

## Chhattisgarh Factsheet

- The state of Chhattisgarh was born on 1st November 2000, when it was carved out of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh €

### ***Economy***

- Agriculture contributed to 18.65 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Chhattisgarh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 14.62 percent to India's GDP Đ
- Industry contributed to 31.74 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Chhattisgarh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 20.16 percent to India's GDP Đ
- Services contributed to 49.61 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Chhattisgarh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 65.22 percent to India's GDP Đ
- Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) in Chhattisgarh stood at Rs. 25835 during 2009-10 as compared to India's Per Capita Net National Product (factor cost) Rs. 33731 Đ

### ***Rural Scenario***

- There are 32.5 lakh farm families in Chhattisgarh of which 54 percent are marginal and 22 percent small farmers ¶
- Chhattisgarh is a rice surplus state and procures approximately 40 lakhs million tonnes of paddy annually, which is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest in India ¶
- Rice productivity in Chhattisgarh stood at 1476 kg per hectare in 2009 as compared to 2619 kg per hectare at the national level ¶
- Nearly 27 percent of the cropped area in Chhattisgarh is irrigated as compared to the national average of 45 percent during 2008-09 Δ
- The states in which more than half of the area is degraded due to soil erosion are Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the North Eastern Hill states Δ

## **Mahatma Gandhi NREGA**

- Wages for rural households under the MGNREGA have increased in Chhattisgarh from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 and in Madhya Pradesh too from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 during 2007-10. At the national level, the average wages paid under the MGNREGA have increased from Rs. 75 in 2007-08 to Rs. 93 in 2009-10 during 2007-10 △
- As per the 66<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey (NSS), the average wage rate on MGNREGA was Rs. 82.3 per day as compared to Rs. 90.2 per day at the national level △△
- Percentage share of SCs and STs population in the total population of Chhattisgarh was 43.4 percent whereas the cumulative percentage share of SCs and STs person days in total person days (for MGNREGA) between FY 2006-07 and FY 2011-12 stood at 52.0 percent △△
- In the case of MGNREGA, women person days as a percentage of total person days in FY 2011-12 was 45 percent in Chhattisgarh as compared to 47 percent at the national level △△
- In a study (by Banerjee and Saha) conducted in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, most sample households reported that had MGNREGA not been implemented in the study areas, most of the households would not have had the capacity to purchase enough foodgrains △△
- In a survey conducted (by Dreze and Khera) in 2008 in six states—Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh—it was found that a majority of the MGNREGA workers belong to the most disadvantaged sections of society; 81 per cent of the sample workers lived in kachcha (non-permanent) houses, 61 per cent were illiterate, and 72 per cent have had no electricity at home. SC and ST families accounted for 73 per cent of the workers in the randomly selected sample △△
- As per 66<sup>th</sup> round of NSS, the number of households having MGNREGA job cards per 1000 households was 589 in Chhattisgarh as compared to 347 at the national level △△
- As per 66<sup>th</sup> round of NSS, 479 households per 1000 households got MGNREGA work in Chhattisgarh as compared to 242 households per 1000 households at the national level △△
- As per 66<sup>th</sup> round of NSS, 211 households per 1000 households sought but did not get MGNREGA work in Chhattisgarh as compared to 193 households per 1000 households at the national level △△

- The CAG Audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) found that unemployment allowance was not paid in 58 of the surveyed blocks across 17 states, including Chhattisgarh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh △△
- The CAG audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) conducted in 2006 found there were delays in payment in 213 Gram Panchayats in 16 states including, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal △△
- The CAG audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) found that copies of muster rolls were not available for public scrutiny in 246 GPs across 15 states, including, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Uttarakhand △△
- As per the Management Information System (MIS) and Monthly Progress Report Data [July 2009–June 2010], percentage of rural households in Chhattisgarh provided employment under MGNREGA stood at 61 percent whereas the same as per the NSS data [July 2009–June 2010] was 48 percent △△
- As per the Management Information System (MIS) and Monthly Progress Report Data [July 2009–June 2010], average person days per household under MGNREGA in Chhattisgarh stood at 44 days whereas the same as per the NSS data [July 2009–June 2010] was 35 days △△

