



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

**DRAFT**

**ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16**  
**ODISHA**

**VOLUME-I**

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**PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT**

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**BHUBANESWAR**

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## CHAPTER 1

### DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND PLAN APPROACH

1.1 Being located on the east coast, Odisha has West Bengal and Jharkhand in the North, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South. It is endowed with 480 km long coastline with dense forests and rich mineral resources. On administrative point of view, Odisha, has been divided into 30 Districts, 58 Sub-divisions, 317 Tahsils, 314 blocks, 6,227 Gram Panchayats and 51,349 villages.

1.2 The State spreads over a geographical area of 1,55,707 sq.km, which constitutes about 4.7 percent of the geographical area of the country. As per 2011 Census, the population of Odisha is 41.97 million which is 3.47 percent of India's population. The population density is 270 persons per sq. km as per 2011 census. The State contributes about 2.6 percent of the national income. Its per capita income is 62.47 percent of the average per capita income of the country as per NSDP estimates for 2013-2014. This implies that State has to continue with greater efforts to catch up with the rest of India. Irrespective of wide inter-district variations, the decadal population growth rate of Odisha which is 14 percent in 2011 is lower than the national average. As per 2011 census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the State is 17.1 percent and 22.8 percent of the total population of the State respectively. Its sex ratio has improved from 972 in 2001 to 979 in 2011 and is better than the national average of 940. It is, however, disturbing that sex ratio in 0-6 age group has declined from 953 in 2001 to 941 in 2011. The overall literacy rate in the State has increased by 9.8 percentage points from 63.1 percent in 2001 to 72.9 percent in 2011. The female literacy rate has increased by 13.5 percentage points from 50.5 percent in 2001 to 64.0 percent in 2011 and has inched closer to the national average of 65.46 percent. The gender gap in literacy levels has also lessened.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY

1.3 The geo-system of Odisha consists of extensive ranges of hills clad with forests, rolling uplands, a long stretch of coastline, extensive river systems, brackish waters, mangroves and coastal plains. It is endowed with very diverse ecological habitats and is rich in flora and fauna. Basing on the physiography, Odisha is divided into four zones: (i) Northern Plateau comprising Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts and covering about 18.3 percent area of the State, (ii) Central Table Land comprising undivided Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts and covering about 23.9 percent area, (iii) Eastern Ghats mainly comprising undivided Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Koraput districts and covering 32.0 percent area, and (iv) Coastal Plain consisting of undivided Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri districts with 25.8 percent area of the State.

1.4 Basing on factors like land, climate, elevation, water availability and other variables the State of Odisha is broadly divided into ten agro-climatic zones. The main features of these agro-climatic zones and the districts coming under each, are given in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1**  
**Agro-climatic Zones of Odisha**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Agro-climatic Zone</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Soil Group</b>	<b>Districts</b>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	North western plateau	Hot and moist	Red and yellow	Sundargarh, Deogarh
2.	North central plateau	Hot and moist	Red loamy	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
3.	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Alluvial	Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur
4.	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and moist	Coastal alluvial saline (near the coast line)	Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh
5.	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Laterite and brown forest	Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Phulbani
6.	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	Red, brown	Koraput, Nawrangpur
7.	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	Red, mixed red and yellow	Malkangiri
8.	Western undulating	Warm and humid	Black, mixed red and black	Kalahandi, Nuapada
9.	West central table land	Hot and moist	Red, heavy textured colourous	Bolangir, Sonepur, Boudh, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda
10.	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	Red loamy, laterite, mixed red and black	Dhenkanal, Angul

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha*

## **RESOURCE BASE**

### **Human Resource**

1.5 The population of Odisha is 41.97 million which constitutes 20.76 million females and 21.21 million males as per census 2011. Its population has grown by 14.0 percent over the decade 2001-2011 adding about 5.17 million persons. The child population in 0-6 year age group is 5.27 million, with girls 2.56 million and boys 2.71 million and accounts for about 12.6 percent population of the State. The population density has increased from 236 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 270 in 2011. The overall literacy rate of Odisha is 72.90 percent against 73.00 percent at the national level. According to 2011 census, the male literacy rate is 81.6 percent and female literacy rate is 64.0 percent in the State.

### **Natural Resources**

#### **Land**

1.6 Odisha generally has eight types of soil. These are: i) red loamy and red sandy soil (45.54 percent), ii) mixed red and yellow soil (35.14 percent), iii) black soil (6.20 percent), iv) laterite and lateritic soil (4.52 percent), v) deltaic alluvial soil (4.33 percent), vi) coastal saline and sandy soil (2.52 percent), vii) brown forest soil (1.10 percent), and viii) mixed red and black soil (0.65 percent).

In terms of relative soil quality index, Odisha's soils have an index value of 0.54. The overall land utilization pattern in the State during the 1990-91 to 2013-2014 for some years is given in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2**  
**Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha during 1990-91 to 2013-14**  
(As percentage to total area)

Sl. No.	Land Use Pattern	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Forest Area	35.2	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
2	Misc. Tree & Grooves	5.5	4.6	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
3	Permanent Pastures	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
4	Culturable Waste	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
5	Land put to non-agricultural use	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
6	Barren & Unculturable Land	3.2	3.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
7	Current Fallow	1.0	1.5	2.8	3.0	5.0	5.5	4.9
8	Other Fallow	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
9	Net Area Sown	40.5	39.9	37.4	36.6	34.7	34.2	34.8

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

## Minerals

1.7 Odisha is abundant in mineral resources. As per record of Indian Bureau of Mines, Odisha's mineral deposits in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, and iron ore are 95 percent, 92 percent, 55 percent and 33 percent respectively of the total deposits of the country. Other mineral deposits include limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper and vanadium. The details of total known reserves of different important minerals of the State and their rates of exploitation are given in Table 1.3. The State has taken several steps recently for exploitation of its mineral resources.

**Table 1.3**  
**Mineral Reserves and their Rate of Exploitation in Odisha**

Sl. No.	Ore/Mineral	Total reserve in 2013-14 (Million Tonne)	Exploitation during 2013-14 (Million Tonne)	Rate of exploitation to total reserves (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Iron ore	5737.142	77.784	1.36
2	Chromite	176.749	2.855	1.62
3	Coal	75073.00	108.175	0.14
4	Bauxite	1878.808	7.635	0.41
5	Lime stone	1768.509	3.716	0.21
6	Dolomite	676.384	0.687	0.10
7	Fire clay	170.076	-	-

8	Quartz, quartzite and Silica	134.341	0.04	0.03
9	Mineral sands	240.341	0.179	0.07
10	Graphite	8.608	0.010	0.12
11	Manganese ores	190.350	0.663	0.35

Source : Directorate of Mines, Odisha and Directorate of Geology, Odisha

#### Forests

1.8 The recorded forest area of the State is 58,136 sq. km ,which covers 37.34 percent of the State's total geographical area. It includes 26,329 sq. km (45.29 percent) of reserved forests, 15,525 sq. km (26.70 percent) protected forests and 16,282 sq.km (28.01 percent) of un-classed forests . However, The actual forest cover in Odisha during 2009 was 48,903 sq. km as per the "India State of Forest Report, 2011". This is 48 sq. km more than the actual forest cover of 48,855 sq. km in 2007. The actual forest cover of 48,903 sq. km in 2009 includes 7,060 sq. km of very dense forest (crown density more than 70 percent), 21,366 sq.km of moderately dense forest (crown density 40-70 percent) and 20,477 sq. km of open forest (crown density 10 – 40 percent). Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34 percent of the total area, actual forest cover exists over only 31.41 percent of the geographical area.

#### Water Resources

1.9 Spreading over eleven river basins, the State has around 11 percent of the total water resources of the country. The basin wise details of area and availability of water are given in Table 1.4. The annual overall availability of surface water in the State is about 85.89 billion cubic meters. As per the assessment made in the State Water Policy-2007, the per capita availability of water which was 3,359 cubic meters in 2001 is likely to get reduced to 2,218 cubic meters by 2051. Also, with increase in population leading to increase in demand for consumption and growth in mining and industrial activities, the overall demand for water for various sectors, has been assessed to increase to a level of 55 billion cubic meters by 2051.

**Table 1.4**

**River Basin-wise Details of Area and Water Availability**

Sl. No.	Name of the Basin	Basin Area (Sq.km)		Total Rainfed area (ha)	Total Arable area (ha)	75 percent dependable flow (M cum)	
		Total	Inside Odisha			Surface	Ground
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Subarnarekha	19,227	2,983	1,14,913	2,34,114	2,745	597.47
2	Budhabalanga and Jambira						
	a) Budhabalanga	4,838	4,838	1,49,927	2,52,581	3,030.37	818.81
	b) Jambira	1,853	1,516	7,94,11	1,13,555	735.58	472.97
3	Baitarani	14,218	13,482	3,82,574	8,32,970	5,149.47	2,388.53
4	Brahmani	39,116	22,516	6,12,569	11,06,700	13,996	2,601
5	Mahanadi	1,41,134	65,628	12,07,870	31,05,980	43,681.53	10,623.28
6	Rusikulya	8,963	8,963	2,29,544	4,32,810	3,299.92	1,147.59
7	Bahuda	1,118	890	12,839	44,408	407.48	104.6

8	Bansadhara	11,377	8,960	1,30,407	2,41,100	3,941.94	666.63
9	Nagavali	9,275	4,500	99,985	1,74,171	2,367	396
10	Kolab	20,427	1,0300	2,44,190	3,46,000	6,509.06	-
11	Indravati	41,700	7,400	2,26,206	3,76,260	5,403	692

Source: State Water Policy-2007

1.10 As per the assessment of the Central Ground Water Board, the net annual ground water availability in the State is about 21.01 billion cubic metre (BCM), out of which annual draft is 3.85 BCM. Thus, out of available ground water, only 18.32 percent is harnessed.

#### Marine Resources

1.11 The State has a very rich marine resource base with a coastline of 480 km and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq.km. The State has the largest brackish water lagoon of the country, i.e., Chilika. Among other things, this marine resource base offers excellent scope for marine fish production.

#### Livestock Resources

1.12 As per the livestock census conducted in 2007, total livestock population of Odisha was 230.57 lakh, out of which cattle population alone accounted for 123.09 lakh, buffaloes 11.90 lakh, goat 71.27 lakh, sheep 18.18 lakh and pigs 6.12 lakh. Total milk production in the State during 2013-14 was 18.61 lakh tonne, with per capita availability of 117 gms of milk per day. Egg production in 2013-14 was 2,360.95 million with per capita availability of 54 numbers per annum. Meat production in 2013-14 was 153.82 thousand tonne. Agro-climatic conditions in Odisha are considered favourable for breeding of almost all kinds of livestock. There is, therefore, great scope for increasing livestock production in the State.

## DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

#### Macro Economy

1.13 The annual growth rate in the State economy was erratic with a low average level till the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. As can be seen from Table 1.5, the growth rate in GSDP of the State was between 1.5 percent to 4.5 percent during the first six plan periods, (excepting for erratic fluctuations noticed during four Annual Plans in between). During the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan, GSDP registered a growth rate of 7.06 percent, which declined to a level of -2.29 percent in the subsequent two Annual Plans and then remained at a level of 2 percent during the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan. During the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State achieved average real annual growth rate of 5.58 percent. It was during the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plans, the State followed a high growth trajectory. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, Odisha achieved growth rate of 8.82 percent per annum in real terms at 2004-05 prices. Odisha achieved a growth rate of 7.05 percent per annum in real terms despite very adverse global economic slow down during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. However, the growth rate has come down to a level at 4.55 percent because of low industrial growth rate across the country



during the first three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Growth rate in per capita NSDP has exhibited a more or less identical trend during different plan periods. During the first six Plans, ignoring the erratic figures of four Annual Plans, the growth rate has fluctuated between 0.26 percent to around 3 percent, thereafter showing a slight upswing to a level of 5.52 percent during the 7<sup>th</sup> plan and subsequent fall to -4.46 percent during two Annual Plans. However during the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan periods growth rate in per capita NSDP remained in the vicinity of around 6 percent. The growth rate per capita NSDP in Odisha during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period has been around 4.01 percent, while during the first three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan it has been 2.68 percent.

Table 1.5

Plan-Wise Average Annual Growth Rates of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita NSDP of Odisha at 2004-05 prices

*(In percent)*

Plan Period	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita NSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 <sup>st</sup> Plan (1951-56)	3.74	4.69	2.69
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plan (1956-61)	2.55	2.94	1.12
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan (1961-66)	4.44	4.79	2.31
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	6.41	5.85	3.56
4 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1969-74)	1.52	2.39	0.26
5 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1974-79)	4.09	4.45	2.50
Annual Plan (1979-80)	-12.09	-13.49	-14.87
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1980-85)	4.45	4.77	3.01
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1985-90)	7.06	7.48	5.52
Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	-2.29	-2.69	-4.46
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-97)	2.00	1.67	0.07
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	5.58	7.09	5.63
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07)	8.82	8.07	6.69
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)	7.05	5.39	4.01
First three years of 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-15)	4.55	4.04	2.68

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics & Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-2015, Odisha

1.14 It is apparent from the plan-wise growth analysis that, over the years State economy exhibited an increasing growth trend, though erratic at times and during the last three plan periods growth rate remained at a level of around 6 percent or above. But this has not been enough to reduce the existing development gap between the State economy and the national economy significantly. As can be seen from the Table 1.6, the State's GSDP as a percentage of national GDP was around 2.4 percent at the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which increased only marginally to 2.6 percent during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and has remained around that level during the first three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. However, the per capita NSDP of the State, which was around 67.13 percent of the per

capita NNP of India during 2002-03, has declined to 65.41 percent during 2012-13 as per first provisional estimates.

**Table 1.6**  
**Trend in Share of Odisha's GSDP in India's GDP**

(At 2004-05 price)

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Reference Year (1 <sup>st</sup> year of the Plan)	GSDP/GDP (₹ crore)		Odisha's GSDP as percentage of India's GDP
			Odisha	India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	2002-03	61,058	25,70,690	2.4
2	11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012)	2007-08	1,02,846	38,96,636	2.6
3	12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017)	2012-13 (2 <sup>nd</sup> R)	135010.17	54,82,111	2.5

Source: Economic Survey 2014-15, Government of India and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.

1<sup>st</sup> R- First Revised Estimate

1.15 In the past the State economy was diversifying at a very slow pace but now it is diversifying at a fast pace. During the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan period the share of agriculture sector in the overall GSDP of the State was as high as 33.27 percent compared to 27.44 percent at all-India level. However, this scenario has been changing in recent years. Odisha's economy has become less agricultural and more industry and service oriented with higher growth rate. As can be seen from Table 1.7, the share of the agriculture sector came down to 23.41 percent during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and 18.47 percent during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. During the same period, the share of the industry sector has increased from 33.22 percent to 35.49 percent and the share of the service sector has increased from 43.37 percent to 46.04 percent. However, during the first three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan the share of agriculture sector has further declined to 17.35 percent while share of services sector has further increased to 49.75 percent. But share of industry sector has declined to 32.90 percent.

1.16 The industry and service sectors exhibited robust growth trend during 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plan periods. As can be seen from Table 1.8, the growth rate of industry sector rose from 2.37 percent during 8<sup>th</sup> Plan and 3.83 percent during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan to 12.78 percent during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, sector exhibited a lower but above average growth rate of 6.34 percent because of overall economic slowdown. During this period growth rate of service sector increased from a level of 4.91 percent during 8<sup>th</sup> Plan and 6.89 percent during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan to 9.78 percent during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and remained at more or less same level at 9.38 percent growth rate during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. However during the first three years of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan the economic slowdown across the country has adversely affected the growth of these two sectors with average growth rates of 1.09% and 4.92% respectively. The agriculture sector registered a negative growth rate of -1.19 percent during the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan. During the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the sector registered a growth rate of about 3.92 percent. During the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, agriculture sector

recorded growth rates of 2.65 percent and 3.12 percent respectively which has come down to 0.6 percent during 1<sup>st</sup> three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**Table 1.7**  
**Composition of Odisha Economy as compared to National Economy**  
**at 2004-05 prices**

(Sectoral shares of GSDP/ GDP in percent)

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-97)	33.27	27.44	32.12	27.54	34.61	45.02
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	29.07	23.38	31.76	27.21	39.16	49.41
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07)	23.41	19.02	33.22	27.83	43.37	53.15
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)	18.47	15.23	35.49	28.25	46.04	56.51
1 <sup>st</sup> Three Years of 12 <sup>th</sup> plan (2012-17)	17.35	13.93	32.90	26.72	49.75	59.35

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

**Table 1.8**  
**Annual Sectoral Growth Rates of Odisha Economy as compared to**  
**National Economy at 2004-05 Prices**

(Growth Rates are in percent)

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-97)	-1.19	4.78	2.37	7.11	4.91	7.31
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	3.92	2.49	3.83	4.55	6.89	8.13
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-2007)	2.65	2.38	12.78	9.25	9.78	8.84
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)	3.12	4.06	6.34	7.73	9.38	9.38
1 <sup>st</sup> Three Years of 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17)	0.60	3.03	1.09	0.81	4.92	6.91

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

1.17 There has been steady improvement in other socio-economic parameters, which are discussed in subsequent sections of this Chapter. However, improvements made in some key macro indicators, in the recent past, are presented in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9

## Some Macro-economic Indicators for Odisha as compared to India

Sl No.	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India	
1	Per capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (Rupees)	2009-10	22,846	33,901	
		2010-11	23,968	36,202	
		2011-12	24,542	38,048	
		2012-13	25,163	38,856	
		2013-14	24,929	39,904	
		2014 -15	26,531	-	
2	Per capita debt burden at current prices (Rupees)	2001-02	6,513	4,865	
		2006-07	9,430	11,064	
		2009-10	9,180	-	
		2013-14	11,747	-	
3	Per capita bank deposit (in Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2008-09	17,438	20,146	
		2009-10	20,290	39,333	
		2010-11	25,331	45,505	
		2013-14	37,814	-	
4	Per capita bank credit ( Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2009-10	12,896	NA	
		2010-11	15,359	24,762	
		2013-14	31,604	-	
5	Percentage of urban population (In percent)	2011	16.7	31.16	
6	Unemployment rate as per NSS rounds in rural areas (per thousand)	(i) Usual Status	2004-05	64	25
			2009-10	30	16
			2011-12	22	17
		(ii) Current Daily status	2004-05	102	82
			2009-10	81	68
			2011-12	87	57
7	Unemployment rate as per NSS rounds in urban areas (per thousand)	i) Usual Status	2004-05	142	53
			2009-10	42	34
			2011-12	35	34
		ii) Current Daily status	2004-05	150	83
			2009-10	63	58
			2011-12	58	55

Source: Economic Survey of Odisha, 2014-15, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha, Odisha Budget at a Glance-2014-15, Finance Department

## Human Development

1.18 The concept of “Human Development”, as envisaged and propagated by UNDP, attempts to capture processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live a long, healthy and fulfilled life. It suggests that levels of literacy, infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, access to safe drinking water, and income capture key dimensions of human development and are generally used to develop human development index of a region, community or society.

Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities also add to improved human development. The Human Development Index (HDI) of the State has increased from 0.275 in 1999-2000 to 0.362 in 2007-08, i.e., a rise of around 87 percent. The State has implemented Government of India-UNDAF joint programme in selected five districts, namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal and Sundargarh to improve human development indicators and has developed District Human Development Reports for these districts.

### Human Resource Utilisation

1.19 The percentage of total workers to total population in the state increased from 38.8 percent in 2001 to 41.8 percent in 2011 as per the census data for 2001 and 2011. However the percentage of main workers to total workers declined from 67.2 percent in 2001 to 61.0 percent in 2011. This indicates prevalence of under employment in the State. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population, in the state, as per 2011 census stood at 56.1 percent and 27.2 percent respectively.

1.20 The number of main workers in 2011 was 107.08 lakh which was increased from 95.89 lakh in 2001. As per census 2011, out of total workers, 41.04 lakh (23.4 percent) cultivators 67.40 lakh (38.4 percent) Agricultural labourers, 7.83 lakh (4.5 percent) workers in Household industries and 59.14 lakh (33.7 percent) are other workers. As per 2011 census, there were 68.34 lakh marginal workers, which is about 39.0 percent of the total workers.

1.21 According to National Sample Survey (NSS), Worker-Population Ratio (WPR) in rural Odisha, as per Usual Principal Status, has decreased from 392 per thousand during 61<sup>st</sup> round to 360 per thousand during 68<sup>th</sup> round (July 2011 to June 2012). In urban Odisha, WPR has increased from 321 per thousand to 370 per thousand from 61<sup>st</sup> round NSS to 68<sup>th</sup> round NSS.

### Poverty and Consumer Expenditure

1.22 Poverty estimates for the years 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Committee methodology were released by erstwhile Planning Commission. According to these estimates, percentage of population below poverty line in the State during 1993-94 and 2004-05 were reassessed at 59.1 percent and 57.2 percent respectively, while the estimate for 2011-12 was 32.59 percent. Poverty in the State declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. This was the highest reduction in poverty by any State in India during the reference period. Table 1.10 provides a status of incidence of poverty in different years, income distribution, consumer expenditures and other relevant indicators for Odisha.

**Table 1.10**  
**Poverty, Income Distribution & Consumer Expenditure Status of Odisha**

Sl No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India
1	Population below poverty line (In percentage (As per Tendulkar Committee methodology)			
	(i) Rural	1993-94	63.0	50.1
	(ii) Urban		34.5	30.8
	Total		59.1	45.3
	(i) Rural	2004-05	60.8	41.8
	(ii) Urban		37.6	25.7
	Total		57.2	37.2
	(i) Rural	2009-10	39.2	33.8
	(ii) Urban		25.9	20.9
	Total		37.0	29.8
	(i) Rural	2011-12	35.69	25.70
	(ii) Urban		17.29	13.70
Total	32.59		21.92	
2	Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure as per NSS (in Rupees)			
	(i) Rural	<u>2009-10</u>	715.54	953.05
	(ii) Urban		1,468.84	1,856.01
	(i) Rural	<u>2011-12</u>	904.79	1287.17
	(ii) Urban		1830.35	2477.03
	3	Engel's ratio (proportion of consumption expenditure on food items to total expenditure as per NSS, percent)		
(i) Rural		<u>2009-10</u>	56.48	52.16
(ii) Urban			41.39	39.19
(i) Rural		<u>2011-12</u>	51.98	48.32
(ii) Urban			39.26	37.26
4		Gini* ratio for per capita consumption exp.		
	(i) Rural	2009-10	0.248	0.276
	(ii) Urban	2009-10	0.376	0.371

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Odisha

\*Gini Ratio-This is a measure of level of inequality in income of people. Higher the value higher is inequality

### Housing and Amenities

1.23 As per the 65<sup>th</sup> NSS survey results, conducted during 2008-09, 67.2 percent people in rural areas are still without pucca houses as compared to 44.6 percent at all India level. In urban areas, 79.8 percent households have pucca houses compared to national average of 91.7 percent. Table 1.11 compares the status of housing and household amenities in the State *vis-à-vis* India as per NSS.

**Table 1.11**  
**Status of Housing and Household Amenities as per NSS**

Sl. No.	Type of house / facility	Percentage of households with the facility (Rural)		Percentage of households with the facility (Urban)	
		Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1	Pucca house (65 <sup>th</sup> NSS, 2008-09)	44.1	65.8	86.4	93.6
2	Toilet facility (65 <sup>th</sup> NSS, 2008-09)	18.7	40.6	81.8	91.2
3	Safe drinking water facility (65 <sup>th</sup> NSS, 2008-09)	82.4	88.5	95.5	95.3
4	Electric connections (65 <sup>th</sup> NSS, 2008-09)	75.2	80.0	97.3	97.9

*Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics*

1.24 For the first time in the Census 2011, different items on housing and other household amenities have been enumerated. A comparative picture of the findings in respect of important housing and household amenities for Odisha and India, are given in Table 1.12.

