit established in Sogara Ashram & the unit name is "AGHOR TEA PROCESSING PLANT". Forest department also start tea plantation motivated by SOGARA ASHRAM. In Sarguja distt. "TEA NERSURY" developing by "MARGDARSHAN SANSTHAN AGRICULTURE COLLEGE" Ambikapur, Sarguja.

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Agriculture

Agriculture is counted as the chief economic occupation of the state. According to a government estimate, net sown area of the state is 4.828 million hectares and the gross sown area is 5.788 million hectares. Horticulture and animal husbandry also engage a major share of the total population of the state. About 80% of the population of the state is rural and the main livelihood of the villagers is agriculture and agriculture-based small industry.

The majority of the farmers are still practicing the traditional methods of cultivation, resulting in low growth rates and productivity. The farmers have to be made aware of modern technologies suitable to their holdings. Providing adequate knowledge to the farmers is essential for better implementation of the agricultural development plans and to improve the productivity.

Considering this and a very limited irrigated area, the productivity of not only rice but also other crops is low, hence the farmers are unable to obtain economic benefits from agriculture and it has remained as subsistence agriculture till now.

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Agricultural products:

The main crops are rice, maize, kodo-kutki and other small millets and pulses (tuar and kulthi); oilseeds, such as groundnuts (peanuts), soybeans and sunflowers, are also grown. In the mid-1990s, most of Chhattisgarh was still a monocrop belt. Only one-fourth to one-fifth of the sown area was double-cropped. When a very substantial portion of the population is dependent on agriculture, a situation where nearly 80% of a state's area is covered only by one crop, immediate attention to turn them into double crop areas is needed. Also, very few cash crops are grown in Chhattisgarh, so there is a need to diversify the agriculture produce towards oilseeds and other cash crops. Chhattisgarh is also called the "rice bowl of central India".

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Industrial sector in Chhattisgarh:

Power sector:

Chhattisgarh is one of the few states of India where the power sector is effectively developed. Based on the current production of surplus electric power, the position of the State is comfortable and profitable. The Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB) is in a strong position to meet the electricity requirement of the new state and is in good financial health. Chhattisgarh provides electricity to several other states because of surplus production and its power hubs are Korba and Bilaspur.

In Chhattisgarh, NTPC has a thermal plant with the capacity of 2100 MW at Sipat, Bilaspur, while CSEB's units have a thermal capacity of 1780 MW and hydel capacity of 130 MW. Apart from NTPC and CSEB, there are a number of private generation units of large and small capacity. The state government has pursued a liberal policy with regard to captive generation which has resulted in a number of private players coming up.

As per a study made by the Power Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, the state has potential of 61000 MW of additional thermal power in terms of availability of coal for more than 100 years and more than 2500 MW hydel capacity. To use this vast potential, substantial additions to the existing generation capacity are already under way.

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Steel sector:

The steel industry is one of the biggest heavy industries of Chhattisgarh. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai operated by SAIL, with a capacity of 5.4 million tonnes per year, is regarded as a significant growth indicator of the state. More than 100 steel rolling mills, 90 sponge iron plants and ferro-alloy units are in Chhattisgarh. Along with Bhilai, today Raipur, Bilaspur, Korba and Raigarh have become the steel hub of Chhattisgarh. Today, Raipur has become the center of the steel sector, the biggest market for steel in India.

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Aluminium sector:

The aluminium industry of Chhattisgarh was established by Bharat Aluminum Company Limited, which has a capacity of around one million tonnes each year.

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Natural resources (Chhattisgarh):

Forest:

Forests occupy 41.33% of the total area (as per the latest report by the Indian Forest Service) and the rich forest resources include wood, tendu leaves, honey and lac.

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Mineral deposits:

Chhattisgarh is rich in minerals. It produces 20% of the country's total cement produce. It ranks first in the nation for coal production and second in reserves, third in iron ore production and first in tin production. Limestone, dolomite and bauxite are abundant. It is the only tin-ore producing state in the country. Other minerals include corandum, garnet, quartz, marble, alexandrite and diamonds.

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Information and technologies, Chhattisgarh:

In recent years, Chhattisgarh is also getting exposure in information technology (IT) projects and consultancy. Its government is also promoting IT and has set up a body to take care of the IT solutions. The body, known as CHIPS, is providing large IT projects such as Choice, Swan, etc.