### **Poverty**

- Percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) stood at 48.7 percent in Chhattisgarh in 2009-10 while in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India the head count ratio (HCR) turned out to be 36.7 percent, 53.5 percent, 37.0 percent, 39.1 percent, 37.7 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively \$
- Head count ratio (HCR)<sup>1</sup> in rural Chhattisgarh (56.1 percent) was higher than that in urban Chhattisgarh (23.8 percent) in 2009-10 \$
- HCR in Chhattisgarh reduced marginally from 49.4 percent in 2004-05 to 48.7 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10 \$

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<sup>1</sup> 'Head count ratio' means the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states [see: Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination by Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze, Economic and Political Weekly, 7 September, 2002, [http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton\\_dreze\\_poverty\\_india.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton_dreze_poverty_india.pdf)]

- Total number of BPL persons in Chhattisgarh has increased from 111.5 lakhs in 2004-05 to 121.9 lakhs in 2009-10 \$

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

- Chhattisgarh ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-08 \$\$
- The bottom 5 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375) and Jharkhand (0.376) \$\$

### **Malnutrition**

- Average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Chhattisgarh was 2025 Kcal in rural areas and 2096 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas \*
- In the rural sectors of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Jharkhand, more than 25% of households had calorie intake in the "<80" category ((less than 2160 Kcal per consumer unit per day in 2009-10), while in Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the proportion of such households was 24-25% \*
- In some of the poorer States, protein intake per day per capita was markedly lower in the rural sector than in the urban; examples are Chhattisgarh (rural: 49g, urban: 55g), Bihar (rural: 58g, urban: 62g), Jharkhand (rural: 54g, urban: 62g) and Assam (rural: 55g, urban: 59g) \*
- Prevalence of child malnutrition (as measured by the proportion of underweight children) stood at 52% in Chhattisgarh, 60% in Madhya Pradesh, 58% for Bihar, 44% in Orissa and 40% in Assam as per NFHS-III \*\*

### **Gender**

- Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Chhattisgarh stood at 991 in 2011 while in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the sex ratio turned out to be 930, 916, 978, 947, 908 and 940, respectively @
- Child sex ratio (aged 0-6 years) in Chhattisgarh stood at 964 in 2011 while in MP, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 912, 933, 934, 943, 899 and 914, respectively @@
- For women empowerment, there has been establishment of 'Mahila Kosh' for which Rs. 76.4 crore has been provided in 2010-11 ¶

## **Basic Amenities**

- In 2009, road length per 100 sq. km. stood at 21.4 km in Chhattisgarh whereas at the national level it stood at 42.4 km ¶¶
- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 75.4 percent in Chhattisgarh, 76.9 percent in Bihar, 78.0 percent in Jharkhand, 78.0 percent in Odisha, 71.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 53.1 percent at the all India level during 2011 @\$
- Percentage of households having electricity facility as a source of lighting was 75.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 16.4 percent in Bihar, 45.8 percent in Jharkhand, 43.0 percent in Odisha, 67.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 67.2 percent at the all India level during 2011 #
- Percentage of households having access to tap water as a source of drinking was 20.7 percent in Chhattisgarh, 4.4 percent in Bihar, 12.9 percent in Jharkhand, 13.8 percent in Odisha, 23.4 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 43.5 percent at the all India level during 2011 ##
- 93.79 percent of villages have been electrified by 2009 in Chhattisgarh as compared to 83.80 percent at the national level ¶¶

## **Education**

- In 2011, 2.4 percent of children (aged 6-14) are out of school in Chhattisgarh as compared to 2.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 3.3 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 75.8 percent children in Chhattisgarh in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 65.7 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 72.1 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 75.0 percent children in Chhattisgarh in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 63.9 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 73.8 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 52.5 percent children in Chhattisgarh in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 44.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 57.5 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 39.9 percent children in Chhattisgarh in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 30.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 46.5 percent at the all India level α