**Table 1.12**  
**Status of Housing and Other Household Amenities as per Census**  
*(As percent to total households)*

Amenities	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Concrete roof	19.2	46.9	23.5	18.3	51.9	29.0
2. Tap water	7.5	48.0	13.8	30.8	70.6	43.5
3. Electric lighting	35.6	83.1	43.0	55.3	92.7	67.2
4. Latrine within the premises	14.1	64.8	22.0	30.7	81.4	46.9
5. Bathroom within the premises	6.5	54.5	14.1	25.4	77.5	42.0
6. LPG/PNG connection	3.1	46.2	9.8	11.4	65.0	28.5
7. Television	19.4	66.2	26.7	33.4	76.7	47.2
8. Computer with Internet	0.5	6.4	1.4	0.7	8.3	3.1
9. Computer without Internet	2.8	8.4	3.7	4.4	10.4	6.3
10. Telephone/mobile	33.6	73.0	39.8	54.3	82.0	63.2
11. Bicycle	60.0	66.3	61.0	46.2	41.9	44.8
12. Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	9.8	39.7	14.5	14.3	35.2	21.0
13. Car/ Jeep/ Van	0.9	6.4	1.8	2.3	9.7	4.7

*Source: Census, 2011*

## Healthcare

1.25 Health is a critical component of human development. Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capacity to work and participate in economic activities. Provision of health care facilities for the people is a vital constituent of the development process. The State Government has taken several steps to bring about considerable improvement in healthcare infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services. Besides, a number of programmes are under implementation to address specific health care requirements. The IMR mission has been in operation to bring down Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

*Panchabyadhi Chikitsa* scheme has been in operation since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for five most prevalent diseases, viz. malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies. The National Rural Health Mission has been providing comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the Society. Its mandate has been extended recently to cover urban areas as well and accordingly it has been renamed as National Health Mission. For effective realization of mission objectives more than forty thousand Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) personnel are in position in the State. AYUSH Scheme is operational for better management of primary health care. Other important programmes operational in the State include National Programme of Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetics, Cardio Vascular diseases and Stroke (in five districts), National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Programme of Health Care for Elderly (NPHCE) and National Filariasis Control Programme (NFPC). Besides, Niramaya Scheme Ambulance Services namely 108,102 etc and Janani Express have been launched.

1.26 The measures and initiatives of the State have brought down the disease burden in the State and improved key health indicators. Life expectancy at birth has improved from 62.3 years during 2006-10 to 64.3 years during 2011-15 in case of male and from 64.8 years during 2006-10 to 67.3 years in 2011-15 for female. As per National Health Profile, 2008, life expectancy at birth of male and female in Odisha during 2016-20 has been projected at 66.3 years and 69.6 years respectively compared to the corresponding figures of 68.8 years and 71.1 years respectively for the country. Similarly, the life expectancy at birth of male and female in Odisha during 2021-25 has been projected at 67.8 years and 71.6 years respectively compared to all India figure 69.8 and 72.3 years respectively. The overall health and healthcare status in the State, in terms key health indicators, is given in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13

## Health and Healthcare in Odisha compared to India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India	
1	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	i) Male	2006-10	62.3	65.8
			2011-15	64.3	67.3
			2016-20	66.3	68.8
			2021-25	67.8	69.8
		ii) Female	2006-10	64.8	68.1
			2011-15	67.3	69.6
			2016-20	69.6	71.1
			2021-25	71.6	72.3
2	Crude birth rate per 1000 population	2005	22.3	23.8	
		2010	20.5	22.1	
		2011	20.1	21.8	
		2012	19.9	21.6	
		2013	19.6	21.4	



Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
3	Crude death rate per 1000 population	2005	9.5	7.6
		2006	9.3	7.5
		2007	9.2	7.4
		2008	9.0	7.4
		2009	8.8	7.3
		2010	8.6	7.2
		2011	8.5	7.1
		2012	8.5	7.0
4	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1991	124	80
		2001	91	66
		2006	73	57
		2011	57	44
		2012	53	42
5	Maternity Mortality Rate (per lakh births)	2001-03	358	301
		2004-06	303	254
		2007-09	258	212
		2011	237	178
		2012	235	178
6	Total fertility rate (number of children per couple)	2004	2.7	2.9
		2005	2.6	2.9
		2006	2.5	2.8
		2007	2.4	2.7
		2008	2.4	2.6
		2009	2.4	2.6
		2011	2.2	-
		2012	2.2	-
7	No. of Government Medical Institutions /per lakh population	2004-05	4.48	4.00
		2007-08	4.29	-
		2009-10	4.65	-
		2010-11	4.63	-
		2011-12	4.00	-
8	Hospital beds per lakh population	1997	-	93
		2004	38	-
		2007	36	-
		2010	39	-
		2011	37	-
		2012	39	-
		2013	38	-
9	Doctor population ratio (public sector)	1999	1:7,440	1:1,923
		2002	1:7,560	-
		2007	1:7,792	-
		2010	1:8,071	-
		2011	1:9,469	1:1,312

Source: SRS Bulletin, NHM, Odisha and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

## Education

1.27 As per 2011 census data the literacy rate in Odisha was 72.9 percent which was increased by 9.8 percentage points from 63.1 percent in 2001. This is remained almost at par with the national average of 73 percent. The male literacy stands at 81.6 percent and female literacy 64.0 percent in 2011. There are social, gender and regional disparities in literacy rates. The female tribal literacy in Odisha is very low. By the end of 2013-14, there were 36,399 primary schools with enrolment of 42.78 lakh students in the State, while the number of upper primary schools was 21,945 with enrolment of 21.10 lakh students. Like-wise, the number of high schools was 9,423. The gross enrolment of students in relevant age groups has gone up to 99.20 percent at primary school level and 104.44 percent at upper primary level in 2013-14. By the end of 2013-14, there were 9423 High Schools out of which 814 were Girls High Schools. Computer literacy has been popularized at High School level. Overall development status of education in the State in terms of different key indicators, compared to national level is summarized in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14

## Status of Development of Education in Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Literacy rate (percent)	1991	49.09	52.21
		2001	63.08	64.80
		2011	72.90	73.00
2	Gross Enrolment of students at Primary School level (Class-I to V; percent)	2006-07	93.49	111.24
		2010-11	99.60	116.00
		2011-12	99.69	-
		2012-13	99.96	-
		2013-14	99.20	-
3	Gross Enrolment of students at Upper Primary School level (Class-VI to VIII; percent)	2006-07	100.31	73.63
		2010-11	105.45	-
		2011-12	104.93	-
		2012-13	101.83	-
		2013-14	104.44	-
4	Primary Schools per lakh population (number)	2005-06	117	69
		2010-11	128	68
		2011-12	130	-
		2012-13	132	-
5	Upper Primary Schools per lakh population (number)	2005-06	40	25
		2010-11	58	30
		2011-12	55	-
		2012-13	57	-
		2013-14	50	-
6	Teacher-Pupil ratio (Pupils per teacher) (i) Primary	1997-98	35	42
		2005-06	40	-
		2010-11	32	-
		2011-12	30	-
		2012-13	32	-
		2013-14	35	-

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
	(ii) Upper Primary	1997-98 2004-05 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	33 44 39 25 38 34	37 - - - - -
	(iii) Secondary	1997-98 2005-06 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	17 22 23 23 18 25	29 - - - - -
7	Dropout rates (per cent)			
	(i) Classes I to V	1998-99 2007-08 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	49.61 7.74 2.60 0.43 0.37 1.97	39.58 - - - - -
	(ii) Classes I to VIII	1998-99 2007-08 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	68.02 13.27 7.23 3.07 2.36 2.40	56.82 - - - - -
	(iii) Classes IX to X	1998-99 2007-08 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	52.27 59.60 51.00 49.50 18.72 16.50	67.44 - - - - -

Source: OPEPA, Odisha and Census-2011

1.28 The State has 11 universities and 2,203 general colleges including 96 government colleges. The government colleges include 50 junior colleges, 23 degree colleges, 19 autonomous colleges, 3 sanskrit colleges and one composite college. Besides, there are 605 government aided colleges, 200 block grant colleges, 1001 non-government (unaided) colleges, 287 self financing colleges and 14 other department colleges. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. The Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up in the State in July, 2002. Presently, 8 government and 91 private engineering colleges are there in the State with an intake capacity of 39,478 students. The National Institute of Technology, the erstwhile Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, with an intake capacity of 360, has been declared a deemed University with effect from 1.4.2003. Besides this, there are 90 engineering schools / polytechnics including 13 in public sector, with intake capacity of 28,665 students. There are also 53 colleges in the State to provide Masters Degree Courses in Computer Applications (MCA) with intake

capacity of 3,255 students. Also, there are 72 colleges, including 10 government colleges, imparting MBA courses in the State with an intake capacity of 5,740 students. There are 610 Industrial Training Institutes / ITCs with intake capacity of 67,251 students. In the field of medical sciences, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the public sector. Besides, there are three Medical Colleges, three Dental Colleges, two Ayurvedic Colleges, two Homoeopathic Colleges and thirty one Pharmacy Colleges in the private sector.

### Women Development

1.29 The status of women development in Odisha has been summarized in Table 1.15. The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5 percent in 1951 to 64.0 percent in 2011. The proportion of women to the total employees in the organized sector has increased from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 16.8 percent in 2011. One of the reasons for such increase is the reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> vacancies in all categories of posts under the public sector for women since 1992. The State Government has launched “Mission Shakti” from 2001 with a view to ensuring active participation of women in the development process and making them self reliant through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). By the end of 2013-14, 5,63,388 Women SHGs have been formed with 67.61 lakh members and ₹3,011.26 crore credit has been advanced. The State Government has taken steps to curb violence against women. The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry related cases. NGO have been encouraged and financially supported to create awareness against dowry. Sub-Collectors have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers. The State Commission for Women has been constituted as a statutory body to sort out family disputes to monitor condition of women prisoners and to intervene in cases of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. The State Social Welfare Board implements a number of women welfare programmes.

**Table 1.15**  
**Status of Women Development in Odisha**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)	1991	971	927
		2001	972	933
		2011	979	940
2	Female literacy rate (Percent)	1991	34.68	39.29
		2001	50.51	54.05
		2011	64.00	65.46
3	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at primary school level	2003-04	107.44	95.67
		2004-05	127.37	105.48
		2006-07	111.66	107.84
		2007-08	117.00	114.00
		2010-11	99.62	N.A
		2011-12	99.76	-

4	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at upper primary school level	2003-04	49.69	57.69
		2004-05	69.21	65.76
		2006-07	70.26	69.51
		2007-08	77.30	74.40
		2010-11	105.10	N.A
		2011-12	104.84	-
5	Life expectancy of girls at birth (yr)	2006-10	64.8	68.1
		2011-15	67.3	69.6
		2016-20	69.6	71.1
		2021-25	71.6	72.3
6	Percentage of women in organized sector employment	2003	13.8	18.4
		2007	14.80	-
		2009	15.5	-
		2010	16.2	-
		2011	16.8	18.1
		2012	16.5	
		2013	14.3	
7	Death rate	2002	9.8	8.1
		2005	9.5	7.8
		2009	8.3	6.7
		2012	8.5	7.0

*Source: Economic Survey of Odisha and India*

### Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1.30 One of the major concerns of the State has been very adverse human development and socio-economic indicators for STs and SCs, who together constituted 39.9 percent (STs 22.8 percent and SCs 17.1 percent) of the total State population in 2011. The State Government has launched special programmes for STs and SCs, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, and reservation in employment. The Tribal Sub-plan approach has been adopted from the Fifth Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for SCs from the Sixth Plan. Allocations of funds at least in proportion to STs and SCs in total population are earmarked under the Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan respectively in respect of different development programmes with a view to accelerating socio-economic development of these communities.

### Infrastructure Development

#### Connectivity

1.31 Total road length in the State was 2,53,051 lakh km by the end of 2013-14. A large number of villages are still not connected to growth and service centres by all-weather roads. The State Government has been striving to improve the road connectivity in the State. Road construction / improvement works are taken up on a massive scale through different programmes, namely: PMGSY, RIDF, Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission grants and other programmes funded out of State's own resources. Odisha is also deficient in National Highways and rail networks. The State had 2,540 km of railway route by the end of 2013-14. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 16.00 km. A comparative picture of the rail and road connectivity status of Odisha *vis-à-vis* India is given in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

## Rail and Road Connectivity Status of Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Length of road per 1,000 sq. km.	2001-02	1,527	755
		2009-10	1,559	NA
		2010-11	1,603	NA
		2011-12	1,608	NA
		2012-13	1,670	NA
		2013-14	1625	-
2	Railway route length per 1,000 sq. km.	2001-02	14.90	19.21
		2004-05	15.02	19.31
		2006-07	15.02	-
		2009-10	15.00	20.00
		2010-11	15.53	NA
		2011-12	16.00	20.00
		2012-13	16.00	20.00
		2013-14	16.00	20.00
3	Villages connected by all-weather roads (percent)	2007-08	40.00	60.00
		2011-12	62.00	60.00

Source: Economic Survey, GoI, Economic Survey, GoO and Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

## Ports

1.32 Paradeep is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest major port of India. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. The port has 80 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity and has set a target to handle 100 million tonnes during 2016-17. During 2013-14, 68.00 million tonnes of cargo (40.87 million tonnes of import and 27.33 million tonnes of export) was handled through this port with an average of 1.09 hours per-berthing detention 2.19 days average turn-around time and 18,179 MT ship berth day output. Besides this, fourteen potential port sites have been identified for development of minor ports in the State. During the year 2004, a Port Policy was formulated to develop minor ports mainly through private participation. There are also other small jetties for fishing and other purposes. A number of initiatives have been taken for development of Gopalpur and Dhamra ports through private participation. Three more ports, one at Kirtania (Balasore district), second at Chudamani (Bhadrak district) and third at Astaranga (Puri district), are scheduled to be constructed.

## Irrigation

1.33 By the end of December, 2014 the net irrigation potential created in the State was 33.73 lakh ha. This included 13.86 lakh ha. (41.08 percent) created through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, 6.12 lakh ha (18.14 percent) through Minor (Flow) Irrigation Projects, 7.59 lakh ha. (22.49 percent) through Minor (Lift) Irrigation Projects and rest 6.17 lakh ha. (18.29 percent) through other sources. Out of the total cultivable area, the area covered under irrigation till the end of December, 2014 was 54 percent.

1.34 Participatory Irrigation Management in the form of Pani Panchayats has been adopted as a policy for development and optimum utilization of

water resources. So far, an area coverage of 15.28 lakh ha. have been handed over to 22,444 Pani Panchayats by the end of December 2014.

### Power

1.35 Presently, the State's share in the total installed capacity of power is 5,435 MW out of which 3,725 MW is from the State Power Sector and 1,710 MW from State's share from Central Sector Power Projects. During 2014-15, 2,955 MW was available against the demand for 2,900 MW. Out of 2,955 MW 58.80 percent was received from the State Sector, 34.50 percent from the Central Sector projects and the remaining 6.70 percent was received from other sources including different captive power plants in the State. Out of 47,529 inhabited villages in the State, 44,396 villages have been electrified by the end of March, 2014 (as per the revised norm) accounting for 93 percent of all inhabited villages.

### Development of Production Sectors

#### Agricultural Production

1.36 About 62 percent population (as per 2011 census) of Odisha still depend in varying degrees on agriculture sector for their livelihoods. Hence, this sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy. While the contribution of the agriculture sector to GSDP has come down to about 16 percent during 2011-12 from a level of 53 percent in 1980-81, the diversion of the workforce from farm sector to non-farm sectors is very slow.

1.37 The production of food-grains in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonne in 1970-71 to 83.60 lakh tonne in 2013-14. The increase in yield rate of food-grains from 847 kg/ha in 1970-71 to 1,696 kg/ha in 2012-13 is quite significant. A comparative picture of agricultural development in the State compared to India is given in Table 1.17.

1.38 Over-dependence on paddy cultivation even in rainfed conditions is a limiting factor to agricultural growth because of the State's proneness to natural calamities particularly drought conditions. The area under paddy cultivation is steadily reducing in the state. During 2013-14 share of paddy out of the net area sown was 77.06 percent, which is still quite high. Other major constraints to adoption of modern agricultural practices in the State are low levels of capital formation and small sizes of operational holdings. The Odisha Agriculture Policy, 2008 has attempted to address these and other issues. The overall agriculture production in the State has been generally improving over the years. The Agricultural Policy has been further modified in 2013 and is flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk-out a clear agenda for agriculture development for at least next 10 years.

**Table 1.17**  
**Status of Agricultural Production**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Average operational holding size (ha)	1990-91	1.34	1.57
		2000-01	1.25	-
		2005-06	1.15	-
		2010-11	1.04	-
2	Per capita net area shown (ha)	2004-05	0.15	0.14
		2007-08	0.13	-
		2008-09	0.14	-
		2009-10	0.14	-
		2010-11	0.13	-
		2011-12	0.12	-
		2012-13	0.12	-
3	Per capita food grain production (kg.)	2005-06	190	185
		2007-08	203	-
		2008-09	185	-
		2009-10	187	-
		2010-11	182	200
		2011-12	149	-
		2012-13	237	-
4	Yield rate of food grain (kg/ha)	2004-05	1,154	1,562*
		2007-08	903	-
		2009-10	1,393	-
		2010-11	1,432	1921
		2011-12	1,297	-
		2012-13	1,696	2,125
5	Fertiliser consumption per unit gross-cropped area (kg/ha)	2004-05	43	95.60
		2006-07	47	104.50
		2007-08	52	-
		2008-09	62	128.6
		2009-10	60	135.3
		2010-11	63	-
		2011-12	60	-
	2012-13	59	-	
	2013-14	57	-	

\* This relates to the year 2002-03.

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

### Livestock Production

1.39 During 2012-13, total milk production in the State was 17.84 lakh tonne. Egg production was 2,322.9 million and meat production was 141.83 thousand tonne. There were 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 682 veterinary doctors and 2,939 livestock aid centres in the State by the end of 2012-13.

### Fish Production

1.40 The provisional estimate of the total fish production in the State was 413.89 thousand metric tonne (TMT) in 2013-14, of which the marine fish accounted for 120.02 TMT, brackish water fish 30.01 TMT and fresh water fish 263.86



TMT. There is a considerable scope for stepping up fish production in the State. Exports of fish to other states and countries during 2013-14 was estimated at 111.85 TMT. Per capita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.70 kg in 2000-01 to 9.48 kg in 2013-14 as against 11 kg recommended by the WHO.

### Minerals Production

1.41 Odisha is rich in minerals and their exploitation level has been increasing over the years. Till 2013-14 the rate of exploitation of minerals / ores in the State has been less than 1 percent in all cases except for chromite and iron ore. The overall minerals production in the State during 2013-14 was 2,017.57 lakh tonne. In value terms, this was ₹ 54,511.87 crore which is 24.16 percent of the minerals production of ₹2,25,659.68 crore at the national level. Minerals category wise production during 2012-13 and 2013-14 for Odisha and India are given in Table 1.18

**Table 1.18**  
**Production of Minerals in Odisha compared to India**

(Production in lakh tone, Value in crores of Rupees)

Mineral	Odisha				India			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Mineals	1,866.80	34,994.55	2017.57	54511.87	NA	2,34612.66	NA	225659.68
Fuel Minerals (coal)	1,096.8	10,924.13	1081.75	2379.59	NA	172166.65	NA	176081.29
Metalic Minerals	720.42	23,817.9	891.76	3556.03	NA	43591.85	NA	42153.97
Non-metallic minerals	49.58	525.52	44.66	179.25	NA	6988.99	NA	7464.60

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha

### Industries

1.42 With vast mineral resources and abundant raw materials, the State has good potential for industrialization. The industrialization process till the Ninth Plan was quite slow. As per a survey conducted in 1990-91, Odisha had a share of only 3.19 percent of the total investment, 1.33 percent of total number of factories, 1.85 percent of factory workers and 2.24 percent of value addition in the manufacturing sector of the country. Per capita investment in industry stood at ₹1,961.00 as compared to national average of ₹2,303.00. The industrialization process has, however, picked up in the State during the Tenth Plan. The Industrial Policy Resolutions, 2001 and 2007 have significantly contributed in the industrialization process.

1.43 Odisha has about 10 percent of the total steel production capacity of the country while it has 25 percent of the total iron ore reserves of the country. Steel can be called the backbone of industry in the State. The Rourkela Steel Plant is the oldest Steel Plant in the State and its present capacity is 4.5 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). The other major plants/ investment proposals include Vedanta, Jindal, POSCO, TATA, Essar and Bhusan Power and Steel. By the end of 2012-13 the State Government signed MoUs with as many as 93 reputed investors across various sectors. This included 49 for Steel, 3 for Aluminum and Alumina and 29 for power

projects, 4 for cement industries and 8 for others and downstream industries at an investment of ₹5,32,085.91 crore. These industries have created employment for more than 89,340 persons. Out of 93 MoUs, 49 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of ₹2,30,422.00 crore for an estimated production capacity of 83.66 MTPA. Of these 49 MoUs, 30 projects has started partial production. In case of Aluminum production, Odisha stands as number one in India in terms of production capacity as well as actual production. The aluminum production of NALCO and VAL in Odisha during 2013-14 were 316 TMT and 542 TMT respectively.

1.44 There were 1,30,301 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the State by the end of 2013-14, with an investment of ₹5,639 crore and providing employment to 7,38,478 persons. About 7,009 units have been set up during 2013-14 with an investment of ₹669.41 crore, providing employment to 32,136 persons. Besides, 1,027 cottage industries were set up with an investment of ₹3.45 crore providing employment to 1,507 persons during 2013-14. By the end of 2013-14, 728 coir industries were operating in the State, producing coir products valued at ₹137.17 crore were sold and providing employment to 11,334 persons. As per the census conducted in 2009-10, there were 40,683 weaver households in the State with 1,92,339 population and 43,652 looms. There were 1,136 Primary Weavers Co-operative Society (PWCS) in the State by the end of March, 2014, and only 503 were in working condition, 114 were dormant and the remaining 519 were under liquidation. During 2013-14, out of 35,929 looms, 17,902 looms were working producing 99.35 lakh sq. mt of handloom products valued at ₹159.12 crore. Besides, during 2013-14, financial assistance (margin money) amounting to ₹83.16 crore has been provided for establishment of 4455 khadi and village industry units generating employment for 36,971 persons. The status of manufacturing sector in Odisha compared to India is summarized below in Table 1.19.

**Table 1.19**  
**Status of Industries Sector in Odisha**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	At Current Prices	
			Odisha	All India
1	Per capita Gross Value Added (GVA) by Manufacturing Sector in Rupees	2007-08	4614.68	6438.66
		2008-09	5488.89	7091.18
		2009-10	5180.41	7881.63
		2010-11	5912.81	9042.91
		2011-12	6720.19	10284.38
		2012-13	5751.07	8221.72
2	State's Share of Gross Value Added (GVA) of Manufacturing Sector in the country (%)	2007-08	2.52	100.00
		2008-09	2.72	100.00
		2009-10	2.31	100.00
		2010-11	2.30	100.00
		2011-12	2.30	100.00
		2012-13	2.42	100.00

3	Labour Productivity- Per Worker Value of Output in Rupees in lakh (As per ASI data)	2007-08	<b>33.05</b>	<b>33.86</b>
		2008-09	<b>39.78</b>	<b>37.29</b>
		2009-10	<b>34.97</b>	<b>40.76</b>
		2010-11	<b>40.17</b>	<b>47.23</b>
		2011-12	<b>51.63</b>	<b>55.33</b>
		2012-13	<b>52.85</b>	<b>60.13</b>
4	Labour Productivity- Per Worker Net Value Added in Rupees in Lakh (As per ASI data)	2007-08	<b>9.30</b>	<b>5.87</b>
		2008-09	<b>9.54</b>	<b>6.01</b>
		2009-10	<b>7.88</b>	<b>6.47</b>
		2010-11	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.12</b>
		2011-12	<b>8.14</b>	<b>8.02</b>
		2012-13	<b>8.42</b>	<b>8.56</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India.  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.  
Annual Survey of Industries, CSO, Kolkata.

### State Finances

1.45 After about two decades of serious fiscal imbalance that left little scope for developmental expenditure and public investments needed for social and physical infrastructure, public finances of the State started improving from 2004-05 onwards as a result of several fiscal reform measures including revenue augmentation and expenditure compression. This was needed to create necessary fiscal space for stepping up expenditure on public services required to bring about sustainable social and economic development of Odisha and its people.

1.46 Most monitorable fiscal indicators for the State have turned favourable from 2004-05 onwards. After successful implementation of the fiscal reforms, the burden of debt has been reduced in recent years to a far more manageable level. Total debt stock as a ratio of GSDP has been brought down from 43.38 percent at the end of 2000-01 to 15.04 percent in 2014-15.

1.47 The overall scenario of the State finances in terms of different monitorable fiscal indicators from 2000-01 to 2014-15, is given in Table 1.20.