Major companies

Major companies with a presence in the state include:

- Metal: Bhilai Steel Plant, Jindal Steel and Power, BALCO
- Oil: Indian Oil Corporation
- Engineering: Simplex Casting Ltd
- Real estate: CHPL-Dream-Homes Chouhan Housing Pvt Ltd
- Mining: NMDC, SECL
- Power : NTPC, Lanco, KSK Chanmpa, Vandana Vidyut, CSPGCL.
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Exports:

Chhattisgarh's total exports were US\$ 353.3 million in 2009-10. Nearly 75 per cent of exports comes from Bhilai and the remaining from Urla, Bhanpuri and Sirgitti. The major exports products include steel, handicrafts, handlooms, blended yarn, food and agri-products, iron, aluminium, cement,

minerals and engineering products. CSIDC (Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited) is the nodal agency of the Government of Chhattisgarh for export promotion in the state
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Demographics:

Chhattisgarh is primarily a rural state with only 20% of population (around 5,1 million people in 2011) residing in urban areas. According to the report from the government of India, at least 34% are Scheduled Tribes, 12% are Scheduled Castes and over 50% belong to official list of OBC. Plain area is numerically dominated by castes such as Teli, Satnami and Kurmi; while forest area is mainly occupied by tribes such as Gond, Halbi, Halba and Kamar/Bujia and Oraon.
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Religion

There were 22.8 million people in Chhattisgarh as per the census 2011 of which 98.30% were Hindu, 1% Muslim and 0.7% Christian. Chhattisgarh now has the highest Hindu percentage in the world by state.
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Language

The official language of the state is Hindi and is used by non-rural population of the state. Chhattisgarhi, a dialect of Hindi language, is spoken and understood by the majority of people in Chhattisgarh. Telugu is also spoken in parts of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarhi was known as "Khaltahi" to the surrounding hill-people and as "Laria" to Sambalpuri and Oriya speakers. Kosali and Oriya are also spoken by a lot of people. As well as Bhojpuri is also spoken by a lot of people.
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Status of women

Chhattisgarh has a high female-male sex ratio (991) ranking at the 5th position among other states of India. Although this ratio is small compared to other states, it is unique in India because Chhattisgarh is — the 10th largest state in India. The gender ratio (number of females per 1000 males) has been steadily declining over 20th century in Chhattisgarh. But it is conspicuous that Chhattisgarh always had a better female-to-male ratio compared with national average.

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
India	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	934	927	933	940
Chhattisgarh	1046	1039	1041	1043	1032	1024	1008	998	998	985	989	991

Probably, such social composition also results in some customs and cultural practices that seem unique to Chhattisgarh: The regional variants are common in India's diverse cultural pattern.

Rural women, although poor, are independent, better organized, socially outspoken. According to another local custom, women can choose to terminate a marriage relationship through a custom called *chudi pahanana*, if she desires. Most of the old temples and shrines here are related to 'women power'(e.g., Shabari, Mahamaya, Danteshwari) and the existence of these temples gives

insight into historical and current social fabric of this state. However, a mention of these progressive local customs in no way suggests that the ideology of female subservience does not exist in Chhattisgarh. On the contrary, the male authority and dominance is seen quite clearly in the social and cultural life.

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Fertility rate

Chhattisgarh has a fairly high fertility rate (3.1) as compared to All India (2.6) and the replacement rate (2.1). Chhattisgarh has rural fertility rate of 3.2 and urban fertility rate of 2.1. as

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ST population

With the exception of the hilly states of the north-east, Chhattisgarh has one of highest shares of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population within a state, accounting for about 10 per cent of the STs in India. Scheduled Castes and STs together constitute more than 50 per cent of the state's population. The tribals of Chhattisgarh are an important part of the population and mainly inhabit the dense forests of Bastar and other districts of south Chhattisgarh. The total population of the scheduled caste people in Chhattisgarh stood at 78,22,902 in 2011. Similarly, the percentage increase in the population of the scheduled list of tribals during the 2001-2011 decade had been at the rate of 18.23 per cent. The share of the tribal population in the entire state had been 30.62 per cent which was 31.76 per cent during 2001.

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