- In Chhattisgarh, children's attendance in primary schools (1-5) rose from 72.0 percent in 2007 to 73.1 percent in 2011. However, children's attendance in primary schools (1-5) in Madhya Pradesh declined from 67.0 percent in 2007 to 54.5 percent in 2011 α
- In Chhattisgarh, teachers' attendance in primary schools (1-5) declined from 92.7 percent in 2007 to 84.6 percent in 2011. Similarly, teachers' attendance in primary schools (1-5) in Madhya Pradesh declined from 91.3 percent in 2007 to 87.7 percent in 2011 α
- Literacy rate in Chhattisgarh improved from 64.66% at 2001 to 71.04% now. The male literacy has increased from 77.38% in 2001 to 81.45% in 2011. The female literacy has jumped up to 60.59% from 51.85% in 2001 ¥

### ***Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)***

- 17.69 lakh primary school children have been covered under the mid day meal scheme (MDMS) ¶
- Chhattisgarh State started serving cooked hot meal in all the primary schools from 1st April 2002 β
- Since 1st October 2007, Mid Day Meal started in all government and government aided Upper Primary schools of 16 districts of the State β
- Perhaps Chhattisgarh is the first state to send the proposal to GOI for decentralization of food grains allocation and transportation to district level and after the proposal got accepted, this best practice is going on without any interruption. Prior to this practice, payment was made at the state level, that too without any proper system of acknowledgement of receipts of food grains β
- In Chhattisgarh, system of procuring cooking ingredients (fuel, condiments, oil, etc.) commodities are locally purchased by cooking agency designated by Panchayat Body in the concern village because cooking cost amount are transferred to their account. No central purchase of commodities is in practice β
- Mitanins are women Community Health Volunteers selected by hamlet based communities. Mitanin programme was started by Chhattisgarh government in 2003. The state has now has 60,000 Mitanins, one for each of the rural hamlets in the state. Mitanin programme looks at ill health as a problem having social causes related to malnutrition, gender discrimination, environmental degradation and lack of education ββ

- In Koriya district of Chhatisgarh, Mitanins formed Community Monitoring Committees (dekh rekh samitis) at hamlet level to monitor food programmes including MDM. Mitanins along with other women started visiting the schools. They fought against teacher absenteeism, confronted the negligent teachers and petitioned the administration. They encourage parents of out of school/dropped out children to send their children to schools and opposed caste discrimination against Dalit children in serving of MDM. They were able to enlist the support of better teachers in monitoring MDM ३३

### ***Public Distribution System (PDS)***

- Officially 36.09 lakh below poverty line (BPL) households are provided 35 kg rice per family per month at subsidized rates ¶
  - Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana 7.19 lakh extremely poor households have been provided rice @ Rs. 1 per kg ¶
  - Remaining 28.90 lakh poor families have been provided rice @ Rs. 2 per kg ¶
- 2 kg iodized salt to all BPL families is being provided free of cost under Amrit Namak Yojana ¶
- In the year 2009-10, a record of 44.27 lakh tonne paddy has been procured at support price of Rs. 4700 crore ¶
- A PDS survey of 12 randomly selected villages in Mahasamund and Sarguja districts of Chhattisgarh during 2011 (done by Dreze, Khera and team) in which 144 households were interviewed revealed that 97% had received their full entitlement of foodgrains under the public distribution system (PDS) in the previous three months (March, April and May 2011) and 93% preferred the PDS to a system involving cash transfers £
- The survey of the PDS in Mahasamund and Sarguja districts show that a majority (88%) of the respondents were satisfied with the functioning of their ration shops and were getting their foodgrains regularly at the correct prices £
- Passing of the Chhattisgarh Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2004, when Raman Singh became Chief Minister, shifted the management of ration shops from private dealers to community-based organisations such as gram panchayats, self-help groups (SHGs) and cooperatives. As a result of this, accountability of the system improved which was absent when the PDS shops were operated by private dealers earlier £