**Table 1.20**  
**Monitorable Fiscal Indicators**

Item	<i>(Percent)</i>									
	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 March (Actual)	2012-13 (Actual)	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue Deficit / GSDP	2.22	3.28	2.30	0.70	1.98	2.54	2.27	1.22	1.09	1.47
Fiscal Deficit / GSDP	0.81	1.02	-0.39	-1.39	-0.33	0.28	0.00	- 1.70	- 2.94	- 2.99
Primary Deficit/ GSDP	3.94	3.48	1.55	0.48	1.22	1.45	1.12	- 0.64	- 1.58	- 1.74
Debt Stock/ GSDP	36.58	28.09	24.53	23.15	19.81	17.98	14.87	14.16	15.04	16.27

Item	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 March (Actual)	2012-13 (Actual)	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Capital Outlay / GSDP	1.43	2.20	2.55	2.24	2.17	2.04	2.24	2.84	3.94	4.35
Tax/ GSDP	5.96	5.30	5.38	5.51	5.67	6.09	5.98	6.19	6.20	6.11
Non-Tax/ GSDP	2.54	2.05	2.14	1.97	2.42	2.92	3.22	3.07	2.45	2.59
Total Own Revenue/GSDP	8.50	7.36	7.52	7.48	8.09	9.01	9.20	9.26	8.65	8.70
Shared Central Tax / GSDP	6.11	6.07	5.58	5.23	5.31	5.54	5.56	5.59	5.62	5.62
Grant-in-Aid/GSDP	3.10	3.57	3.47	3.51	3.45	3.70	2.73	3.09	6.21	6.05
Total Transfer from Centre/ GSDP	9.21	9.64	9.05	8.74	8.76	9.24	8.29	8.67	11.83	11.68
Total Revenue Receipt/GSDP	17.71	16.99	16.57	16.22	16.85	18.25	17.49	17.93	20.48	20.38

Source: Odisha Budget at a glance 2015-16, Finance Department, Govt. of Odisha

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

### Economic Growth

1.48 The Eleventh Five Year Plan for Odisha was drawn up keeping in view the development status and imperatives at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The development approach of the Plan was in line with the mandate of the National Development Council (NDC), which recommended higher and inclusive growth for the economy. The Plan aimed at 9 percent plus real growth rate and more than 4 percent growth rate in the agriculture sector. Against this, the state economy achieved an overall growth rate of 7.05 percent during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Sector-wise and year-wise growth rates achieved in the State during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, compared to India, are given in Table 1.21.

Table 1.21

### Average annual growth rates in the economy during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

(At 2004-05 prices)

(In per cent)

Sl. No.	Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Overall	
		Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1	2007-08	4.66	5.80	17.42	9.66	8.63	10.30	10.94	9.34
2	2008-09	1.87	0.09	5.25	4.45	12.65	9.85	7.75	6.66
3	2009-10	7.74	0.81	-2.65	9.16	9.16	10.50	4.55	8.59
4	2010-11	1.90	8.60	8.10	7.55	10.45	9.67	8.01	8.91
5	2011-12	-0.59	5.02	3.57	7.81	6.00	6.57	3.98	6.69
6	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan (Overall)</b>	3.12	4.06	6.34	7.73	9.38	9.38	7.05	8.04

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

## Monitorable Targets

1.49 The monitorable targets fixed for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan in respect of some key development indicators and the achievements made in respect of these monitorable targets are given in Table 1.22.

**Table 1.22**  
**11<sup>th</sup> Plan Monitorable Targets and Achievements for Odisha**

Sl No.	Monitorable Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements (Ref. year)
1	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 live births	37	51 (2013)
2	Maternity Mortality Ratio	Per 1000 live births	1.19	2.35 (2012)
3	Total Fertility Rate	No. of children per couple	2.1	2.1 (2013)
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-6 years)	Percentage of children who are underweight	27.2	44
5	Female Anemia (15-59 years)	Percent	50	62.7
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	No. of female per 1000 male	961	941 (2011)
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	Percent	31.99	2.40 (2013-14)
8	Literacy Rate	Percent	83.96	72.9 (2011)
9.	Gender gap in Literacy	Percentage points	15.10	19.13 (2011)

## State Plan Expenditure

1.50 The Planning Commission initially approved an outlay of ₹32,225.00 crore for Odisha's 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. With a view to achieving high and inclusive growth targets, efforts were made to substantially augment plan outlays year after year during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The approved plan outlay for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were respectively ₹5,520.00 crore, ₹7,500.00 crore, ₹8,500.00 crore, ₹10,000.00 crore and ₹ 12,300.00 crore with 53 percent, 36 percent, 13.33 percent, 17.65 percent and 23 percent increase over previous years respectively. The State has made sincere efforts to fully utilize the approved outlays. In fact, as per actual figures, State has spent ₹44,265.24 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period which is more than the revised approved outlay of ₹43,820.00 crore for the Plan. The year-wise and sector-wise expenditure for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period is given in Table 1.23.

**Table 1.23**  
**Year-wise & Sector-wise 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan: 2007-08	Annual Plan: 2008-09	Annual Plan: 2009-10	Annual Plan: 2010-11	Annual Plan: 2011-12	Total 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
		Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure (P)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	175.01	398.45	377.30	695.18	1,152.40	2,840.07	2,798.34
2	Rural Development	134.33	229.88	177.06	298.06	292.25	1,247.19	1,131.58
3	Special Area Programme	829.91	1,022.33	935.76	1,169.60	2,039.53	6,336.02	5,997.13
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,544.85	1,575.40	1,601.13	1,703.70	1,880.44	8,382.20	8,305.52
5	Energy	342.26	433.88	682.50	683.93	507.37	2,353.85	2,649.95
6	Industries & Minerals	164.93	53.89	51.01	74.87	87.55	328.83	432.26
7	Transport	418.97	872.65	954.37	1,423.63	1381.48	4,669.92	5,051.11
8	Science, Technology & Environment	139.47	218.48	235.86	296.92	325.35	1,191.02	1,216.08
9	General Economic Services	241.55	332.10	176.84	201.17	322.37	1,274.90	1,274.02
10	Social Services	1,979.05	2,277.56	2,549.03	3,481.30	4,539.47	14,671.77	14,826.40
11	General Services	56.50	91.63	118.89	115.86	199.98	524.23	582.85
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>6,026.83</b>	<b>7,506.25</b>	<b>7,859.74</b>	<b>10,144.22</b>	<b>12,728.19</b>	<b>43,820.00</b>	<b>44,265.24</b>

#### Gains and Positive Trends of Development upto 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

1.51 The State has far exceeded the projected outlay of ₹32,225.00 crore for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The total expenditure under State Plan during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan was of the order of ₹44,265.24 crore against the aggregated approved annual plan outlays of ₹43,820.00 crore, which is around 101 percent.

1.52 Despite very adverse global economic slowdown during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State has achieved an average annual growth rate of 7.01 percent during the period.

1.53 The State economy has been diversifying at a fast pace during the last decade. Odisha's economy has become less agricultural and more industry and service oriented. The share of agriculture sector in the GSDP has come down from 29.07 percent during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan to 23.41 percent during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and further reduced to 18.34 percent during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The share of industry sector has increased from 17.86 percent of GSDP in 9<sup>th</sup> Plan to 22.26 percent in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and 25.74 percent in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The share of services sector in the GSDP during the corresponding plan period is 53.07 percent, 54.33 percent and 55.92 percent respectively.

1.54 The Industry and services sectors have grown at a faster rate during the recent years and become increasingly important for the State economy. The industry sector has grown at an average annual growth rate of 3.95 percent during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, 18.15 percent during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and this was sustained at a level of around 7 percent during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Similarly, the annual average growth rate of services sector has increased from 6.06 percent during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan to 8.50 percent in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and about 8.76 percent in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

1.55 As per estimate of erstwhile Planning Commission, Odisha has reported the highest reduction of poverty of 20.2 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 37.0 percent in 2009-10 as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. There has been a further fall in poverty level by 4.41 percent point by the end of 2011-12.

1.56 Other human development indicators have also improved across all regions, classes and gender. For example, the gender gap in literacy that was 24.8 percentage points in 2001 has come down to 19.13 percentage points. Similarly, the rural-urban gap in literacy levels that was 21 percentage points in 2001 has got reduced to 17.6 percentage points

### **PLAN APPROACH FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16**

#### **Challenges and Development Imperatives**

1.57 Odisha faces several development constraints and imperatives that the Annual Plan: 2015-16 will have to address. Some of important challenges and the imperatives that the Plan has to contend with are given below:

- Though regional, social and gender disparities have been narrowing down over time, regional, social and gender disparities still exist in the State. Therefore, there is a need to continue the ongoing drive for sustainable broad-based inclusive growth. The depressed regions and marginalized social classes including women need greater attention.
- The State has been witnessing left wing extremist activities in different parts. Inaccessible areas are more susceptible to this problem. In consultation with the Central Government, the State has been following a three-pronged strategy to tackle the extremist problem. **First**, security measures have been beefed up in the affected areas. **Second**, the development process has been accelerated in the areas affected by, or prone to, extremist problem. **Third**, steps have been taken to improve accessibility to the affected areas to bring them into the mainstream of development process.
- After several decades of relatively poor performance, the economy of Odisha exhibited higher level of growth during the last decade. During last three years growth rate has slowed down a little. It is time to consolidate the capacity of higher growth and move forward to remove the per capita income gap of the state with the national

level. Although the growth effect on poverty reduction was not visible till 2004-05, the effect of the new growth regime gets reflected in the sharp decline in poverty ratio in the state during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Yet, substantial historical inter-regional and inter-group variations in the level of living of the citizens persist. Other issues of concern have been poor performance in the agricultural sector and in the sphere of employment generation.

- Over the years, both in terms of size of the economy and level of development, the State has lagged behind the national averages with regard to economic and human development indicators. Though there is a considerable improvement in most development indicators in recent years, the State has not only to catch up with the national averages, but should also do better than that. Odisha needs to grow at rates much higher than the national growth rates over a long period of time to catch up with the rest of India.
- Agriculture and allied sectors continue to be the mainstay of Odisha economy in the sense that about 60 percent population still depend on this sector for their livelihoods. But the sector, to a large extent continues to be traditional, and less diversified with low levels of productivity. Therefore, any development strategy for the State needs to focus on diversifying, modernizing and developing this sector which should grow at a higher rate over a long period of time. There is also a need to improve significantly assured irrigation facilities in all parts of the State in general and in rain-fed and drought prone areas in particular.
- The performance of the State economy continues to be affected very adversely by frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. This hampers the process of capital formation and calls for two-pronged strategy: **first**, to put in place effective measures to reduce the physical impact of natural calamities and **second**, to minimize the economy's susceptibility to natural shocks.
- Engagement of large sections of workforce, in particular cultivators and agricultural labourers, in the farm sector has contributed to under-employment, low per capita incomes and high poverty among farm workers. There is, therefore, an urgent need for massive economic diversification by making effective use of available natural and human resources and other growth potentials. This is also needed to employ gainfully the surplus farm workforce in non-farm sectors of both types: industrial as well as service oriented. It requires focused efforts to retrain the people in new employable skills and to create ample opportunities for them to be productively employed in non-farm sectors.



- Human development indicators in the State are generally lower than the national averages. There is an urgent need to improve human development indicators including quality education, affordable healthcare, food security, improved nutrition levels and safe drinking water.
- Though there has been significant decline in poverty in recent years, the levels of poverty still are very high. There is, therefore, a need to further accelerate the process of poverty reduction in the State, particularly in southern and northern Odisha and to significantly improve human development indicators all over the State.
- The State has embarked upon a massive industrialization process. In order to support the industrialization process and also to stimulate the rural economy to grow faster, it is necessary to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the State. In addition, the State has to strive to improve governance and investment climate to attract more and more private investment.
- There is also need to continue to improve security environment, governance and delivery of public services.

### Some new initiatives

1.58 The State launched a number of new schemes before the commencement of the 12<sup>th</sup> plan which were continued during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Also some new initiatives have been launched as part of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Some of these important initiatives are indicated in Box 1.1. The details of each initiative have been explained in the concerned chapters.

#### Box 1.1

▪ Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	▪ e-Empowerment of Fish Farmers
▪ Construction of check dams	▪ Supply of equipments to Govt. Medical Colleges and DHQ Hospitals
▪ Sustainable harnessing of ground water in Water deficit Areas through deep borewells	▪ Infrastructure dev of three Govt. Medical Colleges for increasing UG seats
▪ Mega Lift Schemes	▪ Double laning of State Highways
▪ Capex Programme in power sector	▪ Improvement of roads in Urban Areas
▪ State Viability Gap Fund for PPP Projects	▪ Equity contribution for dev of commercially viable Railway Projects in Odisha
▪ Biju Setu Yojana	▪ Const. of new 33/11 KV Sub-Stations and associated incoming and outgoing Feeders
▪ Interest Subsidy on Short Term and Long Term Loan under Fisheries and	▪ Improvement of electricity supply in High Agriculture Load area
	▪ Winter Allowance for Pensioners,
	▪ Biju Yuba Sashaktikaran Yojana

## ARD Sector

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interest Subsidy / subvention to the Commercial Banks for Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Intensive Aquaculture</li> <li>▪ Provision of State Govt. Share for Low cost Houses for Fish Farmers through HUDCO Loan</li> <li>▪ Biju Pucca Ghar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mamata- a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for the first two live births</li> <li>▪ Construction of 100 seated girls hostels for STs &amp; SCs</li> <li>▪ Emergency Medical Ambulance Services</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

**Development Strategies for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

1.59 The state has been striving to achieve the development goal of “rapid, sustainable and inclusive growth in economy”. The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the State envisages to consolidate the gains of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan while maintaining the overall pace of development. The main plan strategy of the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is to address the objectives of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan by way of implementation of appropriate policy and programme mix. Accordingly, in the backdrop of gains and positive trends in development during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and taking stock of challenges and development imperatives of the present, the development strategies for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 have been drawn up in conformity with the development road map envisaged in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The core development strategies of the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are as follows:

- To achieve sustainable, broad-based and more inclusive growth rate of around 9 percent during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period.
- Faster poverty reduction, creation of more livelihood opportunities and strengthening of existing livelihood schemes/ projects.
- Focus on agriculture, infrastructure and human development (i.e., health, education, clean drinking water and sanitation and tribal development) sectors with increased allocation of funds.
- Emphasis on improving agricultural productivity through tailor made interventions such as seed replacements, soil health improvement, efficient use of irrigation water, improved agronomic practices and adoption new technologies keeping in view agro-climatic conditions and knowledge base of local farmers. The State shall continue its focus on improving horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries, markets, transport logistics and post-harvesting technologies.
- Addressing regional, social and gender disparities in the State with focused attention for development of STs, SCs and other marginalized sections of the society including women, children, adolescent girls, elderly and the physically challenged persons. Social safety net programmes shall continue to be strengthened and

improved to ensure better delivery of welfare programmes and services.

- Major focus on development of infrastructure mainly Bijli (energy), Sadak (road connectivity) and Pani (water resources for drinking, irrigation and other purposes) for faster and balanced economic development.
- Providing all weather connectivity to all villages by constructing large number of bridges and culverts, upgradation / widening of highways and other major roads, putting in place a capex programme for the power sector with a view to improving transmission grid structures and to reducing T & D losses.
- Continue the efforts to create at least 35 percent assured irrigation in all deficient blocks. Construction of more and more check dams and deep bore wells, mega lift irrigation projects and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks in massive scale envisaged for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, will be undertaken. The State aims to undertake massive watershed development programmes in cluster mode over one million ha during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- Upgradation of training facilities for improving desired skills of the unemployed persons and ensure availability of right kind of manpower to meet the emerging requirements of industries, service sector and agricultural sectors. Odisha aims to generate employable skills among one million youths and others during the 12th Plan.
- Efforts to maintain the pace of industrialization process coupled with measures to achieve environmental sustainability and reducing human suffering due to displacement.
- Enabling policy and institutional measures to be taken to create a conducive environment that fosters growth of entrepreneurship and encourages private sector investment.
- Continue the sustained efforts for effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and involve them in decentralization of planning process and monitoring of development programmes.
- Sustained efforts for governance reforms to be continued to improve the quality of public service by way of making public machinery more efficient, transparent and accountable. In this context, emphasis will be given on adoption of e-governance.

- The fiscal reforms process to be continued to consolidate the gains and improve the resource base of the State for greater investment in development programmes.

1.60 The Annual Plan: 2015-16 will focus on realization of the following monitorable targets fixed for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2012-17.

**Table 1.24**

**Monitorable Targets for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: Odisha**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Present Status	Ref. Year	Proposed Target for 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand Live Births	51	2013	37
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	235	2012	119
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.1	2013	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 6 years of Age, who are under-weight (percent)	44	NFHS-III (2005-06)	30
5	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	62.7	NFHS-III (2005-06)	45
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	941	2011	950
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	72.9	2011	85
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage Point	19.13	2011	8
9	Dropout Rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	2.40	2013-14	0.32

**Financing the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

1.61 Taking stock of present resource position, past trends and scope for further mobilization of resources it has been estimated that funds to the tune of ₹44,150.00 crore will be available for financing the Annual Plan: 2015-16. This includes resources amounting to ₹4,000.00 crore relating to Public Sector Undertakings. The details of the resource estimates for financing the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given at Annexure 1.1.

**Sectoral Allocations**

1.62 The broad sectoral projected outlays for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16 along with progressive expenditure during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Table 1.25.

**Table 1.25**  
**Broad Sectoral Outlays Proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**  
(₹ crore)

Sector	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan: 2007-12 Expr.	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17) Projected Outlay	Annual Plan: 2013-14	Annual Plan: 2014-15		Annual Plan: 2015-16
			Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure (Tentative)	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,798.34 (6.32)	9,597.75 (7.72)	2211.75 (10.52)	3442.23 (9.56)	3442.23 (9.56)	3737.75 (8.47)
Rural Development	1,131.58 (2.55)	2,109.16 (1.70)	742.25 (3.53)	1812.09 (5.03)	1812.09 (5.03)	2057.03 (4.66)
Special Area Programmes	5,997.13 (13.55)	13,380.90 (10.76)	1,861.77 (8.85)	1,788.57 (4.97)	1,788.57 (4.97)	1,914.48 (4.34)
Irrigation & Flood Control	8,305.52 (18.76)	18,263.78 (14.68)	2,411.04 (11.46)	3,285.66 (9.13)	3,285.66 (9.13)	4,922.18 (11.15)
Energy	2,649.95 (5.99)	13,509.25 (10.86)	1,691.53 (8.04)	1,634.53 (4.54)	1,634.53 (4.54)	5,151.12 (11.67)
Industry & Minerals	432.26 (0.98)	1,172.98 (0.94)	117.70 (0.56)	205.11 (0.57)	205.11 (0.57)	240.12 (0.54)
Transport	5,051.11 (11.41)	16,249.71 (13.07)	2,845.33 (13.53)	5,822.27 (16.17)	5,822.27 (16.17)	6,163.94 (13.96)
Science, Tech. & Environment	1,216.08 (2.75)	2,313.76 (1.86)	361.68 (1.72)	448.14 (1.24)	448.14 (1.24)	467.79 (1.06)
General Economic Services	1,274.02 (2.88)	3,002.27 (2.41)	434.62 (2.07)	610.14 (1.69)	610.14 (1.69)	725.60 (1.64)
Social Services	14,826.40 (33.49)	43,240.94 (34.77)	7,901.42 (37.57)	15,832.97 (43.98)	15,832.97 (43.98)	17,392.61 (39.39)
General Services	582.85 (1.32)	1,532.50 (1.23)	452.83 (2.15)	1,118.30 (3.11)	1,118.30 (3.11)	1,377.38 (3.12)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44,265.24</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>12,4373.00</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>21,031.92</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>36,000.00</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>36,000.00</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>44,150.00</b> <b>(100)</b>

*NB: Figures in parenthesis indicate Percentage to Total Allocation*

1.63 Keeping in view the overall development strategies for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 inter sectoral outlays in the plan have been proposed. The Annual Plan: 2015-16 focuses on agriculture, infrastructure development and Social Sectors. The salient features of the intersectoral allocation of funds are summarized below.

- (i) The outlay for agriculture and allied sectors including agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry and co-operation sub-sectors accounts for 8.47 percent of the total proposed outlay for Plan. If irrigation, the key input for agriculture is taken into account, the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this sector would be of the order of 19.62 percent.
- (ii) The outlay proposed for social services sector, which is of the order of 34.77 percent of the plan size for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17, is 39.39 percent for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.
- (iii) The proposed outlay for infrastructure development accounts for about 36.78 percent of the plan size.

**Annexure 1.1**  
**Resource Estimate for financing the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Items	12th Plan #			
		2012-17	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16
		Projections	B E	R E	B E
<i>(at current prices)</i>					
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>A</b>	<b>State Government</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>State Government's Own Funds (a to e)</b>	<b>40515.86</b>	<b>12684.87</b>		<b>12439.14</b>
a	Balance from current revenue(BCR)	31676.64	10823.02		11814.10
b	Miscellaneous Capital Receipt(MCR) (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	4896.53	1139.89		589.34
c	Plan Grants from GoI (T FC)	3942.69	721.96		35.70
d	ARM				
e	Adjustment of Opening balance				
<b>2</b>	<b>State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (I-II)</b>	<b>36937.40</b>	<b>8640.22</b>		<b>9893.66</b>
<b>(I)</b>	<b>Gross Borrowings (a to i)</b>	<b>60564.28</b>	<b>13945.91</b>		<b>11890.75</b>
a	Net accretion to the State Provident Fund-+564	15000.00	3250.25		800.00
b	Gross Small Savings	3050.00	300.00		300.00
c	Net Market Borrowings	31470.36	6089.66		6446.76
d	Gross Negotiated Loans (i to vi)*	7306.00	2187.00		2710.00
(i)	LIC				-
(ii)	GIC				-
(iii)	NABARD	7296.00	2177.00		2700.00
(iv)	REC	10.00	10.00		10.00
(v)	IDBI				-
(vi)	Others (HUDCO, PFC, NCDC etc)				-
e	Bonds/Debentures				-
f	<b>Loans portion of NCA</b>				-
g	Loans portion of ACA for EAPs		48.00		100.00
h	Loans for EAPs (back to back)	3737.92	2071.00		1534.00
i	Other Loans				-
<b>(II)</b>	<b>Repayments (a to d)</b>	<b>23626.88</b>	<b>5305.69</b>		<b>1997.09</b>
a	Repayment of GoI Loans	10000.00	2250.25		697.06
b	Repayment to NSSF	1877.84	353.00		488.60
c	Repayment of Negotiated Loans	2431.97	561.32		701.14
d	Repayments--Others	9317.07	2141.12		110.29
<b>3</b>	<b>Central Assistance (a+b+c) - Grants (details in Annexure-IA)</b>	<b>35868.74</b>	<b>17484.91</b>		<b>17817.19</b>
a	Normal Central Assistance				732.17
b	ACA for EAPs				111.00
c	Others				16974.02
	<b>Total A:State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>113322.00</b>	<b>38810.00</b>		<b>40150.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Resources of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)</b>				-
<b>1</b>	Internal Resources	2452.03	689.66		2161.55
<b>2</b>	Extra Budgetary Resources	8598.97	1310.34		1838.45
<b>3</b>	Budgetary Support		-		-
	<b>Total C: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>11051.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>		<b>4000.00</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>AGGREGATE STATE PLAN RESOURCES (B+C+D)</b>	<b>124373.00</b>	<b>40810.00</b>		<b>44150.00</b>

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## CHAPTER 2

### POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Human development is not just economic growth. It is about growth with expansion of choices, access to services, and participation of people in the process of development leading to their empowerment. Growth can not translate itself into human development unless it leads to improvement in their knowledge, health condition, and income / livelihood. The concept of “human development”, as propagated by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focuses on: health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education including employable skills, income and gender issues. Human development and Poverty reduction are key development objectives. It is about creating an environment in which people develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is a key concern in human development debate. The benefits of the economic growth should be widespread and need to reach all sections of the population and all regions, that is, growth need to be inclusive. Addressing regional disparity and poverty reduction has been recognized as the main guiding principles of the State development policy.

2.2 Odisha is potentially rich and endowed with vast natural resources: minerals, forests, fertile land, plentiful surface and ground water, long coast line, and picturesque landscape. The State has been taking various development initiatives to improve its key human development indicators. Odisha was the 9<sup>th</sup> State to bring out its first Human Development Report in the year 2004. An overall status of human development including the extent and distribution of poverty, health and literacy conditions in Odisha is summarized in the following paragraphs.

#### Development Approach for Odisha

2.3 In recent past, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. During the 10<sup>th</sup> plan (2002-07), Odisha witnessed higher annual growth rate of 8.82 percent in real terms at 2004-05 prices. In the 11<sup>th</sup> plan, the State’s average real annual growth rate is of the order of 7.13 percent. Like national and other economies, Odisha has also been adversely impacted by the global economic meltdown. The State Government has been giving emphasis on the following areas which need special attention and focus in overall development approach for Odisha and the same will continue in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (i) Odisha’s economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the Nation.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors need to perform above national average over a long period of time.

- (iii) Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities like floods, cyclones and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.
- (iv) Special attention need be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.
- (v) With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them in and outside Odisha.
- (vi) Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways, rural electrification, and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- (vii) Special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

### **Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions**

2.4 The conventional view of poverty has been changing over time. Poverty is no longer based only on income or material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Odisha has committed itself to address poverty in its multiple dimensions. In most general terms, poverty can be defined as “deprivation in well-being” and encompasses several dimensions of deprivation:

- Material deprivation (lack of income; poverty of assets)
- Social deprivation (discrimination on account of caste, gender, region and religion; unable to enjoy social relationships in their full scope)
- Political deprivation (a sense of voicelessness and powerlessness; not able to influence political decisions that profoundly affect their lives)
- Intellectual deprivation (poverty of education and skills; lack of opportunities)
- Deprivation in health (health poverty; poor or no access to health services)
- Inability to cope with vulnerabilities and risks.

### **Poverty in Odisha: Some Impressions**

2.5 Table 2.1 presents poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS)



data, for Odisha and India from 1973-74 to 2011-12. The estimates of poverty from 1973-74 to 2004-05 are based on NSS data and Lakdawala Committee Methodology and those for the year 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are based on NSS data and Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been obtained by using the data from 68<sup>th</sup> NSS round and on the basis of poverty lines of Rs.695 and Rs.861 for rural and urban Odisha, respectively. It may be observed from Table 2.1 that as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology, poverty has declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 (61<sup>st</sup> NSS round) to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 (68<sup>th</sup> NSS round). The reduction of poverty by 25.11 percentage points was higher in rural Odisha than that of 20.31 percentage points in urban Odisha.

**Table 2.1**  
**Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2011-12**

Year	Reference period	Odisha (%)			India (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Lakdawala Committee Methodology</b>							
1973-74	URP	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	URP	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	URP	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	URP	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	URP	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05	URP	46.80	44.30	46.40	28.30	25.70	27.50
<b>Tendulkar Committee Methodology</b>							
1993-94	MRP	63.00	34.50	59.10	50.10	30.80	45.30
2004-05	MRP	60.80	37.60	57.20	41.80	25.70	37.20
2009-10	MRP	39.20	25.90	37.00	33.80	20.90	29.80
2011-12	MRP	35.69	17.29	32.59	25.70	13.70	21.92

NB: URP – Uniform Recall Period Method, MRP – Mixed Recall Period Method

2.6 The incidence of poverty in Odisha *vis-à-vis* other major States, as estimated by Planning Commission on the basis of NSS consumer expenditure data,

can also be comprehended from Table 2.2 from 1973-74 to 2011-12. Poverty estimates for the period from 1973-74 to 1993-94 have been made on the basis of the Lakdawala Committee Methodology, whereas from 2004-05 to 2011-12, poverty reduction estimates have been made on the basis of the Tendulkar Committee Methodology.

**Table 2.2**  
**Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis Other Major States: 1973-74 – 2011-12**

S. No.	State	Head count ratio percent						
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05*	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	29.90	9.20
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	54.40	33.34
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	31.80	16.63
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	24.10	11.16
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	33.40	20.91
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	19.70	7.05
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	48.60	31.65
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	38.10	17.35
<b>9</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>66.18</b>	<b>70.07</b>	<b>65.29</b>	<b>55.58</b>	<b>48.56</b>	<b>57.20</b>	<b>32.59</b>
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	20.90	8.26
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	34.40	14.71
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	28.90	11.28
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	40.90	11.26
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	34.30	19.98
	<b>All India</b>	<b>54.88</b>	<b>51.32</b>	<b>44.48</b>	<b>38.36</b>	<b>35.97</b>	<b>37.20</b>	<b>21.92</b>

\* Based on MRP consumption of Tendulkar Committee Methodology

2.7 Poverty reduction in Odisha in 1990s was very slow. Keeping the slow pace of reduction of poverty in view, the State Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate poverty reduction. The State Government had targeted to reduce poverty by 15 percent by the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. However, as per the Tendulkar Committee estimates the poverty in the State has been reduced by 24.61

percentage points by 2011-12 compared to 2004-05. It has been further targeted to reduce poverty by 15 percent by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

### Poverty Incidence in Odisha by Regions and by Social Groups

2.8 Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by social groups and by NSS regions are presented in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 respectively for 2004-05 and 2011-12. Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social groups followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. It is heartening to note that in recent years, poverty among ST and SC communities has been reducing at a faster rate. The reduction of poverty has been highest (26.51 percentage points) among SC communities between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The poverty reduction among ST communities has been 20.88 percentage points during the same period. The southern region has the highest incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, all three regions have witnessed substantial reduction of poverty. Among the regions, the northern region has recorded the highest reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Given that the concentration of poverty is among specific social groups and regions in the State, the Government has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and among the most backward social groups and regions in particular.

**Table 2.3**

**Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology for Rural Odisha, 2004-05 and 2011-12**

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	84.40	67.90	52.70	37.10	60.80
2011-12	63.52	41.39	24.16	14.20	35.69

**Table 2.4**

**Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology for Rural Odisha, 2004-05 and 2011-12**

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	73.40	70.50	41.60	60.80
2011-12	48.00	39.97	21.65	35.69

**Government Interventions**

2.9 The State Government has been implementing various anti-poverty programmes including SGSY / NRLM, MGNREGS, IWMP and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. Apart from these, other food security / nutrition programmes such as heavily subsidized rice at the rate of one rupee a kg. for all BPL households in non-KBK region and for all in the KBK region. Targetted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) / Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) have also been implemented in the State to provide relief against deprivation.

2.10 In addition to the above, Special Programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), and Biju Pucca Ghara both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana, Rashtriya Grama Sworojagar Yojana (RGSY), Aam Admi Bima Yojana, supply of equipments for AIDS detection, and Maintenance of Critical Irrigation Projects have been undertaken to improve the social, economic and health conditions of the rural people.

2.11 Area specific poverty alleviation schemes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and Biju KBK Plan for development of undivided Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) are also flagship initiatives for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the State. The State has also constituted the Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) to address regional inequity issues in eleven western Odisha districts. A new programme “Integrated Action Plan (IAP)” has also been implemented in 18 selected tribal and backward districts of the State with a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through implementation of projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people. The State Government has also given emphasis on skill upgradation and community livelihood programmes under this new scheme. With a view to tracking the progress of poverty reduction, improving human development indicators, developing appropriate development programmes and assessing the impact of various programmes and policies on the poor, the State Government has constituted an Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)”, an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department.

2.12 For improving livelihoods of tribals and other vulnerable communities, several schemes have been implemented in the State with active support from several external donors and Central Government. These schemes include Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Jeebika, Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Besides, improvement of Traditional Water Bodies and Tanks through Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) are being implemented for improving rural growth and productivity opportunities for the poor.

2.13 The State has witnessed an increase in main workers during the decade 2001 – 2011 (95.78 lakh in 2001 census to 107.08 lakh in 2011 census), but the percentage of main workers to total workers has declined from 67.2 percent to 61.0 percent during the same period. The number of total workers in the State has increased from 142.76 lakh in 2001 to 175.42 lakh during 2011. This indicates that the percentage of marginal workers to total workers has increased and there is an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. It is proposed to provide employable skills and employment opportunities for one million youth of the State during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Besides, a State Policy for Youths has been introduced recently to empower the youths and provide them various opportunities to excel in the society.

### **Literacy in Odisha**

2.14 Literacy and education are both indicators and instruments of socio-economic development. Knowledge base, levels of skills of the people and evolution of art and culture in a society depend on education. Odisha has done reasonably well on literacy front. The literacy in Odisha has increased 5 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 72.9 percent in 2011 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.58 percent as against 2.33 percent per annum at National level from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 73.0 percent in 2011. Whereas the male literacy has increased 2.99 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 81.60 percent in 2011, the female literacy has grown much faster i.e., 14.16 times from a low base of 4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.0 percent in 2011. Both male and female literacy are fast approaching National averages. It is heartening to note that the gender gap in literacy rate has reduced from 24.8 percentage point in 2001 to 17.6 percentage point in 2011.

2.15 There are substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. The Scheduled Tribes communities have low literacy rates. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76 percent in 1981 to 41.20 percent in 2011, which is significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. Though the ST male literacy has increased from 23.27 percent in 1981 to 63.70 percent in 2011, there is still a big gap between that and the general male literacy. The SC communities have comparatively done better. The SC male literacy has almost bridged its gap with the general male literacy rate. There is also remarkable improvement in SC female literacy. Though the rural female literacy has more than doubled from 21.90 percent in 1981 to 60.7 percent in 2011, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

2.16 In order to improve literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA) has been implemented in all 30 districts with three objectives in view, i.e., Universal Enrollment, Retention and Quality of Education. Similarly, for reduction of gender gap and enhancing participation of more girls in education sector, two special schemes namely National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturiba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have also been

implemented in the educationally backward blocks of the State. To spread education among the STs particularly ST girl students, a total number of 5,375 hostels have been sanctioned to accommodate about 4.05 lakh students including 3.13 lakh girls by 2012-13. This includes 4,730 ST girls hostels spread over all 30 districts. In addition 1,000 hostels including 700 hostels for girls have been sanctioned during 2013-14 and are in progress. Besides, it has been programmed for construction of another 500 hostels during the coming 5 years which will accommodate 50,000 ST students. Similarly, steps have been taken for construction of hostels for SC girls / boys. This will help in improving the literacy level of ST / SC girls and boys in the State. This initiative will also continue during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2015-16. Other important interventions under Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan are as follows:

- (i) Computer Aided Education.
- (ii) Tribal Education.
- (iii) Education for Children with Special Need.
- (iv) Pedagogical Improvement.
- (v) Bridge Course for Out of School Children.
- (vi) Planning and Management.

2.17 It is, however, heartening to note that despite its limited resources, Odisha has done reasonably well on literacy front and has committed higher resources to education in general and primary education in particular. Secondary education and technical education have also been receiving increasing attention and resources in recent years. Odisha has the potential to perform better than National average provided that greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services to ST communities and to effectively convert outlays to outcomes.

### **Health Conditions in Odisha**

2.18 Good health is a livelihood asset that enables people to participate in work and socio-economic development. Illness, on the other hand, causes misery and impoverishment. Some of the important demographic indicators of Odisha are given in Table 2.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major states in Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 respectively. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 51 as per 2014 SRS report compared to 75 as per 2005 SRS report. The SRS survey reveals that the decline in IMR in both rural and urban Odisha was better than the national averages.

**Table 2.5**  
**Some Important Demographic Indicators of Odisha**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Crude Birth Rate, 2013 (2014-SRS)	19.6 Per 1000 population
Crude Death Rate, 2013 (2014-SRS)	8.4 Per 1000 population
Infant Mortality Rate, 2013 (2014-SRS)	51 Per 1000 live births
i) Infant Mortality Rate (Urban)	38 Per 1000 live births
ii) Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)	53 Per 1000 live births
iii) Under Five Mortality Rate (Total)	66 Per 1000 live births
Natural Growth Rate, 2013 (2014- SRS)	11.3 percent
Total Fertility Rate, 2013 (2014-SRS)	2.1
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	47 percent
Life Expectancy at Birth (2021-2025 projection)	male 67.8 years, female 71.6 years
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2011-13- SRS)	222 per 1,00,000 live births
Peri - Natal Mortality Rate, 2103 (2014-SRS)	35 per 1000 live & still births

2.19 Three factors explain such a high level of IMR in Odisha: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth, (ii) high percentage of low birth weight babies, and (iii) lack of professional pre- and post-natal care. About 64.9 percent infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection of newborn, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1 percent infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infant, explains 7.2 percent infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3 percent infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). Odisha has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting fast reduction in IMR.

**Table 2.6**  
**Inter-State Comparisons of IMR: 1991 –2013**

State	Infant Mortality Rate									
	1991	2001	2002	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	73	66	62	57	52	49	46	43	41	39
Assam	81	74	70	68	64	61	58	55	55	54
Bihar	69	62	61	61	56	52	48	44	43	42
Gujarat	69	60	60	54	50	48	44	41	38	36
Haryana	68	66	62	60	54	51	48	44	42	41
Karnataka	77	58	55	50	45	41	38	35	32	31
Kerala	16	11	10	14	12	12	13	12	12	12
Madhya Pradesh	117	86	85	76	70	67	62	59	56	54
Maharashtra	60	45	45	36	33	31	28	25	25	24
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>
Punjab	53	52	51	44	41	38	34	30	28	26
Rajasthan	79	80	78	68	63	59	55	52	49	47
Tamil Nadu	57	49	44	37	31	28	24	22	21	21
Uttar Pradesh	97	83	80	73	67	63	61	57	53	50
West Bengal	71	51	49	38	35	33	31	32	32	31
<b>India</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: SRS Bulletins



**Table 2.7**  
**Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy at Birth: 2011 –2025**

State	2011-15		2016-20		2021-25*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	66.9	70.9	68.4	72.1	69.4	73.3
Assam	63.6	64.8	65.6	66.8	67.1	68.8
Bihar	68.6	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.6	71.4
Gujarat	69.2	72.5	70.7	73.7	71.9	74.9
Haryana	68.9	71.3	69.9	72.5	70.9	73.7
Karnataka	68.0	72.3	69.0	73.5	70.0	74.5
Kerala	73.2	77.6	74.2	78.1	75.2	78.6
Madhya Pradesh	64.5	65.3	66.5	67.3	68.0	69.3
Maharashtra	68.9	72.5	69.9	73.7	70.9	74.7
<b>Odisha</b>	64.3	67.3	66.3	69.6	67.8	71.6
Punjab	69.7	72.8	70.7	73.8	71.5	74.8
Rajasthan	67.6	70.7	68.6	71.9	69.6	73.1
Tamil Nadu	68.6	71.8	69.6	73.0	70.6	
Uttar Pradesh	66.0	66.9	67.5	69.2	68.7	71.2
W. Bengal	69.2	72.1	70.2	73.3	70.0	74.4
<b>India</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>72.3</b>

\*Projected figures. Source: - Health & Family Welfare Statistis, India, 2013

2.20 Five major diseases, also called Panchvyadhi: malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies contribute about 70% of patient load in the primary health institutions and affect a large number of poor people. Odisha accounts for about one-third of malarial deaths in India. The State Government launched the Panchvyadhi Chikitsa scheme in 2001 to provide free treatment, including free medicines, for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions for treatment of these diseases.

2.21 The State Government have taken several initiatives to improve the access of the people to health services. Mamata is an important intervention aimed at pregnant and nursing mothers. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme that compensates partial wages to them so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery, have greater access to maternal and child health services. Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Services, popularly known as 108 Ambulance Services is the second important intervention. Out of the proposed 420 Ambulance services, 311 ambulances have been in operation. With a view to further strengthen Janani and Shishu Surakhya Programme, 102 Ambulance Services for pregnant women and children have been in operation to provide them referral transportation and health helpline services 24 hours. The fourth key initiative is to establish “Odisha State Medical Corporation” for procurement and distribution of free medicines under the “Free Medicine Distribution Scheme”. The State has also been promoting “telemedicine” initiatives.

2.22 There are significant social, regional and gender disparities in accessing public health in Odisha. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular, have poor physical and economic access to health services. These regions also bear the brunt of resource crunch both in terms of health budget deficit and neglected public health institutions. Health conditions of women are even more depressing. However, in the recent years the institutional deliveries have significantly increased from 64.68 percent in 2008 to 88.29 percent in 2013-14, though it is lower in case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mother and infant also need greater attention.

### **National Rural Health Mission**

2.23 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Odisha in 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural and urban population throughout the State with special focus on backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalized groups like women and the vulnerable sections of the society. NRHM attempts to integrate health with the determinants of health for which intersectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, W & CD, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunization, National Disease Control Programmes and other NRHM initiatives. The main activities under NRHM include;

- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA).
- Mainstreaming AYUSH.
- Untied funds to Sub-Centers.
- Formation of Rogi Kalyan Samities.
- Mobile Medical Units.
- Strengthening PHC/CHC/UGPHC to Indian Public Health Standards.

2.24 The important objectives of NRHM are:

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, and universal access to public healthcare services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunization.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalisation of local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

2.25 Comparative analysis of the report of NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) shows that there has been remarkable improvement in different health indicators from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Table 2.8 gives a comparative analysis of important health indicators.

**Table 2.8**

**Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey, Odisha**

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	NFHS-I (1992-93)	NFHS-II (1998-99)	NFHS-III (2005-06)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	112	81	65
2	Total Fertility Rate	2.92	2.45	2.4
3	Currently using any method ( %)	36.3	46.8	50.7
4	Female Sterilization (%)	28.3	33.9	33.1
5	Male Sterilization (%)	3.4	1.7	1.0
6	Spacing Method	12.7	8.7	6.9
7	Mothers receiving ANC (%)	61.0	79.2	60.9
8	Institutional Delivery (%)	14.1	22.9	39
9	Children fully vaccinated	36.1	43.7	51.8
10	BCG	63.3	84.7	83.6
11	DPT	56.3	61.9	67.9
12	Polio	56.7	68.4	65.1
13	Measles	40.2	54.0	66.5

Source: *NFHS-III, 2005-06 Odisha*

**Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation**

2.26 Nutritional status of women in Odisha as indicated in NFHS-III survey shows that about 41.4 percent of women in the State have Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5, indicating high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers and old and indigent people is also a matter of serious concern in the State. About 61.2 percent women suffer from anaemia as against the national average of 55.3 percent, while 65 percent children remain anemic and suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

2.27 Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum needs programme. Odisha has done rather well in terms of coverage of rural and urban habitations with safe sources of drinking water including piped water supply, tube wells and shallow wells. The percentage coverage of households in the State using tap water, tube wells and well water were 13.8 percent, 61.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively in 2011 as against 8.7 per cent, 55.5 percent and 28.6 percent in 2001. In rural areas, 7.5 per cent, 66.9 percent and 19.8 percent households use tap water, tube well water and well water respectively, in 2011. In urban areas, 48 percent, 31.7 percent and 18.4 percent households are covered with tap water, tube well and well facilities respectively, in 2011. Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Gajapati are leading districts in Odisha, where more than 20 per cent households are using tap water as a major source of safe drinking water in 2011 whereas Bhadrak, Boudh, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts have coverage less than five per cent. However, about 22 per cent households have safe drinking water facilities within their premises. In many pockets, water quality is a serious issue. In some areas such as Nuapada, the content of fluoride in the ground water is higher than the recommended safe levels. Frequent breakdown in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another problem. Rural people in many parts still do not appreciate the value of safe drinking water.

2.28 Sanitation habits of people in many districts are also poor. As per the 2011 census estimates, only 22 percent of total households in Odisha had access to basic sanitation facilities like toilets within the premises. Out of the remaining 78 per cent households, 1.4 per cent households use public latrines while the rest defecate in the open. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Odisha is generally high and it is a major source of infant and other deaths. Many civil society organisations including UNICEF, CARE and local NGOs have joined hands with the Government to assist people in modifying their behaviour, improving their sanitation and making them aware of the value of sanitation and safe drinking water.

2.29 Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, paramedical professionals and quantity and quality of health infrastructure, (iv) socio-economic development, literacy and health awareness, and (v) physical and economic accessibility of private or public healthcare system. Odisha has been making sustained efforts to overcome the situation. However, large number of vacancies of doctors and paramedical staff in most interior districts constrain professional availability of public healthcare. Private healthcare

system is generally less developed in interior areas and is not economically accessible. The levels of maternal education and tribal female literacy in particular, are very low. This kind of situation very adversely impacts reproductive child healthcare in tribal and other interior areas. Concerted efforts have been made by the State Government to fill up vacancies of doctors and para-medical staff in interior pockets. Special incentives have also been provided to attract them for serving in those areas.

### Composite Human Development Status for Odisha

2.30 Odisha published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05. Human Development Index (HDI) is an average of health index that is generally based on life expectancy index, education index (that is a weighted average of adult literacy rate index- 2/3rd weight and combined gross enrolment rate (GER) index -1/3rd weight) and income index. Steps have been taken to prepare the second Human Development Report for the State during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

### Human Development : Odisha-vis-à-vis Major States and India

2.31 HDI a summary measure of human development, brings together the twin objectives of economic progress and social development. Therefore, HDI is now widely used as a basic measure of human development. Table 2.9 exhibits the position of Odisha among 15 major States of India. It is observed that inter-state disparity in the levels of human development (as measured by HDI) has been declining between 1981 and 2011. The HDI for Odisha has shown an improvement over the years, i.e., from 0.267 in 1981 to 0.442 in 2011.

Table 2.9

Human Development Index for Major States of India					
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1981	1991	2001	2011
		Index	Index	Index	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.298	0.377	0.416	0.485
2.	Assam	0.272	0.348	0.386	0.474
3.	Bihar	0.237	0.308	0.367	0.447
4.	Gujarat	0.360	0.431	0.479	0.514
5.	Haryana	0.360	0.443	0.509	0.545
6.	Karnataka	0.346	0.412	0.478	0.508
7.	Kerala	0.500	0.591	0.638	0.625
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.245	0.328	0.394	0.451
9.	Maharashtra	0.363	0.452	0.523	0.549
10.	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>0.267</b>	<b>0.345</b>	<b>0.404</b>	<b>0.442</b>
11.	Punjab	0.411	0.475	0.537	0.569
12.	Rajasthan	0.256	0.347	0.424	0.468
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.343	0.466	0.531	0.544
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.255	0.314	0.388	0.468
15.	West Bengal	0.305	0.404	0.472	0.509
	<b>All India</b>	<b>0.302</b>	<b>0.381</b>	<b>0.472</b>	<b>0.504</b>

**Government Initiatives**

2.32 Odisha has taken several steps to mainstream human development concerns and issues into the development planning process. Several regional workshops have been organized to popularize the concept of human development and to disseminate the current status of human development in Odisha. The UNDP sponsored Legislators Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Odisha, particularly with a view to sensitize Odisha legislators. The State Government has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG) viz. (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) reduce child mortality, (v) improve maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and (viii) develop a global partnership for development and is also a participant in implementing GoI-UNDP Project.

2.33 In order to consolidate the momentum gained in the process of preparation of State Human Development Report and ensuring that the SHDR become a part of the mainstream of planning agenda of the State, it has been programmed to (i) up-date the SHDR, (ii) prepare District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), (iii) prepare District Perspective Plans, (iv) strengthen Statistical and Planning System at the State and District level, and (v) popularize the Human Development Initiatives taken in the State.

2.34 To start with, Government of Odisha in Planning & Coordination Department had prepared District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for five selected districts, i.e., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh. The preparation of a DHDR involves mobilization of people who actively participate in the process. The final DHDR should be convertible into an operational district plan. The important objectives of the DHDR are;

- (i) Creating a status of Human Development at the district and sub-district level
- (ii) Mainstreaming Human Development issues and sensitizing District Level Officers, PRI, CSO and other stakeholders as regards Human Development issues and their relevance for improving quality of life for all concerned.
- (iii) Advocacy and capacity building for people-centered development policies
- (iv) Paving the way for formulation of a more focused and integrated district plan

**Some Monitorable Targets for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

2.35 Various monitorable targets that have been worked out for the State to improve the socio-economic and human development status of the people of the State are given in Table 2.10.

**Table 2.10**  
**Some Monitorable Indicators of Human Development During 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Current level	Ref. Year	Proposed Target for
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	51	2013	40
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	222	2011-13	150
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.1	2013	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-5 years)	Children under 5 years of Age, who are under-weight (%)	27.7	(2013-14) as per WHO Growth Standardd	30
5	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	62.7	NFHS-III (2005-06)	45
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	941	2011	950
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	72.9	2011	85
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage Point	17.6	2011	8
9	Dropout Rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	2.19	2013-14	0.32
10	Poverty	Percentage (Tendulkar Method)	32.59	2011-12	15.0

2.36 The State Government has also conceptualized a well articulated development strategy with special emphasis on poverty and human development. The salient features of these strategies are:

- Emphasis on building rural and urban productive infrastructure.
- Strengthen the momentum already gained in mobilizing rural poor with emphasis on women and vulnerable groups.
- Strengthening social security system to reduce IMR, MMR, provide food security, and increase female literacy etc.
- Focused efforts for reducing poverty and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
- Improving governance and service delivery mechanisms.
- Promoting broad-based growth, encouraging private investment, public private partnership (PPP), and public private community partnership (PPCP).
- Emphasis on creation of adequate self employment / employment opportunities.
- Enhancing and promoting convergence at district level across large number of Government programmes through strengthening Integrated District Planning to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Focus on household based Micro-Planning to provide support for livelihoods of most vulnerable groups in different parts of the State with special emphasis to KBK region.
- Improved monitoring of outcomes of key human development indicators.

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## CHAPTER 3

### EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

3.1 External funding plays an important role in financing development projects in the State. Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) significantly contribute to bridging the resource gap for development programmes of the State. Such projects also help improve systems and institutional arrangements as most EAPs have Technical Assistance Component that enables the State to access larger pool of knowledge and best practices from international development community.

3.2 Financial assistance from various external agencies including ADB, DFID, JICA, World Bank and others are accessed by the Government of Odisha. Currently, fourteen (14) EAPs are being implemented in various sectors like housing and urban development, power, irrigation, roads, welfare of ST & SCs, and livelihood sectors. These EAPs will also continue during the year 2015-16. Project-wise details are indicated in Table 3.1. Details of programmes in respect of these projects are given in relevant Chapters.

#### Plan Outlay

3.3 The outlay for EAPs during the year 2014-15 was in the order of ₹ 1,850.15 crore. An outlay of ₹ 1805.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of 14 EAPs. This would, however, be suitably augmented at the time of additional requirements during the course of the year.

3.4 Out of the fourteen ongoing EAPs, Odisha Community Tanks Management Project, Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project, Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project and Odisha State Roads Project are also implemented in KBK districts.

3.5 During 2015-16, it is expected that a sum of ₹ 390.84 crore and ₹ 302.04 crore will flow towards TSP and SCSP respectively. This comes to 21.65 percent and 16.73 percent of the total proposed outlay for EAPs. Thus, the total flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP will be in the order of ₹ 692.88 crore which is 38.38 percent of the total outlay under EAP during 2015-16.