- In order to reduce leakages in PDS, the government of Chhattisgarh decided to dispense with private players and directly deliver foodgrains to ration shops. To make this process transparent, the government trucks engaged in “doorstep delivery” of PDS foodgrains were painted yellow. This, combined with a government order that made it mandatory for foodgrains to reach ration shops by the seventh of every month, helped plug leaks as well as ensure the timely distribution of rations £
- In addition to 1.33 million households in Chhattisgarh that were receiving subsidized foodgrains from the central government (those holding central BPL, Antyodaya or Annapurna ration cards), the Mukhyamantri Khadyann Sahayata Yojana (MKSY) that started in April, 2007 added 1.9 million households who could purchase foodgrains subsidised by the state government. Under the MKSY, the government provided ration cards to all households identified as living below the poverty line (BPL) in the 1991 and 1997 BPL surveys that were excluded from the 2002 BPL survey because of the caps enforced by the Planning Commission on poverty figures £
- The MKSY helped Chhattisgarh make the transition from a targeted to a “quasi-universal” PDS, one that covers approximately 80% of the state’s rural population. This not only helped in improving the functioning of the PDS by giving a majority of the people in villages a stake in their local ration shop, but also reduced exclusion errors that occurred due to the faulty targeting system used by the central government £
- The other steps undertaken by the Chhattisgarh government to reduce leakages and improve transparency included increasing the commission paid to ration shopowners from Rs 8 to Rs 30 per quintal of rice, procuring more foodgrains from farmers in the state to encourage them to raise outputs, making electronic weighing scales mandatory in all ration shops and conducting verification drives to identify and cancel bogus ration cards £
- Another interesting measure to increase transparency was signs painted outside every house, which included the name of the head of the household, the colour of the ration card and the rate at which rice could be purchased. This was an innovative approach to name and shame households that had Antyodaya ration cards but did not belong to the category of the poorest of the poor £
- During the Chhattisgarh PDS Survey 2011, many households felt that in addition to the foodgrains provided at their ration shops, the government should also supply subsidised dal (lentils) and cooking oil. As rice is the staple food in Chhattisgarh, many households were unhappy with the 10 kg of wheat that is provided as part of the 35 kg foodgrain entitlement and wanted it to be replaced with rice. Finally, households with more than four members suggested that



foodgrain entitlements should be based on the number of individuals because 35 kg was not adequate for their monthly consumption £

### ***Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)<sup>2</sup>***

- Supplementary nutrition has been provided to 19.25 lakh children (0-6 years) and 4.7 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers in Chhattisgarh during 2010-11 ¶

### ***PESA***

- In 1996, the Parliament passed the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, with the political class acknowledging the dire need to protect the rights and resources of the communities in Schedule V areas, by recognizing and upholding their right to self-governance. The law, according to Dileep Singh Bhuria, the Chairman of the committee that worked on it, could 'mark the beginning of a new era in the history of tribal people...' ¶
- PESA recognized the gram sabha (a habitation was the natural unit of the community, and its adult members constitute the gram sabha, as against the elected gram panchayat) to be pre-eminent. PESA constructs tribal self-governance around certain key features. PESA recognizes a habitation to be a natural unit of the community, whose adult members constitute the gram sabha. ¶
- States have varyingly adopted PESA provisions in their state panchayat acts with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh having undertaken the most work on this. Barring Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, most state legislations have given the bulk of the powers to the gram panchayat, and not the gram sabha. This runs contrary to Section 4 (n) of PESA ¶
- Planning & management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas has been entrusted to Gram Sabha ¶
- Prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha is mandatory so as to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals by auction ¶
- The Chhattisgarh Act has assigned the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant to the Gram Sabha ¶

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<sup>2</sup> Under the ICDS, pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women are targeted.

- The Chhattisgarh Act says that the Gram Sabha is endowed with the powers to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe π
- The Chhattisgarh Act provides that the Gram Sabha shall have powers to manage village markets and melas through the Gram Panchayat π
- Chhattisgarh Act has amended its laws preventing money lending in PESA areas, and giving preventive powers to the Gram Sabha π

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