**Table 3.1**  
**Sector-wise Summary of Outlays of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects**  
**for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Outlay for 2014-15 (Revised)	Outlay for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
1	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project.	<u>ADB/</u> Water Resources Department	2008-2009 / 2016-2017	33304.60	7,000.00	22000.00
2	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Water Resources	2007-2008/ 2015-2016	43200.00	10000.00	12000.00
3	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Water Resources	2011-12 / 2017--2018	14,776.60	360.00	3800.00
4	Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC)	<u>JICA/</u> Water Resources	1997-98 / 2015-2016	88404.00	16417.00	18000.00
<b>II</b>	<b>ENERGY</b>					
5	Cyclone proofing of power infrastructure (Odisha Power Sector Emergency Assisted Project)	<u>ADB/</u> Energy	2013-14/ 2015-2016	82000.00	110.00	21000.00
<b>III</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
6	Odisha State Roads Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Works	2008-2009/ 2015-2016	139655.00	15900.00	26200.00
<b>IV.</b>	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
7	Odisha Modernising Economy Governance & Administration (OMEGA)	<u>DFID/</u> Finance	2010-2011/ 2015-2016	21280.00	2650.00	3000.00
<b>V</b>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>					
8.	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Cuttack and Bhubaneswar city)	<u>JICA, Japan</u> Housing & Urban Development	2009-2010 / 2016-2017	297466.00	54185.00	3799.99

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Outlay for 2014-15 (Revised)	Outlay for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Integrated Sewerage Scheme in Urban Areas other than Cuttack & Bhubaneswar	<u>JICA, Japan</u> Housing & Urban Development			500.00	0.01
10	Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF)	<u>KFW, German</u> Housing & Urban Development	2012-13/ 2015-16	46400.00	7500.00	7000.00
11	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project- Rehabilitation of Urban Slums in Berhampur City	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> H & UD	2013-14/ 2016-17	22100.00	7000.00	7000.00
12	Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP)	<u>DFID</u> ST & SC Devt.	2012-2013/ 2015-2016	7444.00	2206.00	4200.00
13	Odisha Skill Development Project	<u>ADB/</u> ETE & T	2013-2014/ 2019-2020	10500.00		10500.00
<b>VI</b>	<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>					
14	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Revenue & DM	2013-14/ 2016-17	131160.00	30000.00	42000.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>				<b>*18,50,15.00</b>	<b>18,05,00.00</b>

\*Includes ₹ 31,187.00 lakh for Odisha Forestry Sector Devt. Project, Odisha Health Sector Plan, Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) and National Hydrology Project Ph-II in operation, which were in operation during 2014-15.

## Major Objectives

3.6 The important objectives of 14 ongoing projects are summarized in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2**

### Important objectives of Different Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
1	Cyclone proofing of power infrastructure (Odisha Power Sector Emergency Assisted Project) <b>Energy</b>	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and preserve the power infrastructure from the havoc of Cyclone</li> </ul>
2	Odisha Skill Development Project <b>ETE&amp;T</b>	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved employability of the working age population in Odisha</li> <li>• Increased equitable access to quality skills development programmes</li> <li>• Enhanced quality and relevance of skills development programmes</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of OSEM to provide demand driven skills programmes in priority sectors and skills, Strengthened skills ecosystem and effective project management</li> </ul>
3	Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance and Administration <b>Finance</b>	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance GoO capacity to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction.</li> <li>• Build Capacity of GoO for revenue mobilization and effective expenditure management.</li> <li>• To increase GoO capacity to attract private investments, generate revenue and improve service delivery.</li> </ul>
4	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City) <b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve public hygiene by introduction of organized sewerage network for collection of sewerage from households, its transportation and treatment.</li> <li>• To improve sewerage and storm water drainage systems in Cuttack by constructing and improving sewerage and drainage facilities.</li> <li>• To improve sanitary conditions of the residence including the poor in concerned areas.</li> <li>• To cover target group of urban population and slum population in</li> </ul>

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
			Cuttack & Bhubaneswar cities in Cuttack and Khurda districts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To generate more employment opportunities for local people.</li> </ul>
5	Integrated Sewerage Scheme in Urban Areas other than Cuttack & Bhubaneswar <b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve public hygiene by introduction of organized sewerage network for collection of sewerage from households, its transportation and treatment in urban areas other than Cuttack &amp; Bhubaneswar.</li> </ul>
6	Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund <b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	KFW, German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support creation of a nodal urban financing institutional framework in Odisha.</li> <li>To facilitate financing assistance for different urban infrastructure projects with a positive environmental impact from a line-of-credit by KFW, Germany.</li> </ul>
7	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project -Rehabilitation of Urban Slums in Berhampur City <b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve public services in Berhampur city.</li> <li>To reduce the vulnerability of its population.</li> <li>To improve infrastructure for upgrading slums.</li> </ul>
8	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project <b>Revenue &amp; DM</b>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To construct about 30,000 houses in the designated rural areas in the coastal belt of 5 kms from the High Tide Line in the district of Ganjam, Puri and 5 kms from the Chilika boundary.</li> </ul>
9	Odisha Girls Incentive Programme <b>ST and SC Development</b>	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve educational status of disadvantaged (i.e. and ST &amp; SC) girls in Odisha, leading to better family health.</li> <li>To reduce financial and social constraints faced by disadvantaged girls in secondary school participation.</li> </ul>
10	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project <b>Water Resources</b>	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance productivity and sustainability of existing major, medium and minor (including minor flow and lift) irrigation systems.</li> <li>To cover Brahmani-Baitarani-Budhabalaga-Subarnarekha river Basin and part of Mahanadi-Delta Stage-I.</li> </ul>

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To operationalise Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) system and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) fully in covered area.</li> </ul>
11	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project.  <b>Water Resources</b>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve Tank system based livelihoods and strengthen community Management of targeted Tank system.</li> <li>To stabilize irrigation over 60,508.5 ha. of Command area in 14 districts and physically improve 320 MI tanks</li> <li>To improve agricultural livelihoods of farm families living in Tank Command Villages.</li> <li>To strengthen Pani Panchayat institutions through capacity building</li> </ul>
12	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)  <b>Water Resources</b>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To restore distressed dams.</li> <li>To rehabilitate and improve dam &amp; associated safety and operational performance of targeted existing 38 dams viz: Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Salandi, Upper Kolab, Budha-Budhiani, Dadara-ghati, Daha, Derjang, Dhanei, Kalo, Nesa, Pilasalki, Pitamahal, Salia, Sarafgarh, Satiguda(UKP), Satiguda (Malkangiri), Talasara, Ardei, Ashoka Nalla, Bgjharan, Balaskumpa, BanksI, Deojharan, Jagadal, Jhumuka, Kalakala, Kanhei Nalla, Khabahal, Lingam, Liard, Mathanpur, Padmapur, Pipal Nalla, Renguda, Ranugaon and Sana Macha Kandana.</li> <li>To assure full-reservoir capacity of project dam for achieving effective utilization of stored water.</li> </ul>
13	Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC)  <b>Water Resources</b>	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and expansion of irrigation infrastructure for economic growth to provide food securities.</li> <li>To increase agricultural production and to improve the living standard of farmers in the project area by constructing the irrigation infrastructure.</li> </ul>
14	Odisha State Roads Project	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the State road network and</li> </ul>

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
	Works		<p>the riding quality of roads to minimize congestion in urban centers, improve drainage and raise road levels, provide route options for better distribution of traffic, provide structurally sound roads to minimize road maintenance cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide increased accessibility to education, health services and employment opportunities, thereby contributing to social development and poverty reduction in the long term.</li> <li>• To cover 14 districts of Odisha such as Cuttack, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayadada, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nuapada, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Angul.</li> <li>• To make the State Government more responsive and efficient in addressing road transport infrastructure needs through institutional strengthening.</li> <li>• To improve traffic flows and safety on targeted congested state roads significantly.</li> </ul>

### Focus on Improved Implementation

3.7 In order to ensure successful implementation of EAP, Government have taken a number of steps which include delegation of more powers to Engineering Departments for according Administrative Approval and effecting Technical Sanctions and regular monitoring. Besides, the projects are monitored at different levels. The first stage of monitoring is carried out at the project level. In addition, projects are also monitored at the Departmental level and the State Government level. The Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary monitor the implementation of these projects from time to time. It is expected that focused and improved monitoring of these projects shall help timely implementation of these projects as well as sorting out interdepartmental problems and achieving objectives of these projects. Besides, new projects are also appraised for approval by the State Level Project Monitoring Committee (SLPMC) and subsequent submission to Government of India for consideration of external funding.

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## CHAPTER 4

### ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

4.1 Institutional credit plays a pivotal role in the agricultural and rural development of the State. An intricate network of institutional agencies is involved in the disbursement of credit to this sector. Credit is one of the critical inputs for agricultural development. It encourages farmers to undertake new investments and/or adopt new technologies, leading to a cascading effect on poverty alleviation. The role of institutional framework for agricultural credit is being emphasized since the beginning of planned development era in India. RBI has also framed comprehensive guidelines for the scheduled banks to lend to priority sector, which largely includes agriculture and allied activities apart from enterprises connected to rural livelihood. Commercial banks, development financial institutions, RRBs and Co-operative Banks extend institutional credit of the farmers and rural enterprises. The performance of most of the financial institutions has improved during the last few years. On year to year basis, the deposits have increased by 15.67% and several performance indicators of financial institutions in respect of priority sector advances and advances to weaker sections have considerably improved. It is worthwhile to mention that share of agriculture credit in total advance is 29.38% as on 31.03.2015 against the national parameter of 18%. Besides, the small and medium enterprises (SME) are the driving force behind economic development. All financial institutions have been steadily increasing their credit flow to this sector.

#### Banking Network

4.2 The State is served by a network of 4,672 bank branches. 40 Commercial Banks (CBs) with their 3,346 branches, 2 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with their 983 branches, the Short Term Cooperative Credit structure with Odisha State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (OSCB) at the apex and 17 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) having a total number of 338 branches and 2,714 affiliated Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and 5 branches of OSCARDB Bank Ltd operate in the State.

The position of bank branches is given below.

**Table 4.1**

(As on 31 March, 2015)

Agency	No. of Banks	No. of Branches	Of which Rural Branches
Commercial Banks	40	3,346	1,531
Regional Rural Banks	2	983	837
OSCB	1	338	170
OSCARDB	1	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>2,543</b>

The performance of all the banks in terms of credit ratio is as under:

**Table 4.2**

Sr. No	Particulars	As on 31.03.13	As on 31.03.14	As on 31.03.15
1	CD ratio (%)	86.94	85.31	73.19
2	Priority sector adv to total adv (%)	59.55	55.72	56.76
3	Agrl. finance to total finance (%)	30.93	29.01	29.38
4	Adv. to weaker section to PS adv( %)	32.05	32.75	33.24
5	Ratio of DRI adv to total adv (%)	0.09	0.16	0.11

Some of the key Banking Indicators as on 31.12.2014 are indicated in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3**

(As on 31.03.2015)

(₹ crore)

Parameters	Commercial Banks including RRBs	Co-operative Banks	Total
Total deposit	1,89,056.89	7,175.05	1,96,231.94
Total Advance	1,34,886.74	8,727.02	1,43,613.76
Total Priority sector Advance	49,674.85	8,200.83	57,875.68
Total Finance to Agrl.	22,566.03	7,390.73	2,99,56.76
Advance to MSME	21,362.85	92.19	21,455.04
Advance to services sector	14,442.62	734.49	15,177.11
Total Adv. To weaker sections	12,207.97	7,032.03	19,240.00
Total Adv to DRI	116.06	0.00	116.06
Advance to women	8,085.60	439.03	8,524.63
Total Adv to SC/ST	3,761.58	1,461.75	5,223.33
Gross NPA	5,976.13	725.00	6,701.38
NPA to total advance (%)	6.41	8.31	6.57
CD ratio (%)	71.35	121.63	73.19
PS adv to total Adv (%)	53.28	93.97	56.76
Agrl adv to total adv (%)	24.20	84.69	29.38
Adv to weaker section to PS adv (%)	24.58	85.75	33.24
Adv to women to total advance (%)	8.67	5.03	8.36

4.3 Institutional Finance is directed towards: (i) building globally competitive agriculture, (ii) exploitation of potential in Agriculture and allied sectors (iii) financing handlooms and handicrafts in rural non- farm sector, (iv) reaching the poor through micro finance, (v) convergence of development interventions in the KBK region, and (vi) strategic use of RIDF funds for rural infrastructure building. The Government of Odisha has been keenly monitoring the extension of institutional credit to priority sectors of the State economy.



**Institutional Credit and NABARD**

4.4 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex financial institution for agriculture and rural development with the corporate mission of promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. NABARD has been extending credit support by way of refinance to the banking sector viz., commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks and other financial institutions like Odisha State Financial Corporation in the spheres of short term (ST), medium term (MT) and long term (LT) credit for agriculture & allied activities and activities under rural non-farm sector. It extends loans to the State Government for contributing to the share capital of cooperative institutions, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for development of social and economic infrastructure in the State. Credit planning / monitoring and credit expansion in priority sectors, through a number of developmental / promotional activities involving Government Departments, banks, NGOs and MFIs is an important area of activity of NABARD. Many NGOs / VAs and other organizations, working in the rural development sector are directly assisted by NABARD in the form of grant-in-aid and soft loans to execute different promotional schemes, viz., bank linkages of SHGs, imparting skill / entrepreneurship trainings in rural areas and other support.

4.5 In order to make the planning process more effective at micro level, NABARD has been supporting the development planning process of the State and preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district of the country. The main objectives of the PLP are to enable various organizations involved in the process of rural development in accordance with available potentials and to enable optimum utilization of scarce financial resources.

**Credit Planning**

4.6 NABARD initiated preparation of district-wise Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) from the year 1987-88 with a view to mapping the existing credit potentials and evolving an appropriate mechanism. These plan documents contain credit projections for different sectors in the district taking into account the long term physical potential, availability of infrastructure, marketing support, and above all the perspective district development plans of the State Government. The PLPs prepared by NABARD have been considered as a comprehensive document by Bankers, Government Departments and other organizations/individuals involved in rural development projecting the potential for economic development of the region. From the year 2006-07 onwards, the Annual District Credit Plans of banks are based on the potentials identified in the PLPs. The Annual District Credit Plans of Banks are being prepared as per RBI instructions, which is based on the potentials identified in the PLPs.

4.7 The PLPs were redesigned during 2012-13 with the objective of making them a meaningful link between development planning and credit planning process leading to action planning. The PLPs cover Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

sectors under Priority Sector with greater emphasis on Primary Sector. It maps the exploitable potential that can be tapped with institutional credit during the reference year. This is prepared after making an assessment of the present status of infrastructure and support services available and planned for the development of each of the sector/sub sector. The policy guidelines and thrust areas identified by the Union and State Governments, RBI and NABARD are also taken into account while making the projections.

#### Achievement of Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 2014-15

4.8 Achievements under Annual Credit Plan 2014-15 under major segments of priority Sector are given in the following Table. The overall achievement is 70.03%.

**Table 4.4**

(₹crore)				
Sl No.	Sector	Target (2014-15)	Achievement (2014-15)	% of achievement
1	Agril and Allied	<b>21,442.78</b>	<b>13,537.47</b>	<b>63.13</b>
	Crop loan	15,290.62	11,303.02	73.92
	Term loan	3,370.50	1,349.29	40.03
	Allied Loan	2,781.66	885.16	31.82
2	Agril & Allied (Indirect)	1,532.57	1,490.76	97.27
3	MSE	5,719.13	8,038.60	140.56
4	Education	1,000.13	236.70	23.67
5	Housing	2,225.91	1,291.19	58
6	Other Priority Sector	8,080.49	3,419.54	42.32
	<b>Total Priority Sector</b>	<b>40,001.01</b>	<b>28,015.18</b>	<b>70.03</b>

#### Credit Projections for 2015-16

4.9 The State Focus Paper (SFP) is prepared by NABARD on an annual basis to project the credit potentials and to identify the infrastructure gap in different sectors for the state as a whole. The SFP for the year 2015-16 has been prepared by NABARD on the basis of aggregation of potentials estimated and infrastructure gap identified for various sectors/activities in PLPs of all the 30 districts of the State. It envisages credit requirement of ₹47,756.44 crore in respect of exploitable potential for different activities under agriculture, MSE and other priority sector in the State of Odisha.

4.10 An Annual Credit Plan of ₹47,756.44 crore was approved by SLBC for priority sector lending in 2015-16. The broad sector-wise break up of target is given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

(₹ crore)

Sl No.	Sector	Amount
1	Agriculture and Allied (Direct)	
	Crop Loan	19,056.81
	Term Loan (Agril & Allied)	7,169.68
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>26,226.49</b>
2	MSE	12,000.00
3	Education	1,200.16
4	Housing	2,671.09
5	Other Priority Sector	5,658.70
	<b>Total Priority Sector</b>	<b>47,756.44</b>

### Credit Monitoring

#### Trends in Ground Level Credit Flow

4.11 The rate of growth of GLC in Odisha depicts a declining trend from the year 2010-11 onwards. It peaked in 2010-11, at 53.56 percent. In 2013-14, the growth rate has been negative. However, it registered a robust growth of 33.68 % during 2014-15. The achievement in the GLC flow during the year 2014-15 was 70.03 per cent of the target set for the year. The ACP target for 2015-16 is ₹ 47756.44 crore. Table 4.6 summarizes targets and achievements in credit disbursements from 2007-08 to 2014-15.

Table 4.6

Year	Total Ground Level Credit (₹crore)	Growth Rate (%) (GR)
2007-08	7045.15	4.50
2008-09	7484.49	6.24
2009-10	11142.88	48.88
2010-11	17111.55	53.56
2011-12	19359.20	13.13
2012-13	21910.93	13.18
2013-14	20955.76	(-)4.36
2014-15	28014.18	33.68

#### Purpose-wise Ground Level Credit Flow

4.12 An analysis of flow of Ground Level Credit for production and investments under agriculture / allied activities has shown a growth rate of 23% and 20% respectively during 2012-13. GLC to agriculture sector grew at 20 % during 2013-14, even as the overall growth in GLC during the year was negative. The GLC to agriculture sector grew at 19% during 2014-15 while NFS and OPS sectors grew at 69

% and 36 %, respectively, during 2014-15. The sector-wise details of the GLC flow are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

(₹ crore)

Purpose	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)
Crop loan	8,457.02	39	23	N.A.*			11303.02	40	-
Term Loan Agri. & Allied	1,997.13	9	20	N.A.*			3725.21	13	-
<b>Total Agri. loans</b>	<b>10,454.15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12,581.65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15028.23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>
NFS	3,442.74	16	34	4,745.90	23	38	8038.60	29	69
OPS	8,014.04	37	(-3)	3,628.21	17	(-55)	4947.35	18	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,910.93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20,955.76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(-4)</b>	<b>28014.18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>

GR- Growth Rate over previous year.

\*The format for capturing GLC data has been revised for 2013-14

4.13 An analysis of agency wise credit flow for 2014-15 indicates that Commercial Banks were the largest purveyors of credit, accounting for 60% of GLC flow, followed by 26 % by OSCB and 14 % by RRBs.

#### Agency- Wise GLC Flow

Table 4.8

(₹ crore)

Agency	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)
Commercial Banks	13,902.38	63	12	12,301.64	59	(-12)	16831.76	60	37
SCB / DCCBs	5,639.78	26	14	6,699.36	32	19	7389.27	26	10
ARDBs	9.88								
RRBs	2,320.11	11	19	1,954.76	9	(-16)	3793.15	14	94
Others	38.78		(-19)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,910.93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20,955.76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(-4)</b>	<b>28014.18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>

GR – Growth rate over previous year; others include Urban Cooperative Banks

#### Spatial Flow of Ground Level Credit (GLC)

4.14 The PLP projections / ACP targets / GLC (ACP) achievements for last three years in the KBK and non-KBK districts are indicated in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

(₹ crore)

Sl No.	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.
<b>KBK districts</b>									
1	3,632.43	3,434.30	1,893.72	4,031.29	4,413.20	2,208.36	4,493.88	5,159.75	3,295.87
<b>Non-KBK districts</b>									
2	26,294.98	24,354.99	20,017.21	28,617.49	29,857.74	18,747.40	32,466.04	34,841.26	24,718.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,927.41</b>	<b>27,789.29</b>	<b>21,910.93</b>	<b>32,648.78</b>	<b>34,270.94</b>	<b>20,955.76</b>	<b>36,959.92</b>	<b>40,001.01</b>	<b>28,014.18</b>

### Sectoral Flow of Ground Level Credit

4.15 The sectoral comparison of achievements *vis-a-vis* targets during last three years is given in Table 4.10. The achievement under agriculture sector during 2014-15 was 65%, as against 64% in 2013-14. The quantum of credit flow to both the short term agricultural operations (Crop Loan) as well as investment purpose (Agricultural Term Loan) has been showing a positive growth over the last 3 years.

**Table 4.10**

Sector	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
<b>Crop Loan</b>	9,824.80	8,457.02	86	*	*		15,290.62	11,303.02	74
<b>Agricultural Term Loan</b>	4,354.06	1,997.13	46	*	*		7,684.74	3,725.21	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,178.86</b>	<b>10,454.15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19,520.03</b>	<b>12,581.65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>22,975.36</b>	<b>15,028.23</b>	<b>65</b>

\*The format for capturing GLC data has been revised for 2013-14.

### Development Financial Assistance Support from NABARD

4.16 NABARD has been a major development partner in the State over the years. The total development financial assistance in the state during 2014-15 was ₹6,920.22 crore showing a growth rate of 68% over the previous year. The details of refinance assistance provided by NABARD are given in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>I</b>	<b>Short Term Loan</b>			
A	SCB / CCBs	2,691.28	3,825.00	4,450.00
B	RRBs	264.53	400.00	450.00
	<b>Sub- Total (A-B)</b>	<b>2,955.81</b>	<b>4,225.00</b>	<b>4,900.00</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Agriculture Term Loan</b>			
A	CBs	12.85	58.59	122.33
B	Cooperatives	58.4	45.49	96.52
C	RRBs	71.29	40.96	58.01
	<b>Sub-total (A-C)</b>	<b>142.54</b>	<b>145.04</b>	<b>276.86</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>NFS</b>			
A	CBs	25.88	58.87	131.29
B	SCB/ CCBs	18.48	16.32	23.52
C	RRBs	21.03	0	25.25
	<b>Sub-total (A-C)</b>	<b>65.39</b>	<b>75.19</b>	<b>180.06</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Total Schematic Refinance</b>	<b>207.93</b>	<b>220.23</b>	<b>456.92</b>

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>V</b>	<b>Total Agency-wise Refinance</b>			
	CBs	38.73	117.46	253.62
	Cooperatives	2,768.16	3,886.81	4,570.04
	RRBs	356.85	440.96	533.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,163.74</b>	<b>4,445.23</b>	<b>5,356.92</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>RIDF Disbursements</b>	<b>945.00</b>	<b>1,002.00</b>	<b>1,563.30</b>
	<b>Total Development Assistance</b>	<b>4108.74</b>	<b>5,447.23</b>	<b>6,920.22</b>

#### Disbursement under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

4.17 NABARD has been sanctioning projects for infrastructure development in Odisha since 1995-96 under RIDF. As on 31 March 2015, 1,98,248 projects have been sanctioned in Odisha involving RIDF loan of ₹11,995.12 crore, against which the amount disbursed is ₹7653.71 crore. Cumulative sector-wise projects sanctioned and loan disbursed is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12

(₹crore)

Sector	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan sanctioned		Loan Disbursed	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture Related	1,704	2,319.43	19.34	1,180.71	15.43
Irrigation (Medium & Minor)	1,95,027	3,287.15	27.40	2,314.46	30.24
Rural Connectivity	1,492	6,323.64	52.72	4,134.85	54.02
Social (Drinking water, Education, etc.)	3	39.13	0.33	14.19	0.19
Others(Inland waterways, etc.)	22	25.77	0.21	9.5	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,98,248</b>	<b>11,995.12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,653.71</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Financial Targets and Achievements for 2014-15

4.18 NABARD Head Office had made a normative RIDF allocation of ₹1,200.00 crore for the State for the year 2014-15 which was subsequently raised to ₹2,500.00 crore. During 2014-15, an amount of ₹1,563.30 crore was released under RIDF XII to RIDF XX and ₹2,651.80 crore sanctioned for 16,054 projects under Agriculture, Irrigation, Road & Bridges, Social Sector and others. The details of sanction under RIDF XX during 2014-15 are given in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13

(₹ crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	RIDF loan
STW/TW/BW/RL	15,671	425.08
Irrigation (Major & Medium)	136	898.47
Minor Irrigation	4	6.89
Roads/Bridges	240	1,253.71
Fish Landing Center	2	0.28
Others	1	67.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>16054</b>	<b>2,651.80</b>

### Refinance for Investment Credit

4.19 The refinance provided for investment credit in the State was ₹456.92 crore in 2014-15 as against ₹ 222.16 crore in 2013-14, indicating a growth rate of 106% over the previous year. The sector-wise distribution of disbursement of the refinance assistance for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is compared in Table 4.14. It is observed that the Commercial Banks have received 56% of the refinance (₹253.62 crore), State Co-operative Bank has availed 26% (₹120.04 crore) followed by 18% by Regional Rural Banks (₹83.26 crore) during the year 2014-15.

Table 4.14

### Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Assistance provided during			
		2013-14	Share in %	2014-15	Share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor Irrigation	0.05	0.02	5.61	1.23
2	Land Development	0.64	0.29	7.41	1.62
3	Farm Mechanisation	61.77	27.80	59.21	12.96
4	Plantation and Horticulture	3.59	1.62	7.15	1.56
5	Fishery (Marine & Inland)	5.41	2.43	5.75	1.26
6	Dairy Development	11.25	5.06	16.32	3.57
7	Poultry Farming	2.06	0.93	6.15	1.35
9	Non-farm Sector	75.24	33.87	180.07	39.41
10	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	0.00	0.00	4.4	0.96
12	Storage / Godown / Market Yards	2.68	1.21	2.15	0.47
13	Others	59.47	26.77	162.70	35.61
<b>Total</b>		<b>222.16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>456.92</b>	<b>100</b>

### Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF): 2014-15

4.20 Keeping in view the need for availability of scientific warehousing infrastructure in the country, the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister has announced creation of a special fund – “Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) – 2014-15” by allocating ₹5,000 crore and placing it with NABARD for providing loans to various agencies for construction of warehouses, silos, cold storages, cold chain infrastructure, etc.

4.21 NABARD sanctioned direct loan assistance of ₹964.32 crore for construction of 3,479 warehouses/rural godowns in 3,479 PACS in various districts of the State. These godowns will create a capacity of 8.107 lakh tones for scientific storage of agricultural commodities in the co-operative sector in the state. Further an amount of ₹24.49 crore was released for ongoing godown projects during the year 2014-15.

### Informal Credit Delivery System

#### SHG - Bank Linkage

Overall Progress under Micro-finance in Odisha was as under:

**Table 4.15**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14		2014-15 (As on 31.12.2014)	
		Number of SHGs (lakh)	Amount (₹ crore)	Number of SHGs (lakh)	Amount (₹ crore)
	<b>SHG-Bank Linkage Model</b>				
i	Savings of SHGs with Banks	6.21	483.77	6.35	535.29
ii	Bank Loan Disbursed to SHGs	0.38	442.93	0.31	344.71
iii	Bank Loan Outstanding	2.56	1,532.40	2.41	1,397.13

4.22 Micro-finance sector has traversed a long journey from micro savings to micro credit and then to micro enterprises and now entered the field of micro insurance, micro remittance and micro pension. This gradual and evolutionary growth process has given a great opportunity to the rural poor in India to attain reasonable economic, social and cultural empowerment, leading to better living standard and quality of life for participating households. Financial institutions in the country continued to play a leading role in the micro-finance programme for nearly two decades now. They have joined hands proactively with informal delivery channels to give micro-finance sector, the necessary momentum.

4.23 Performance of the State during the last three years under SHG-Bank linkage (cumulative) is given in Table 4.16.



Table 4.16

Agency	No. of SHG Savings linked as on			No. of SHG Credit Linked as on		
	31.03.13	31.03.14	31.12.2014	31.03.13	31.03.14	31.12.2014
CBs	2,60,279	2,77,329	2,79,560	3,56,952	3,69,986	3,82,025
RRBs	2,42,789	2,63,852	2,75,560	2,85,609	3,06,981	3,22,594
CCBs	77,344	79,545	79,675	64,561	68,081	71,156
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,80,412</b>	<b>6,20,726</b>	<b>6,34,795</b>	<b>7,07,122</b>	<b>7,45,048</b>	<b>7,75,775</b>

### Farmers' Clubs

4.24 NABARD introduced the Farmers' Club Programme in 1982 to popularise the concept of "Development through Credit". The five principles of 'Development through Credit' are (a) credit must be used in accordance with the most suitable method of science and technology, (b) the terms and conditions of credit must be fully observed, (c) work must be done with skills so as to increase production and productivity, (d) a part of the additional income created by credit must be saved, and (e) loan installments must be repaid in time and regularly so as to recycle credit. The programme has been up-scaled with the following new Mission with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2008.

### New Mission

- Group cohesion/ dynamics
- Group meetings in fortnightly/or monthly basis
- Capacity building of members including leadership training
- Undertaking group based activities
- SHG/JLG formation
- Forming Federations of Farmers' Clubs / Producer groups / Companies
- Linkages with technology institutions / markets.

### Status of Farmers' Clubs in the State

4.25 The number of Farmers' Clubs established as on 31 March, 2015 is 11,882 in the State. Out of this, 766 were promoted by Commercial Banks, 1,137 by RRBs, 2,132 by DCCB/OSCB, 7,650 by NGOs and 197 by KVK and others. The Farmers' Clubs are active in transfer of technologies at farmers' level and provide support for financial inclusion and farm credit delivery. Furthermore, Farmers' Clubs have been identified as one of the partner agencies in the Agriculture Department's extension activities at the grass-root level.

**Financial Inclusion**

4.26 Under the Financial Inclusion Plan, the banks operating in the State were advised to open "no frill" accounts with either nil or very low minimum balance and to provide General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) facility without insistence of collateral, to enable hassle-free access to credit by rural households. As on 31 March 2014, 135.94 lakh Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts [BSBDA] were opened by the schedule commercial banks in the State which generated savings ₹129.13 crore. Banks are taking various steps to open "no frill" accounts for those who do not have any bank account till date.

**Financial Inclusion in Odisha**

4.27 There are 45,888 villages having population below 2,000 in the State as per 2001 Census. As on 31 December, 2014, banks have covered 35,539 villages, constituting 77% of the total target. Out of these, 350 are covered through Brick and Mortar branches and rest 35,189 villages through Business Correspondents and other modes. Through a special initiative of the State Government and banks, a five year action plan has been initiated under which banks will open brick and mortar branches in 4,597 uncovered Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the State. The unbanked GPs have been allotted to different banks. The State Government has also agreed to provide physical infrastructure, wherever available, for opening of branches. Training of NGO/SHG leaders as master trainers, printing of handbills / leaflets / calendars / posters / playing cards on Financial Inclusion and relaying messages on financial inclusion in print media and TV channels through 14 stations of All India Radio were some of the other methods adopted to spread awareness.

**Comprehensive Handloom Package**

4.28 Implementation of Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for development of handlooms sector is complete. Under the package, an amount of ₹99.85 crore was released as recapitalization assistance for 430 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCS) and one Apex Weaver Cooperative Society (AWCS) in Odisha. Further, recapitalization assistance to the tune of ₹26.07 crore has been released to 10 Commercial Banks, 2 RRBs and 14 DCCBs in respect of individual weavers / SHGs. The beneficiary weavers/societies are now eligible for fresh finance as per the package.

4.29 A Comprehensive Package of Government of India for handloom sector is under implementation. The scheme involves a concessional credit component involving interest subvention by GoI to the extent of 7% for ensuring subsidised loan to handloom sector at interest rate of 6% for a period of 3 years. It also envisages Margin Money assistance @20% of the total project outlay subject to a maximum of ₹10,000 per weaver for loans sanctioned on or after 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. The objective is to enable the handloom weavers, their SHGs and Joint Liability Groups to leverage this amount for borrowing from banks. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015, Margin Money assistance of ₹2.67 crore and Interest Subsidy of ₹52.00 lakh has been released to various banks under the package

**Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP)**

4.30 Bank wise and performance under PMEGP for 2014-15 (31.01.2015) and target for 2015-16 is given in Table 4.17 and 4.18 respectively.

**Table 4.17**

(₹ lakh)

Bank	Target (2014-15)		Sponsored (2014-15)	
	Nos.	Margin Money	Nos.	Margin Money
Major Banks	4,951	6,837.59	10,894	23,219.52
Other Banks	302	421.04	538	1,442.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>7,258.63</b>	<b>11,432</b>	<b>24,662.18</b>

**Table 4.18**

(₹ lakh)

Implementing Agency	Target (2015-16)		
	Nos.	Margin Money	Employment (Nos)
KVIC	760	1,624.83	6,080
KVIB	760	1,624.83	6,080
DICs	1014	2,133.44	8,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>2534</b>	<b>5,416.10</b>	<b>20,272</b>

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan (PMJDY)**

4.31 In order to provide the much needed impetus to Financial Inclusion a flagship programme called PMJDY was launched on 28 August, 2014 to provide all households in the country with financial services, with particular focus to empower the weaker sections of society, including women, small & marginal farmers and labourers - both rural and urban. The mission seeks to provide all households in the country, both rural and urban, with access to financial services like bank account with RuPay Debit Card, credit, remittance and Insurance & Pension within one year. Accordingly, as on 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2015, the banks in Odisha had opened 53,60,784 accounts. 100% completion of Household coverage was achieved with a minimum of one account under PMJDY and the saturation certificates were issued by the District Collectors.

**Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Sector**

4.32 The new area of focus in the development strategy of the State is Micro Small Enterprises. The sector has immense employment generation potential with scope for contributing to the economic growth of the State. The major activity segment within the sector are small and micro manufacturing/services/business

enterprises comprising of tiny village and cottage industries with large pockets of handicrafts, handloom and other rural crafts spread across the State. The redefinition of activities in terms of MSME Act has opened new avenues of investment in this sector. The changing market, introduction of new technology and flow of credit could bring about a modernization in this sector with new entrepreneurs trying their hands in ventures of self-employment. In order to channelize adequate flow of credit Reserve Bank of India has issued instruction to disburse 60% of the total advances to SME sector for micro enterprises and maintain a year to year credit growth of 20% to SME enterprises. Further the entrepreneurship development for making large number of rural youth eligible for bank credit has assumed importance and Banks have started RSETI in every District to provide training and hand-holding to first generation entrepreneurs. However, accelerated flow of investment through institutional credit can only be achieved only if a comprehensive institutional network is created as promotion and supportive mechanism which should include the following:

1. Entrepreneurship and skill development training centres
2. Credit facilitation centres
3. Barefoot consumptions for land holding of new entrepreneurs
4. More specialized bank branches to finance micro and small enterprise.

4.33 MSME is an important sector providing maximum employment opportunities to people. The position of credit flow to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in the State as on 31.03.2015 is as follows.

**Table 4.19**

(₹crore)		
Enterprise	No. of cases disbursed (2014-15)	Amount
Micro Enterprises	92,393	4,404.94
Small Enterprises	16,688	3,633.65
Medium Enterprises	2,522	1,103.96
<b>Total-MSME</b>	<b>1,11,603</b>	<b>9,142.56</b>

#### **Financing under JLG & ACC**

4.34 Joint Liability Group (JLG) is an important tool for extending credit to tenant farmers and share croppers for farming activities. The total amount disbursed under JLG during 2014-15 is ₹222.73 crore in 23,870 accounts as on 31.03.2015. The Banks are also financing Artisan Credit Cards to all eligible persons. During 2014-15, the State issued 350 Artisan Credit Cards amounting to ₹4.87 crore.

**Financing under Education Loans**

4.35 Banks have financed 13,359 accounts for ₹246.28 crore under Education loans during 2014-15. The balance outstanding is ₹ 2,040.70 crore in 83,621 accounts.

**Housing Loan**

4.36 During 2014-15, disbursement under Housing Loan has been for 31,342 accounts amounting to ₹1,877.20 crore. Balance outstanding amounts to ₹8,636.43 crore for 1,74,618 accounts.

**Advances to Weaker Sections**

4.37 The advances to Weaker Sections increased from ₹17,209.14 crore as of March 2014 to ₹19,240.00 crore as at March, 2015. The share of weaker section advance to Priority Sector advance is 33.24 % against the bench mark 25 %.

**DRI Advance**

4.38 Against the national goal of 1% of the previous year's Gross Bank Credit, only 0.11% of the total credit could be given under the DRI scheme in the state by Commercial Banks as at March, 2015.

**Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)**

4.39 Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April, 8<sup>th</sup> 2015 as a new financial entity, for developing and financing last mile financial intermediaries like Banks, NBFCS, MFIs etc. who are in the business of lending to smaller of the Micro enterprises in manufacturing, trading and service sector. On the same day Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) was launched to "fund the unfunded" by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them.

4.40 The banking sector consisting of Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks play an important role in extending credit to this sector. There is a need to give a special boost to bank finance to this segment on a mission mode, considering the enormous task in reaching to the large number of such units, currently excluded from the formal banking system. This segment mainly consists of non-farm enterprises in manufacturing, trading and services whose credit needs are below ₹10.00 lakh.

4.41 All advances granted on or after 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 falling under this category be classified as MUDRA loan under the PMMY. All such loans can be covered under refinance and / or credit also carry the name " Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana". Further, MUDRA will work on creating a common charter applicable to PMMY loans which is to be adopted by all the banks.

**Kissan Credit Card (KCC)**

4.42 The Banks have disbursed ₹12,148.30 crore in 37,59,348 KCC accounts during 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015, out of which fresh KCC has been issued in 5,22,492 accounts disbursing ₹4,490.93 crore. Total outstanding balance as on 31.03.2015 is ₹13,656.24 crore in 60,62,914 no. of KCCs.

**Issuance of Weaver's Credit Card (WCC) by the Banks**

4.43 As against the target of 20,000 nos. of Weaver's Credit Card to be issued by the banks in Odisha for the year 2014-15, the achievements is only 2,281 with sanction of loan amounting to ₹45.66 crore.

**Financing under SC/ST Schemes**

4.44 It is reported by OSFDC that against the target of 21,000 scheduled caste and 6,000 scheduled tribe beneficiaries, achievement for the year 2014-15 is only 14,765 under scheduled Caste sector and 3,930 under scheduled tribe sector, which is 70.30% and 65.50% of total target.

**Implementation of Prime Minister's New- 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities**

4.45 Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India has advised that the share of credit flow to minority communities of Public Sector Banks (PSB) should be 15% of the Priority Sector Advances. During 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015, the Banks have extended credit of ₹218.65 crore to 23,013 beneficiaries of minority community. The outstanding balance as on 31.03.2015 is ₹2,606.88 crore in 3,02,316 accounts.

**Advance to Weaker Sections**

4.46 The advances to Weaker Sections increased from ₹16,464.96 crore as of March 2014 to ₹1,924.00 crore as at the end of March, 2015 and constitutes 33.24% of Priority Sector advance against the national norm of 25 %.

**Mission Shakti**

4.47 The Mission Shakti, a Self Help Mission for empowering women socially and economically, was launched in the State on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2001. SHG helps the poor, especially women to establish their credit worthiness. Mission Shakti makes efforts to train WSHGs in many non-traditional crafts for women, like masonry, pisciculture and in several potential trades such as phenyle preparation, agarbati making, bookbinding, badi and papad making, and providing backward and forward linkage to the SHGs. The Mission Shakti also arranges Buyer / Sellers Meets to boost marketing. As on date, more than five lakh groups have been credit-linked. However, there are number of remote villages which have remained uncovered. All banks have been assigned with Mission Shakti targets and Line Departments work hand in hand to

achieve the targets and to ensure quality lending to improve the economic status of women.

4.48 Credit linkage target for 2014-15 is 93,023 amounting to ₹918.61 crore. During the year, 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), credit linkage has been provided to 30,727 women SHGs amounting to ₹344.71 crore. Table 4.20 explains the bank-wise position.

Table 4.20

(₹ crore)

Sl No.	Banking Sector	Credit Linkage Target (2014-15)		No. of SHGs credit linked during 2014-15	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Total Public Sector Banks	48,521	474.74	12,000	134.12
2	Total RRBs	33,291	332.12	15,613	181.94
3	Total Cooperative Banks	8,938	89.16	3,075	28.27
4	Private Sector	2,273	22.59	39	0.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>93,023</b>	<b>918.61</b>	<b>30,727</b>	<b>344.71</b>

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## CHAPTER 5

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

#### INTRODUCTION

5.1 Odisha is primarily an agrarian State. Agriculture is the mainstay of State's economy and livelihood of people of Odisha. The contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors is about 15.39% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State as per advance estimate for the year 2014-15 and continue to be the backbone of the State's rural economy. It provides employment and livelihood opportunities both direct and indirect, to about 60% of the total workforce. Therefore, the economic advancement of the State is dependant to a large extent on the development of the Agriculture and Allied sector. The State is committed to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth in agriculture through critical interventions under different programmes. Growth in this sector is imperative to set the pace of socio-economic development in the State. This Chapter explains the plans and programmes of Agriculture and Allied sector, which includes Agriculture, Cooperation, Fisheries and Animal Resources and Dairy Development.

5.2 An outlay of ₹ 3,73,775.32 lakh is proposed under State Plan for Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Agriculture and Allied sector. The sector-wise details are indicated in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1**

**Sector-wise State Plan Outlay under Agriculture & Allied Sector  
for Annual Plan: 2014-15 and Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

Sector	Total Revised Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15	Total Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3
Agriculture	2,70,125.33	2,82,184.25
Cooperation	51,715.45	61,495.19
Fisheries	7,492.68	8,112.87
Animal Resources & Dairy Development	14,889.32	21,983.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,44,222.78</b>	<b>3,73,775.32</b>



### AGRICULTURE

5.3 The total geographical area of the State is 155.71 lakh hectares. Out of this, the net sown area is about 56.91 lakh hectare, which is nearly 36% of the geographical area. The State has about 43.52 lakh operational holdings (Agricultural Census 2005-06) of which small and marginal farmers (having <2 ha land) own 86.16% of the holdings. The emphasis is on increasing the productivity per unit land area and increasing cropping intensity. The cultivable area of the State is 61.80 lakh hectares, of which 29.14 lakh hectares are high land, 17.55 lakh hectares medium land and 15.11 lakh hectares low land. Irrigation facility in the khariff season is available to only 34% of cultivated area.

5.4 Although normal rainfall of the State is 1,451.2 mm spread over 69 rainy days, there are seasonal fluctuations, both in forms of quantity and distribution. This greatly influences khariff crops.

#### **Plan Objectives, Annual Plan: 2015-16**

5.5 The Annual Plan: 2015-16 lays stress on achieving the broad objectives laid down in the State Agricultural Policy and the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Efforts will be aimed at achieving growth rate of about 4% in the Agriculture sector in line with the national goal. The major interventions proposed are:

- Increase of seed replacement rate through massive seed production programme under seed village scheme and quality seed distribution.
- Exploitation of ground and surface water potential through establishment of captive irrigation facilities; Shallow Tube Wells, Dug wells, River Lift Irrigation Points, Deep Bore wells, large Community lift irrigation projects (more than 40 hectares of ayacut) and Cluster bore wells.
- Maintenance of soil health by judicious fertilizer application based on the soil test results coupled with Integrated Nutrient Management, Establishment of additional soil testing facilities.
- Promotion of farm mechanization and pressurised irrigation system to reduce cost and improve factor productivity of agri-inputs.
- Promotion of organic farming and sustainable crop husbandry.
- Strengthening of Agriculture extension for effective transfer of technologies and delivery of the range of services needed by the farmers.
- Enhancing production and productivity through different interventions under various schemes being implemented.
- Massive awareness campaign on developmental programmes.
- Strengthening and development of infrastructure for efficient extension.
- Promotion of e-pest Surveillance and Integrated Pest Management.

5.6 The various developmental efforts shall be well supplemented by centrally assisted Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana with an objective to strengthen and develop the infrastructure as well as taking up measures for enhancing crop production and productivity in the State.

## STATE PLAN SCHEMES

### Agriculture Sector

5.7 An outlay of ₹2,82,184.25 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of Plan Schemes under Agriculture sector which includes Horticulture, Agriculture Marketing, Agriculture Research and Education, Soil and Water Conservation and Market Intelligence and Quality Control. This includes provision of ₹16,000.00 lakh for Jalnidhi (RIDF).

5.8 During Annual Plan: 2015-16, flow of funds for TASP and SCP component under Crop Husbandry, Crop insurance, RKVY, Horticulture, Soil & Water Conservation and other agricultural programmes are given in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2**

### Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Agriculture with TASP & SCP flow of funds

(₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2015-16	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>			
1	Crop Husbandry (Agriculture)	1,51,985.50	33,328.03	24,279.70
2	Crop Insurance (Co-operation)	16,000.00	2,800.00	3,700.00
	<b>Total -Crop Husbandry</b>	<b>1,67,985.50</b>	<b>36,128.03</b>	<b>27,979.70</b>
3	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	55,454.00	12,754.42	9,427.18
4	Horticulture	23,069.35	5,484.63	4,474.24
5	Soil & Water Conservation	25,817.07	5,937.93	4,761.10
6	Agricultural Research & Education	1,501.00	345.10	255.07
7	Other Agril. Programme	6,003.30	0.00	0.00
8	Agricultural Marketing	2,354.03	601.01	0.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,82,184.25</b>	<b>61,251.12</b>	<b>46,898.05</b>

5.9 The scheme wise details proposed to be taken up during 2015-16 are highlighted below:

**Jala Nidhi (RIDF)** (₹16,000.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.10 One of the strategies to increase productivity in Agriculture is to provide assured irrigation facilities. Keeping this in view, the State Government has been availing loan from NABARD under RIDF and providing subsidy to farmers so as to encourage them for establishment of private lift irrigation points like sinking shallow tube wells, dug wells, bore wells and river lift/surface lift in a massive way. The installation of the PLIPs will be implemented under two categories. Category-1 is for establishment of individual PLIPs and Category-2 will be for establishment of cluster shallow tube well and cluster micro river lifts. A sum of ₹16,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up irrigation projects out of which flow of funds to TASP and SCP are ₹3,680.00 lakh and ₹2,720.00 lakh respectively.

**Input Management** (₹18,700.02 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.11 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of extending subsidy to farmers on various critical agri-inputs inducing them to adopt modern crop husbandry. Besides, Capital Investment Subsidy would be extended to agri-preneurs for setting up of commercial agri-enterprises. The schemes “Input Subsidy” and “Subsidy under Agriculture Policy” being implemented from 2002-03 and 1997-98 respectively will be henceforth clubbed under the scheme. In addition, assistance worth ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed to provide Interest free loan to different Govt. agencies for procurement of seeds. An outlay of ₹18,700.02 lakh has been proposed for different interventions under the scheme which includes ₹6200.00 lakh for “Input subsidy” and ₹2,500.00 lakhs for “Capital Investment Subsidy”. Out of which, an amount of ₹1,506.80 lakh & ₹1,125.62 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Plant Protection and Management of Soil Health** (₹826.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.12 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of managing plant and soil health for the purpose of enhancement of production and productivity through taking up various measures like treatment of acid soils, promotion of sustainable agricultural practices (Integrated Nutrient Management & Integrated Pest and Disease Management etc.) and organic farming. Steps are being taken for operationalization of soil testing and quality control laboratories so as to ensure supply of quality inputs to the farmers and their management. The interventions being under taken under the schemes “Management of Acid Soils”, “Organic Farming”, “Operationalization of Soil Testing and Quality Control Labs” and “Promotion of Need Based Plant Protection” being implemented from 2007-08, 2013-14, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively, will henceforth be taken up under this new scheme in addition to the

new components. An outlay of ₹826.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16, which includes a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh for “Management of Acid Soils”, ₹365.99 lakh for “Organic Farming”, ₹360.00 lakh for “Operationalization of Soil Testing and Quality Control Labs” and ₹100.00 lakh “Promotion of Need Based Plant Protection”. Out of which, an amount of ₹224.19 lakh & ₹147.50 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Farm Mechanisation**

(₹24,000.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

5.13 This scheme has been implemented as “Popularisation of Agricultural Implements, Equipments & Diesel Pumpssets” from 2007-08 with the aim to enhance farm mechanization among the resource poor farmers by providing assistance in form of additional subsidy on purchase of agriculture implements and machineries. This year also the scheme will continue to be implemented in order to supplement the subsidy provided under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes & RKVY in accordance to the Pattern of Assistance provisioned vide State Agriculture Policy and also to cater to some additional requirement of such implements. A provision of ₹24,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹5,520.00 lakh and ₹4,080.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Post-harvest Management**

(₹765.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

5.14 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15. The schemes “Establishment of Krushak Hata”, “Establishment of Agro-Industrial Estate” and “Development of Infrastructure for Post-harvest Management” implemented from 2013-14 have been subsumed under the scheme from 2014-15. The objective of the scheme would be promotion of post-harvest management to encourage value addition for better returns. An outlay of ₹765.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16, which includes a token provision of ₹0.01 under “Establishment of Krushak Hata”, ₹20.00 lakh for “Establishment of Agro Industrial Estate” and ₹744.99 lakh for “Development of Infrastructure for Post -harvest Management”. Out of which, an amount of ₹175.95 lakh & ₹130.05 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Capacity Building**

(₹590.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

5.15 This scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the twin objectives of upgrading the knowledge and skill of the Agriculture Extension Functionaries working at various levels actively engaged in transfer of technology from lab to land of extension functionaries through capacity building exercise as well as creating massive awareness among the farmers and harness the opportunities to bring in development in agriculture sector through Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture. “Refresher’s Training for Extension Functionaries” implemented in the State from

2007-08 and “Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture” implemented from 2013-14 has been merged under the scheme from 2014-15. An outlay of ₹590.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16, which includes ₹150.00 lakh for “Refresher’s Training for Extension Functionaries” and ₹440.00 lakh for “Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture”. Out of which, an amount of ₹130.53 lakh & ₹96.59 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water** (₹52,000.00 lakh)  
**in Water Deficit Areas**  
(Agriculture Department)

5.16 The Scheme has been implemented by the Water Resources Department for exploitation of ground water resources in water deficit areas of the state in order to bring more areas under assured irrigation. During 2014-15, such interventions are being taken up with an estimated expenditure of ₹52,000.00 lakh. During 2015-16, it is envisaged to establish Cluster Bore wells with a proposed outlay of ₹ 52,000.00 lakh to be placed with Water Resources Department. Out of which, an amount of ₹11,960.00 lakh & ₹8,840.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Promotion of Agronomic Packages** (₹3,550.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.17 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the objective to demonstrate and popularize improved agronomic package of practices for various crops for enhancing production and productivity. Besides, proven technologies like System of Rice Intensification, Integrated Farming System, Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative and various improved production technologies in oilseeds, pulses, jute & mesta crop would also be popularized. The Schemes Promotion of SRI, Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices, Promotion of Integrated Farming, Technology Mission on Sugarcane, Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses and Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta being implemented from 2009-10, 2011-12, and 2013-14 respectively will be subsumed under the scheme and the various components being implemented under each of those schemes will be hence forth implemented under the new scheme “Promotion of Agronomic Packages”. An outlay of ₹3,550.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, which includes ₹1,000.00 lakh for “Promotion of SRI”, ₹2,249.98 lakh for “Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices”, ₹100.00 lakh for Promotion of Integrated Farming, ₹200.00 lakh for Technology Mission on Sugarcane, and a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh under Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses and Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta. Out of which, an amount of ₹763.05 lakh & ₹561.34 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana** (₹9,000.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.18 The scheme has been implemented from 2013-14 with the objective of honouring the Farmers’ hard work. The Government have taken a ground -

breaking step of providing health insurance of ₹1.00 lakh to 5 members of every farm family including the farmer to safeguard against health hazards. Subsidy on premium for the insurance coverage for the enrolled farm families is being extended under the Scheme. An outlay of ₹9,000.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹3,042.44 lakh & ₹2,331.36 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Development of Departmental Infrastructure** (₹3,000 lakh) (Agriculture Department)

5.19 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the broad objective of Development of departmental infrastructure; Construction of Departmental buildings (non-residential), repair and construction of input Sale Centres, Input Go downs, strengthening and development of departmental farms, laboratories, training centres, implement factory, FIACs, WTO cell etc. and equip them suitably to render farmers a host of extension services. The State Plan schemes; (i) Strengthening/ Infrastructure Development for training, Research Centres, Labs, Implement Factory etc., (ii) Development of Agricultural Farms, (iii) Construction of New Buildings and (iv) Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centres implemented from 2002-03 to 2012-13 are subsumed under the scheme. An outlay of ₹3,000.00 lakh [(i) ₹370.00 lakh + (ii) ₹400.00 lakh + (iii) ₹2130.00 lakh + (iv) ₹100.00 lakh] has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹716.40 lakh & ₹479.82 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Indemnity for Crop Insurance** (₹16,000.00 lakh) (Co-operation Department)

5.20 Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was implemented in the State from Khariff-1985-86 to Khariff-1999. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was implemented from Rabi 1999-2000 to Khariff, 2013. Govt. of India has introduced a new Scheme called National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi 2013-14 replacing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. The NCIP has three components (I) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) (II) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and (III) Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme. Out of three components MNAIS is to be implemented as a full-fledged component of the NCIP. Accordingly, the State Level Technical Committee has recommended for implementing MNAIS in the State from Rabi 2013-14 Season.

The objectives of the Scheme are:

- i. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of prevented sowing and of failure of any of notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases etc.
- ii. To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and better technology in agriculture.
- iii. To help in stabilizing farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

All farmers including share croppers, tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified area are eligible for coverage under the scheme. For loanee-farmers, the scheme is compulsory and for non-loanee, it is optional. The Unit of Insurance for Paddy is Grampanchayat and Block for other crops. A sum of ₹16,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the 'Scheme Indemnity for Crop Insurance'.

### **Agricultural Research & Education**

**Grant-in-Aid to OUAT** (₹1,501.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.21 For promotion of agriculture technology and research the State has only one Agriculture University namely Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) with a network of colleges and researches stations. The university conducts degree and post graduate courses in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home sciences, fisheries, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences through its constituent colleges. The OUAT also maintains 8 regional research and technology transfer stations, 4 substations, 10 commodity centres and 13 adaptive research stations to carry out State and national level research programmes. During current year, the State Govt. have also decided to establish the 2<sup>nd</sup> Agriculture University in KBK Region. An outlay of ₹1,501.00 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Research and Education in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The flow of fund for TASP and SCP would be ₹345.10 lakh and ₹255.07 lakh respectively.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

5.22 The Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be implemented in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are as follows:

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** (₹55,454.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.23 Various developmental programmes under RKVY, launched in the year 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4% growth in agriculture, have been implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities. The Projects under RKVY are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100% Additional Central Assistance till 2014-15. It has also been envisaged to continue developmental activities under RKVY in each district in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with proposed outlay of ₹55,454.00 lakh out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹12,754.22 lakh and ₹9,427.18 lakh respectively.

**National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** (₹8,741.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.24 The scheme has been implemented from 2007-08 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 % Central Assistance with an objective to enhance production and productivity of Rice and Pulse crops in selected districts of the state in Mission

Mode. As a result of developmental interventions the productivity of pulses and Rice is observed to increase. The NFSM (Pulses) has been extended to all the 30 districts from 2010-11. The CSP schemes, viz., “Technology Mission on Cotton, Jute Technology Mission, ISOPOM (Maize), Integrated Cereal Development Programme (Coarse Cereals) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems under Macro Management of Agriculture are subsumed under NFSM from 2014-15 and different interventions thereof are being taken up under NFSM-Commercial crops and NFSM-Coarse Cereals. Thus, it is proposed to continue with such interventions in the mission districts during 2015-16 with an estimated cost of ₹8,741.00 lakh (NFSM-Rice – ₹4,923.45 lakh + NFSM-Pulses – ₹3,168.52 lakh + NFSM-Coarse cereals- ₹385.00 lakh +NFSM-Commercial Crops- ₹264.03 lakh).

**National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)****Mini Mission-I of National Mission on Oilseeds and OIL Palm (NMOOP)**

(SS: ₹ 394.13 lakh,  
CS: ₹1,115.21 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

5.25 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of development of cultivation of vegetable Oilseed crops. The scheme will be implemented in the funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and the State. Assistance would be provided for Quality seeds, Minikits, Crop demonstrations, Front Line Demonstrations, Inter-cropping, irrigation and farm equipment's, Farmer Field Schools, Farmer's trainings, Exposure visits etc. with the prime objective of enhancing oilseed production and productivity in the state. An outlay of ₹ 1,509.34 lakh (CS-₹1,115.21 lakh + SS- ₹394.13 lakh) has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹341.55 lakh & ₹255.50 has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**  
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: ₹1,461.40 lakh,  
CA: ₹3,080.00 lakh)

5.26 The Scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with objective of promoting sustainable agricultural practices while indulging in modern crop husbandry. The scheme includes four components viz., Soil Health Management (SHM), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), On Farm Water Management (OFWM) and Climate Change & Sustainable Agriculture, Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN). Out of them RAD is implemented by Directorate of Watershed Development Mission and OFWM is implemented by Directorate of Horticulture while SHM & CCSAMMN is implemented by Directorate of Agriculture. An outlay of ₹4,541.40 lakh (SS-₹1,461.40 lakh + CS-₹3,080.00 lakh) has been proposed during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹1,061.80 lakh & ₹776.62 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.



**National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology** (SS: ₹7,351.00 lakh,  
(Agriculture Department) CA: ₹1,411.74 lakh)

5.27 The scheme has been implemented from 2014-15 with four Sub-Missions, viz., Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME) and Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Quarantine (SMPP). An outlay of ₹8,762.74 lakh (SS-₹1,411.74 lakh + CS-₹7,351.00 lakh) has been proposed during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹2,097.95 lakh & ₹1,499.04 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

## HORTICULTURE

### STATE PLAN SCHEME

5.28 State Plan Scheme for Annual Plan: 2015-16 for horticulture sub-sector has been formulated for holistic & integrated development of horticulture through area expansion under different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, root & tuber crops and floriculture. Emphasis has been given for dissemination of technology by way of training programmes, production and distribution of quality planting materials at subsidized rate, establishment/revival of block level nurseries, establishment of vermi compost units, etc. A State Plan outlay of ₹9,450.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Assistance for CSS amount to ₹2,106.55 lakh and ₹11,512.79 lakh respectively. Out of the total outlay, flow of funds for TSP and SCP is ₹5,484.63 lakh and ₹4,474.24 lakh respectively. The details of the schemes are given below:

**Strengthening of School of Horticulture** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.29 This programme envisages strengthening of infrastructure of School of Horticulture, Khurda, and Kalinga which provide in-service as well as pre-service training to the field staff under the Directorate of Horticulture and training to entrepreneurs. A sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme out of which, an amount of ₹11.50 lakh and ₹8.50 lakh has been kept under TASP and SCP component respectively.

**Input Management** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.30 This scheme aims at backyard plantation through women Self – Help Groups. Under the scheme, planting materials will be supplied to the women SHGs for planting in their backyards. A minimum of five plants per women SHG member will be supplied under the scheme. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹37.50 lakh & ₹.33.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Development of Potatoes, Spices & Vegetables** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.31 The scheme was introduced in 2007-08 to increase the production of potatoes, vegetables and spices in the State. The main objectives are supply of seed potatoes, vegetable seeds and planting materials of spices to farmers of the State at a subsidized rate. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for supply of 4,91,300 vegetable minikits and 11,950.20 qtls of Potato seeds, 250 qtl. Onion & 100 qtl. Garlic seeds supplied to the farmers at subsidized rate. Out of which, an amount of ₹230.00 lakh & ₹170.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.32 The National Horticulture Mission Programme has been implemented in all 30 districts of the State during 2012-13. During 2011-12 NHM is being implemented in the State in 24 districts. Since, there was no other Centrally Sponsored Scheme to take up horticulture programmes in the remaining 6 districts i.e. Jharsuguda, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Boudh & Bhadrak, the programme such as crop development, infrastructure development, etc. in these six districts which are not covered under NHM, on the patterns of National Horticulture Mission have been implemented in these districts. A sum of ₹100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for above 6 Non Mission Districts. Out of which, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh & ₹22.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Establishment & Revival of Block Level Nursery** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.33 In order to provide quality planting materials to farmers as well as utilization in Government programmes, it is proposed to develop / revive one nursery in each block for production and stocking of quality planting materials and seeds of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Besides sale of quality planting materials, these nurseries will sell garden tools to farmers. An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for revival of 63 nurseries at Block level out of which flow of funds for ₹50.00 lakh and ₹44.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Production & Distribution of Quality Planting** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.34 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Organic Farming** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.35 Organic farming in horticulture is becoming increasingly important due to its manifold benefits to the society. Its environmental and economic

benefits have captured attention in many countries. Consumers' demand for organically produced food products and society's demand for more sustainable development provide new opportunities for organic farming and business around the world. Emphasis has been given in the Agriculture Policy, 2013 for adoption and certification of Organic Farming. The Scheme has been introduced during 2013-14. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose, out of which, provisions of ₹44.00 lakh & ₹34.00 lakh have been made under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Inter cropping in fruit orchards** (₹140.00 lakh) (Agriculture Department)

5.36 In order to popularize intercrops like Pineapple, Papaya, Vegetable etc. in the fruit crops as a short term assured economic benefit and to provide the nutritional security to the small and marginal farmers of the State, an outlay of ₹140.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹35.00 lakh & ₹30.80 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Special Crop Specific Scheme – Floriculture** (₹50.00 lakh) (Agriculture Department)

5.37 A new scheme has been introduced during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan to achieve self sufficiency in floriculture besides generation of revenue for the farmers. The existing schemes like NHM / Horticulture Programme in non-mission districts only provide cultivation in controlled atmosphere and marigold in open condition and provide assistance to farmers. It has been programmed to take up the rose cultivation in controlled atmosphere like poly green house and marigold in open condition and provide assistance to farmers besides tying up forward and backward linkages. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹12.50 lakh & ₹11.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

### **Special Crop Specific Scheme – Coconut** (₹400.00 lakh) (Agriculture Department)

5.38 This scheme has been introduced to increase the area and production under coconut a Special crop specific scheme and to take up area expansion in 2,000 ha and crop demonstration in 1,220 ha and construction of 200 vermin composts under the scheme. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh & ₹88.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Special Crop Specific Scheme - Banana** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.39 The Scheme envisages making the State self-sufficient in banana production and generate more income to the farmers. The area covered under existing schemes like NHM / Hort. Programme is not sufficient to cater to the demand of the farmers. In order to facilitate to take up tissue culture banana plantation and to increase the area and production of banana crops, it has been proposed to take up special crop specific intervention for banana during 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh to cover 555 ha of the State. Out of the above, ₹50.00 lakh & ₹44.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Special Crop Specific Scheme – Betel Vine** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.40 The scheme has been implemented from 2013-14 with the objective to promote Betel Vine cultivation in the State. The Project will cover the coastal districts like Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Cuttack, Puri, Khurda, Ganjam & Kendrapara, as the agro climatic situation of these area is highly congenial for Betel Vine cultivation. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme. Out of which, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh & ₹22.00 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Horticulture Mission Plus** (₹1,710.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.41 Special emphasis has been given for the development of horticultural crops in the State Agriculture Policy, 2013. Emphasis has been laid for popularisation of protected cultivation, post-harvest management, establishment of cold storage and farm mechanisation among the farmers those growing horticultural crops. A sum of ₹ 1,710.00 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹393.30 lakh & ₹290.70 has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**State Potato Mission (New)** (₹5,000.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.42 The scheme aims to provide incentives for establishment of cold stores. Potatoes are semi-perishable in nature because they contain about 80% water. Therefore, the post-production management in potato is as important as the production management. Therefore it is utmost important to minimize storage losses and increase the availability of potatoes for consumption because it costs less to store than to produce one quintal of potatoes. In order to promote the establishment of cold stores in the State as well as to ensure procurement of potatoes from outside the State by cold store owner, subsidy will be provided on electricity tariff to the cold stores for storing horticultural products. A sum of ₹5,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16, out of which, an amount of ₹1,150.00 lakh & ₹850.00 has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Share Capital for Fruit & Vegetables Marketing Company Ltd. (New)** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.43 Considering horticulture as a most potent means for increasing agricultural income and employment opportunity for the people of Odisha, State Govt. have decided to promote an integrated & incremental development of commercial horticulture by taking advantage of various schemes of Central Govt. Accordingly to develop linkage between the growers of horticultural crops and the market to take up activities relating to post-harvest management including creating and promoting facilities for marketing, preservation and processing horticulture products, a company namely “Dhenkanal Fruit & Vegetables Marketing Company Ltd. has been formed”. A sum of ₹150.00 lakh has been proposed towards Share Capital for the Marketing Company Ltd. during the year 2015-16.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

**National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** (SS: ₹1,925.00 lakh,  
(Agriculture Department) CA: ₹10,905.00 lakh)

5.44 National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is in operation in the State since 2005-06 and have been extended to 24 districts with the objectives of increasing production of selected fruits in the state for enhancing the economic status of the farmers, promotion of export oriented agro based industries, provision of subsidy on supply of Quality Planting Materials, training and development of market infrastructure etc. The scheme was implemented under Central plan with 100% GOI funding in 2005-06 & 2006-07. The scheme includes three components viz., National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery & Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings. An amount of ₹12,830.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation during the financial year 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹2,841.85 lakh & ₹2,171.10 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

**Mini Mission-II of National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)** (SS: ₹ 181.55 lakh,  
(CS: ₹ 607.79 lakh)

5.45 The scheme is being implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of Development of cultivation of vegetable Oilseed crops. Oil palm is an important commercial crop being promoted in the State. The scheme envisages for providing subsidies for oil palm seedlings as well as on maintenance cost on newly created plantation, micro-irrigation, etc. with a financial assistance from Govt. of India and State Govt. at a ratio of 75:25 under the scheme. An outlay of ₹789.34 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹63.15 lakh & ₹134.19 lakh has been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

5.46 Soil Conservation envisages a set of management strategies for prevention of soil being eroded from the earth's surface or becoming chemically altered by over use, by acidification, salinisation or other chemical soil contamination. Water Conservation refers to the reduction of wastage of water and recycling of waste water for different purposes such as cleaning, manufacturing and agricultural irrigation. Soil and Water Conservation are mutually interdependent on each other. It is required to protect soil from various abrasive factors and check excessive accumulation of water. The State Government as well as Government of India continues to lay great emphasis on soil and water conservation. The State Government have since 2000-01 mounted a Watershed Mission which aims at soil and water conservation. The schemes are detailed below.

### PLAN SCHEMES

5.47 An outlay of ₹25,817.07 lakh is proposed under State Plan in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which an amount of ₹2,487.07 lakh has been earmarked towards State share of CSS and ₹22,680.00 lakh for Central Assistance under CSS. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹5,937.93 lakh and ₹4,761.10 lakh respectively.

### STATE PLAN

**IWMP- Other Operational Cost** (₹650.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

5.48 Watershed projects are process driven and require full time attention for their planning and implementation. IWMP is demand driven in nature and dedicated Project Director Offices would help in enhancing the capacities of the districts in fund absorption that would result in getting more funds from Government of India. In order to strengthen programme delivery, dedicated Project Director (Watersheds) Offices have been established in 26 IWMP districts since May, 2012. An outlay of ₹650.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards operational cost of IWMP. The provisions for TASP and SCP components are ₹149.50 lakh and ₹110.50 lakh respectively.

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** (SS: ₹2,487.07 lakh,  
(Agriculture Department) CA: ₹22,680.00 lakh)

5.49 This programme is launched in the State during the year 2009-10 with the funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State Government. IWMP are being implemented for prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table in the State. IWMP is in operation in 26 districts of the State except Puri, Kendrapara, Bhadrak and Jagatsinghpur. So far an area of 3.83 lakh ha. have been treated by utilizing ₹475.81 crore. An outlay of ₹25,167.07 lakh

has been proposed under the scheme during 2015-16. Out of which, an amount of ₹4,227.80 lakh has been kept under SCP component.

### **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

**Establishment of Market Yards at Block Level** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
**(14th Finance Commission)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.50 A market yard, being an utility place for the public in general and for farmers and consumers in particular, there should be basic amenities available for them. The market yards head to have the facilities of water supply, toilets, high mast lights, concrete roads, farmers' information centre besides the regular market requirements, i.e. godown, auction hall, covered sheds, open platforms, boundary walls, watchman shed and others. For establishment of market yards at Regulated Market Committee, a sum of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant. The flow of funds for TASP is ₹350.00 lakh out of the total outlay.

**Strengthening and Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure** (₹850.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.51 Since marketing infrastructure paves the way for efficient marketing of agricultural commodities, it is proposed to develop some Special Commodity Markets for marketing of fruits, vegetables & oilseeds etc. in the State including cooling & ripening facilities during the year 2015-16. Special attention will be given on the marketing of the above commodities in the important growing pockets in the State after taking a thorough study as well as survey. It has been proposed to take up five such projects during 2015-16 under this scheme to provide marketing infrastructure in the RMCs like Kundupatna, Rairakhol, Kendrapara, Sakhigopal and Bonei. It has been also proposed to set up a Modern Market Complex at Mahura. An amount of ₹850.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Grading and Standardization of Agricultural Produce** (₹4.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.52 Grading & Standardization plays a vital role in providing remunerative price to the farmers. There is an urgent need to introduce grading of produces before sale in Market Yards, so that the quality will determine the price of the commodities. A sum of ₹4.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Providing Free Mobile Phones to farmers** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.53 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME****Marketing Intelligence & Quality Control** (₹3.30 lakh)  
(FS & CW Department)

5.54 This scheme monitors the price and availability of essential commodities and provides inputs on market trends in the open market on the one hand and ensures quality control of commodities distributed through Public Distribution System on the other. The market intelligence wing is to be strengthened through capacity building programme for officers and computerisation of the wing. As regards ensuring quality control of essential commodities, there are Quality Control Laboratories at State headquarters and at Regional level. It has been proposed to modernise the Quality Control Laboratory at Bhubaneswar for testing of food grains and to set up facilities for testing of petroleum products. Quality Control Cell makes surprise checks at the storage points to see the scientific principles adopted to maintain the Quality Standard of Food grains. Outlays of ₹2.20 lakh and ₹1.10 lakh are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control respectively.

**Revolving fund for operation of Potato Buffer Stock Scheme** (₹5,000.00 lakh)  
(FS & CW Department)

5.55 For successful operation of the implementation of Potato Buffer Stock, a revolving fund of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The amount will be placed with Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (OSCSC) for operation of the scheme.

**Food Storage and Warehousing** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(FS & CW Department)

5.56 For smooth running of Paddy procurement in the State, CAP storage facilities are required. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**MONITORABLE TARGETS**

5.57 Monitorable Targets in respect of Agriculture, Horticulture and Soil Conservation are given in Table 5.3.



Table 5.3

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3	4
	<b>Agriculture</b>		
1	Production of food grains	000' Tonnes	12,256
2	Commercial Crops :		
	(i) Major Oil Seeds	000' Tonnes	900
	(ii) Sugarcane	000' Tonnes	3,710
	(iii) Cotton	000' Bales	408
	(iv) Jute & Mesta	000' Tonnes	220
3	Horticulture		
	(i) Distribution of planting materials	Nos.	2,85,410
	(ii) Distribution of Potato Tuber	Qtl	50,000
	iii) Floriculture	Ha	33
	(iv) Esst & Revival of Block level Nurseries	Nos.	30
	(v) Special crop specific Coconut	Ha	1596.7
	(vi) Special crop specific- Banana	Ha	478
4	Improved Seeds		
	(i) Production of Seeds (Cereals,pulses, oilseeds, cotton, Jute & Mesta)	000' Tonnes	100.70
	(ii) Distribution of Seeds (Cereals,pulses, oilseeds, cotton, Jute & Mesta)	000' Tonnes	94.82
5	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (N+P+K)	000' Tonnes	703.82
6	Plant Protection		
	(i) Pesticides consumption	000' Tonnes	1.3
	(ii) Area coverage	000' Ha	3,700
7	Area under Distribution		
	(i) Fertilisers	000' Ha	5,500
	(ii) Pesticides	-do-	3,700
8	Cropped Area		
	(i) Net	000' Ha	5,610
	(ii) Gross	-do-	9,500

### CO-OPERATION

5.58 Cooperatives facilitate increased participation of people and play a very crucial role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the people. In a predominantly rural and agrarian economy, like that of Odisha, cooperatives play a very positive role not only in the agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields. The State Government have been providing interest subvention to the Co-operative Banks / PACS for the purpose of dispensing crop loan directed at 5%. However, it has been decided to reduce this rate to 3%, if there is timely repayment by farmers.

### STRATEGY AND THRUST AREAS

5.59 Major Strategy and Thrust areas for Annual Plan: 2015-16 will be as follows:

- (i) Providing timely and adequate credit to farmers for financing their agricultural and allied activities.
- (ii) Administering the Crop Insurance Scheme to provide relief to farmers in the event of crop failure.
- (iii) Providing marketing support to farmers by way of bringing about the integrated development of marketing agricultural produce to safeguard the economic interests of the farming community.
- (iv) Providing infrastructure for storage of agricultural produce through organizations like the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation (OSWC) and Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation (MARKFED), the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and Regulated Marketing Committee (RMCs).
- (v) Imparting Co-operative Education and Training to office bearers and members of Co-operative Societies for Strengthening the Co-operative Movement in the State.

### STATE PLAN

#### Co-operation

5.60 A total outlay of ₹61495.19 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up existing and new schemes under cooperation sector. Amounts of ₹12,000.12 lakh and ₹9,247.12 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP component respectively which is presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4

**Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16 and  
Flow of funds for TASP & SCP of Co-operation Sector**

(₹ lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Co-operation</b>			
1	Subsidy, Share Capital and Loans to ICDP	800.00	220.00	136.00
2	Corpus Fund for procurement by MARKFED	10000.00	0.00	0.00
3	Conversion of short Term Loan to Medium term loan and Interest Subvention	38400.09	8950.05	6890.05
4	Creation of Warehousing Facilities under RIDF	10,000.00	2500.00	2,000.00
5	Other State Plan Schemes	2295.10	330.07	221.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,495.19</b>	<b>12000.12</b>	<b>9,247.12</b>

5.61 The scheme-wise details proposed to be taken up during 2015-16 are highlighted below.

**Share Capital, Subsidy and Loan to ICDP** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.62 This scheme has three components i.e., loan, subsidy and share capital and is implemented with financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Council (NCDC). The objective of the scheme is to create infrastructure in rural areas for primary cooperative societies (PCS) including cooperative credit societies (CCS) for carrying on their economic activities in different sectors such as fisheries, dairy, poultry, handlooms and horticulture. A provision of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards share capital, subsidy and loan to ICDP. Provisions of ₹220.00 lakh and ₹136.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively.

**Interest Subsidy/Subvention to Co-operative Banks/PACS for Providing Crop Loan at 5% Interest to Farmers.** (₹35,900.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.63 As per the instructions of the State Government, the STCCS have been advancing crop loan to the farming community @ 5% of interest irrespective of cost of funds involved in this business. The Government of India have been providing subvention @ 2% in respect of crop loan advanced out of own resources of

State Coop. Bank and Dist. Central Coop. Banks. The State Government provides the required interest subvention to Cooperative Banks/ PACS to compensate the differential amount of the breakeven rate of lending and the directed interest rate of 5% excluding the quantum of interest subvention (2% on crop loan advanced from own resources) provided by the Government of India. An amount of ₹35,900.00 lakh is proposed for crop loan to farmers in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose. Out of the above, a sum of ₹8,300.02 lakh and ₹6,500.02 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively.

### **Share Capital Investment in Cooperative Credit Institutions** (₹800.00 lakh) (Co-operation Department)

5.64 The objective of the scheme is to provide share capital assistance to the Short Term Cooperative Credit Institutions to strengthen the equity base for enhancing their borrowing power and enable them to provide required agricultural credit to the farmers of the State. A sum of ₹800.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which an amount of ₹200.00 lakh and ₹150.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively

### **Grants to Odisha State Co-operative Union** (₹80.00 lakh) (Co-operation Department)

5.65 The Odisha State Cooperative Union (OSCU) conducts training and imparts cooperative education programmes for employees, office bearers, members and potential members of cooperative societies in the State. The OSCU is a non-profit and non-trading organisation. A sum of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed to be provided as grant to OSCU in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

### **Financial Support to Cooperative Institutions for Infrastructure Development** (₹399.91 lakh) (Co-operation Department)

5.66 It is proposed to repair, renovate and construct new go-downs and install Deposit Counters at the PACS/ LAMPCS level for storage of paddy, development of cold storage and other cooperative institutions. For Financial support to Cooperative Institutions for Infrastructure Development, it is proposed to provide ₹399.91 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The provisions for TASP and SCP are ₹100.00 lakh and ₹54.00 lakh respectively.

### **Assistance to Cooperative Sugar Mills** (₹500.00 lakh) (Co-operation Department)

5.67 For upgradation / modernization of sugar mills at Baragarh and Aska, a sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of New Office Buildings for Division and Circle** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.68 A sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards construction of new office buildings and staff quarters.

**Construction of Residential Buildings** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.69 A token provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed during 2015-16 for the construction and repair of staff quarters.

**Conversion of Short Term Crop Loan to Medium Term Crop Loan on account of Natural Calamities** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.70 The Cooperative Banks/ PACS provide crop loan to the farmer members for their agricultural operations. Short Term Loans (Crop Loans) of farmers affected by crop loss of 50% or more due to natural calamities like drought / flood etc are converted to Medium Term Loans to enable the farmers to repay their loans in instalments and enable them to avail fresh crop loans. The Revenue Department notifies the areas affected by crop loss of 50% or more due to natural calamities based on which the State Government provide their share for conversion of crop loans to medium term loans. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Strengthening of Management Information System (MIS)** (₹4.98 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.71 For computerisation of ARCS and DRCS Offices, a sum of ₹4.98 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Interest Subsidy / Subvention towards Conversion of Short Term Crop Loan to Medium Term Crop Loan** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.72 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the above scheme.

**Financial Assistance for Restructuring of MARKFED** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.73 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for restructuring of MARKFED.

**Financial Support to Odisha Society for Co-operative Education Research & Training (OSCERT)** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.74 The existing training programmes are being conducted for key functionaries of PACS, LAMPCS, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Sub-Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the formation of Odisha Society for Co-operative Education Research & Training (OSCERT), training to officials of Government, office bearers, members and employees will be given through this scheme. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Agro Service Centre in PACS** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.75 It has been proposed to introduce Farm Mechanisation Services by the PACS by setting of Agro Service Centres. These centres will provide machineries and implements like Tractor, Trolley, Thresher, Power Sprayer, Pump Set, Power Tillers etc. on rental basis. Agro Service centres are proposed to be established in identified PACS having capacity to fund 25% of the project cost. Balance 75% will be met from State Plan. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratories in PACS** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.76 The scheme has been implemented during 2013-14 to maintain soil health which is vital for sustenance of crop production. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Computerisation of PACS** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.77 With a view to strengthening and developing the functioning / operations of the PACS through computerization, a token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Computerisation of Urban Cooperative Banks** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.78 The Task Force for Urban Cooperative Banks has recommended for computerization of the Urban Cooperative Banks to modernize the operations of the Cooperative Urban Banking Sector. The financial condition of UCBs is not sound to take up computerization from their own resources. A provision of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme out of which flow of funds towards TASP and SCP is ₹30.00 lakh and ₹17.00 lakh respectively.

**Interest Subvention to Commercial Banks / RRBs to Provide Crop Loan at 5% Interest** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.79 The Government of Odisha is providing Interest Subvention to the Cooperative Banks to compensate their cost of credit and to enable these Banks to extend crop loan to the farmers at the rate of 5% interest. At present, only the Cooperative Banks are providing ST (SAO) loans @ 5% interest. The present share of the Cooperative Banks in the total crop loans provided in the State is about 65% while the share of all the Commercial Banks / RRBs taken together is 35%. In order to increase the quantum of crop loan dispensation in the State, increase in the share of Commercial Banks and RRBs needs to be ensured. The State Government will provide Interest Subvention to the commercial banks and RRBs so that, these Banks can also be in a position to extend crop loan @ 5% interest and, thereby, enable them to increase their share to at least 50% of the total crop loan given in the State. This will also bring parity in the interest rate charged on institutional crop loans provided to the farmers. An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose out of which flow of funds towards TASP and SCP is ₹400.00 lakh and ₹240.00 lakh respectively.

**Interest Subvention on Agricultural Term Loans Provided by Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.80 At present, the Government of India and the State Government are providing interest subvention on crop loans upto a maximum of ₹3.00 lakh provided to the farmers. No interest subvention is now being provided on agricultural term loans availed by the farmers. The State Government provides subsidy to the farmers on the cost of farm machineries/ equipments and other activities for asset creation in agriculture taken up by the farmers through KSK/APICOL. The farmers have to pay interest at the rate of 9-12% on bank loan availed for the purpose depending on the quantum and period of loan.

5.81 In order to increase the off-take of agricultural term loan in the State, it has been proposed to provide interest subsidy/ subvention of 3% on the interest rate charged for on agricultural term loans availed by the farmers and a further 2% of interest subsidy / subvention for regular / timely repayment of loan dues. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose. The provisions for TASP and SCP are ₹250.00 lakh and ₹150.00 lakh respectively.

**Conversion of Kisan Credit Cards to Smart Cards** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Co-operation Department)

5.82 For smooth disbursement of cash, banks will issue Smart Cards wherein all the details of the farmers are recorded in the chip. This facility will be available to all the farmers borrowers by replacing the existing pass books and cheque books with a smart card. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Creation of Warehousing Facilities under RIDF (Warehousing) (₹10,000.00 lakh)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.83 It has been proposed to construct 544 storage go-downs to facilitate creation of 3,36,100 MT capacity of godowns for storage of paddy and other agricultural products. A provision of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP will be ₹2500.00 lakh and ₹2,000.00 lakh respectively.

**Creation of Co-operative Development Fund (₹0.03 lakh)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.84 An amount of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for Merger of LTCCS with STCCS (₹0.03 lakh)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.85 During the Financial Year 2014-15, a new scheme, namely, “Financial Assistance for merger of LTCCS with STCCS” was taken up. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for Development of Joint Liability Group (JLG) / Tenant Farmer Group (TFG) (₹0.03 lakh)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.86 The Scheme aims at strengthening the financial position/status of Joint Liability Group (JLG)/ Tenant Farmer Group(TFG) for better financing. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Corpus fund for Procurement Operation by MARKFED (₹ 10,000.00 lakh)**  
(Co-operation Department)

5.87 With a view to procuring agricultural produce especially non paddy crops with focus on oilseeds and pulses from the farmers as per their demand permanent/ timely procurement by the State Level Supporter (MARKFED) is expected to save the farming community from the exploitation of the middlemen thus restrict the scope for black marketing. This would enable the bonafide farmers of the State to get remunerative price for their produce which encourage them to go for diversification of crops by taking up cultivation of oilseeds and pulses. This would help in bridging the gap between demand and supply of oilseeds and pulses. The State Agency namely, Odisha State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd, (MARKFED), Bhubaneswar is involved in procurement of agricultural produce from the farmers. In order to ensure timely procurement at MSP rates, it is proposed to provide interest free short term loan amounting ₹10,000.00 lakh to MARKFED. This fund will be operated through ESCROW Account mechanism. An outlay of ₹10,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Scheme.



**MONITORABLE TARGETS**

5.88 Monitorable Targets in respect of Co-operation Sector are given in Table 5.5.

**Table 5.5**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3	4
	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>		
	<b>Co-operation</b>		
1	Training Programme	Nos.	251
2	Establishment of Grading Unit	Nos.	2
3	Development of Market Yard Block level	Nos.	10

**FISHERIES****Introduction**

5.89 Odisha is a maritime State with a coast line of 480 Kms and having immense potential in Inland Brackish water as well as Marine fisheries resources. It provides employment opportunities to youths and livelihood options for about 12.00 lakh fishermen in the State. New technologies have been introduced in the sector and large water bodies are being developed by entrepreneurs. The demand of fish in the State is too high in domestic as well as foreign markets. Fresh water resources of the State are estimated to be 6.76 lakh hectare with a break-up of 1.24 lakh hectare of ponds/tanks, 2 lakh hectare of reservoirs, 1.80 lakh hectare of lakes, swamps and jheels and 1.71 lakh hectare of rivers and canals. The brackish water resources are of the order of 4.18 lakh hectare with a break-up of 2.98 lakh hectare of estuaries, 32,587 hectare of brackish-water land suitable for Shrimp culture programme out of which 0.79 hectare has already been developed and the largest Indian brackish water lagoon is Chilika Lake measuring 0.79 hectare. The State Agriculture Policy emphasises development of fisheries and envisages greater participation of people in this Sector.

5.90 Fish is a popular food item in Odisha. Per capita annual consumption of fish in the State was estimated to be 9.13 kg. The development in the Inland sector is proposed to be done horizontally as well as vertically. For vertical development several State Plan as well as Central Sponsored schemes is available like Infrastructure Development, Short Term Credit, Interest Subvention, RKVY, NMPS, FFDA, NFDB etc. for taking up culture in scientific methods to increase the present level of fish production to 5 ton per hectare of Indian Major Carp production. For horizontal development new area are proposed to be developed under FFDA, NFDB, NMPS and to encourage the activities the schemes like top up subsidy schemes, long term and short term interest subvention etc are available.

5.91 The Brackish water culture of shrimp is a highly profitable proposition. The introduction of Vennamei in the Indian waters has brought revolution and as on today the culture of Vennamei is still gaining momentum and the export of the State has also been increased three fold in last five years.

5.92 The marine fish production is almost at a stagnant stage and further fishing pressure may affect the marine environment adversely. The fishermen in the marine sector are poor and are living in unhygienic condition which needs to be improved and for the purpose welfare measures for their development and safety of their life is given importance in the Plan.

### STATE PLAN SCHEMES

5.93 An outlay of ₹8,112.87 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State Plan, out of which ₹1,232.87 lakh is proposed towards State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Amounts of ₹1,043.39 lakh and ₹1,596.09 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP Sector respectively. The Resource wise abstract of Annual Plan: 2015-16 outlay with flow of TASP and SCP is given in Table 5.6.

**Table 5.6**

**Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16 and Flow of funds for TASP & SCP under Fisheries Sector (₹ lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2015-16	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Fisheries</b>			
1	RIDF	1000.00	170.00	230.00
2	SS of CSP	1232.87	151.74	332.93
3	State Plan Schemes	5880.00	721.65	1033.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,112.87</b>	<b>1,043.39</b>	<b>1,596.09</b>

5.94 Scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are explained below.

### DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE

**Infrastructure Improvement of Fisheries Sector Buildings** (₹923.52 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.95 For construction of Training Centres and Hostels at different district headquarters, Construction of Staff quarters, Fish farm Boundary walls, Garages, watchman sheds and restoration & creation of assets damaged due to Phailin of 2013 & HUDHUD of 2014, a sum of ₹923.53 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Fishery Hub at Kaushalyagang** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.96 It has been envisaged to develop a “State of the art Fishery HUB” over a patch of 20 Acres of unutilized land at Kausalyaganga Fish Farm of Khordha District. For initializing the new scheme, IDCO was assigned the task as Project Transaction Adviser for preparation of a master plan. According to the proposal, out of 20 Acres of land, 5 Acres will be developed in the 1st Phase which will include an Interpretation Centre, Audio Visual Hall, Boating Complex with Jetties and Boating facility, Fresh water Aquarium and Museum, Saline water Aquarium and Museum, open and closed Food Courts, Eatery Joints, State Level Training Centre and ancillary common infrastructure like roads, site development, parking area, landscaping etc. The tentative estimated cost for the development of 1<sup>st</sup> Phase Fishery HUB would be around ₹50.00 crore. The projects shall be implemented on PPP mode where the selection of Partner, Viability Gap Funding etc. would be done by the PPP Cell of P&C Department or by the Administrative Department. To initiate the project and develop the common infrastructure, a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Organisation of Skill Upgradation Training and Awareness Meet in Fisheries Sector** (₹65.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.97 To impart training to fishermen/ educated unemployed youth, to adopt scientific pisciculture and to assist them to avail institutional finance as well as subsidy as per the norms of Government of India for development of Inland, Brackishwater and Marine fisheries sector in the State, an outlay of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. It is proposed to impart training to 700 unemployed youths during the Plan period.

**Welfare of Fishermen Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.98 The scheme envisages to provide awards to meritorious children of fishermen community and financial assistance to fisherwomen self-help groups. The scheme encourages children of active fishermen towards higher education and to assist financially to fisherwomen SHG through revolving fund. It is proposed to provide scholarship to 3,500 children of active fishermen and revolving fund to 200 fisherwomen SHGs. For this purpose, a provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Reactivation of Fisheries Co-operative Societies** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.99 The scheme aims at reviving Primary Fishery Co-Operative Societies / Apex Societies including FISHFED to make them financially viable by way of providing revolving fund to expand their business activities. A provision of ₹80.00

lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for providing revolving fund to 30 Societies to make them self-sufficient.

### **Contribution towards NFDB Assistance** (₹70.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.100 The existing CSP Schemes have provided inadequate funds to achieve the target of increasing fish production on account of various constraints. The developmental programme will be implemented in the State through NFDB in order to achieve doubling of fish production and tripling of exports. As per the decision of the High Level Committee, State Government have to contribute required percentage of actual expenditure incurred by the Board as per the scheme guidelines of NFDB. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of this, ₹65.00 lakh is earmarked for establishment of fish selling kiosks at Bhubaneswar and other towns of the State and ₹5.00 lakh is deposited with NFDB towards payment of 25% of lease value of reservoirs.

### **Development of Marine Fisheries**

#### **Survey and Investigation of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Centre Projects** (₹281.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.101 For construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, survey and investigation and preparation of project reports are essential, for which an outlay of ₹281.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

#### **Short Term Credit Support to Fish Farmers** (₹211.47 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.102 The scheme aims to provide interest subvention to around 15,000 fish farmers of the State to facilitate scientific fish farming in the existing fish ponds by availing short term loans. The fish farmers would be eligible for loan at a subsidized rate of interest of 7% through interest subventions of 5% by State Government. Further, an additional interest incentive at 3% shall be given to those fish farmers who are prompt in repayment. Therefore, a fish farmer availing short term loan for inland fish farming and regular in repayment would be charged interest at 4% only i.e. difference between the average landing rate of Banks and the rate applicable for crop loan to enhance the productivity in aquaculture. An amount of ₹211.47 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

#### **Long Term Credit Support to Fish Farmers** (₹300.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.103 The scheme aims at providing interest subventions to around 6,500 fish farmers to facilitate scientific fish farming in the existing fish ponds by availing long term loan. The fish farmers used to take loan from banks for pond

development in fresh water, brackish water, net & boat, Fish seed hatchery and other activities towards asset creation through different ongoing schemes like FFDA, NFDB, NMPS, MUY & State Agriculture Policy etc and they would be eligible for interest subventions of 3% by State Government. Further, an additional interest incentive of 2% shall be given to those fish farmers who are prompt in repayment of their loan instalments to enhance the productivity in aquaculture. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Empowering Fishermen through Mobile Advisory Services** (₹360.00 lakh)  
**and Establishment of Toll Free Call Centres for Fisheries Extension Services**  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.104 The scheme leverages mobile phone to provide timely & pertinent agro-advisory services to farmers to improve their income, reduce cost, improve yield, reduce wastage, enhance quality and educate them on health, environment and other aspects.

5.105 The State Government has already introduced the mobile messaging alert to about 1,50,000 coastal fishermen/ fish farmers with state funding on weather alerts and market surveillance of different fishes for the benefit of fishermen. Under this programme, it is proposed to enroll one lakh fishermen, who will be provided with SIM Card, which will entitle the enrolled fishermen to receive up to five free voice messages in Odia language on areas of immediate importance to Fishermen in Odisha related to Fisheries, Potential Fishing Zone, market price, weather, Government Schemes and any other relevant information by experts of IKSL and Government. A Helpline is also being managed by experts of the partnering agency i.e. IKSL for additional information and clarifications. Toll free call centre has been introduced to address the queries of fish farmers. An amount of ₹360.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Matsyajibi Basagraha Yojana** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.106 It is intended to provide dwelling houses to fishermen across the State to ameliorate their living standards and safeguard the health hazards. Accordingly it is proposed to provide 1,100 houses each year for consecutive three years. The cost of each such dwelling house would be ₹90,000/- out of which the beneficiary contribution shall be ₹15,000/-. The fishermen should have clear RoR of the said land required for the house. An amount of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme to provide 1,066 houses to poor fishermen.

**Infrastructure for Cage Culture** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.107 Provision has been made for construction of cages in different reservoirs of the state for augmenting the fish production. An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.108 For creation of new water bodies and renovation of old tanks under FFDA, NFDB and NMPS schemes about 20 - 25% subsidy is being provided by Government of India. But due to high capital investment with low subsidy assistance these schemes are not generally accepted by the fish farming community. The proposed scheme shall provide additional subsidy up to 30% from State Plan, in addition to the subsidy that are available under Government of India schemes for the fish farmers/ entrepreneurs, with a ceiling of maximum 50% subsidy. It is aimed that, around 6,000 fish farmers of the State would avail such benefit annually under FFDA, BFDA, NMPS and NFDB schemes. An outlay of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Scheme.

**New Schemes****Preparation of DPRs for Comprehensive & Perspective Development Plan** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.109 For construction of new projects under fisheries sector with survey & investigation and preparation of project reports are very much essential. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16, for the New Scheme for preparation of DPRs. Consultancy and Experts will be engaged as per requirement.

**Dredging of River Mouth, Fishing Harbour, Fish Landing Centres & Jetties** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.110 The scheme envisages for Dredging of River mouths, berthing places of Fishing Harbours, Fish landing Centres as well as Jetties in the State. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2015-16. The work will be executed by Water Resources or the Engineering Division of Fisheries Department.

**Promotion of Aquaculture and Shrimp Export Cell** (₹40.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.111 The scheme envisages for creation of 'Promotion of Aquaculture & Shrimp Export Cell' at the Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha, Cuttack for providing support to the Districts to improve shrimp production and export. An outlay

of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the New Scheme. The expenses are meant for office automation, stationeries & mobility.

**Promotion of Vannamei Seed Supply to Farmers** (₹249.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.112 The scheme envisages for promotion of supply of quality *L.vennamei* prawn seeds to farmers of the coastal areas of the State. An outlay of ₹ 249.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the New Scheme. This is meant for encouragement to Farmers for taking more area for culture.

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)**

**Development of Approach Road to Fishing Harbour/  
Fish Landing Centre/ JETTIES/ Reservoirs** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.113 The scheme envisages for development of approach road to Fishing Harbor/ Fish Landing Centers, Jetties and Reservoirs through NABARD under RIDF on reimbursement basis. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of approach roads.

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

**Welfare of Fishermen**

**Fisheries Training & Extension** (CS: ₹10.38 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹10.38 lakh)

5.114 The scheme envisages for payment of stipend to the trainees, establishment of Fish Farmers training centers, organization of workshops, production of documentary films and establishment of awareness camps at different places to popularize fisheries activities in the State. The sharing pattern between Centre and State is 50:50 from the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹20.76 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2015-16, out of which ₹10.38 lakh is proposed as State share.

**Group Accident Insurance** (CS: ₹0.00 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹111.49 lakh)

5.115 A sum of ₹111.49 lakh is proposed as State share of CSP to cover 11,00,000 beneficiaries under Group Accident Insurance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be released by Govt. of India to FISHCOPFED, New Delhi.

**Savings-cum-Relief** (CS: ₹90.00 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹90.00 lakh)

5.116 A sum of ₹180.00 lakh is proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for 10,000 beneficiaries, out of which state share is ₹90.00 lakh.

**Low Cost Houses (NWFF)** (CS: ₹71.44 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹71.44 lakh)

5.117 A sum of ₹71.44 lakh is proposed as State share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of 190 Low Cost Houses to poor active fishermen.

**Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD Oil** (CS: ₹0.02 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.03 lakh)

5.118 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture** (CS: ₹4.50 lakh,  
**Development of Water Logged Areas** (SS: ₹1.50 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.119 Odisha has vast potential of waterlogged areas in the coastal districts as well as in districts like - Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur, which need scientific intervention. Subsidy is provided for development of these wetland resources into the folds of scientific pisciculture. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, a sum ₹6.00 lakh is required for the purpose against which a sum ₹1.50 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSP scheme.

**Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs / Rivers)** (CS: ₹4.50 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹1.50 lakh)

5.120 The scheme aims at augmenting fish production in the reservoirs by establishing fish seed rearing units, Cage and Pen culture units as well as imparting training to the user community for sustainable management and operation of reservoirs. Accordingly, a sum of ₹6.00 lakh is required, out of which a sum of ₹1.50 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSP in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of 6 FLS in reservoir sites.

**Development of Fresh Water Aquaculture through FFDA** (CS: ₹1050.00 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹350.00 lakh)

5.121 The proposed funds shall be utilized through FFDA for excavation/ renovation of pisciculture tanks by providing subsidy as per Government of India norms. For the purpose, a sum of ₹1,400.00 lakh is required, out of which a sum of ₹350.00 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSP in Annual Plan: 2015-16 for development of 2,000 ha. water area.



**Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture through FFDA** (CS: ₹360.00 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹120.00 lakh)

5.122 The brackish water resources is confined to 7 coastal districts for development of brackish water fisheries. It has been targeted to develop 800 ha. of water area during 2015-16. An amount of ₹480.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which State Share is ₹120.00 lakh.

**Innovative Initiative (Capacity Building & Training)** (CS: ₹0.03 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

5.123 A token provision of ₹0.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

### **Development of Marine Fisheries**

**Development of Shore Base Facilities** (CS: ₹0.03 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

5.124 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State Share of CSP.

**Safety of Fishermen at Sea** (CS: ₹49.41 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹16.47 lakh)

5.125 It is proposed to provide SRB/ DAT to fishermen fishing at Sea. 75% of unit cost will be borne by the Central Government & 25% will be borne by the State. Provision of ₹65.88 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose. Out of which the State Share will be ₹16.47 lakh.

**Motorization of Traditional Crafts** (CS: ₹150.00 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹150.00 lakh)

5.126 The traditional fishermen of coastal area are being provided with subsidy for availing Outboard Engines / Inboard engines for mechanization of their country crafts with 8-10 HP OBM. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed as State Share in Annual Plan: 2015-16 for mechanization of 1,000 Crafts.

**Establishment of Fishing Harbour & Fish Landing Centre** (CS: ₹0.03 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

5.127 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed as State Share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Upgradation & Modernisation of Fishing Harbours  
and Fish Landing Centres** (CS: ₹77.50 lakh,  
SS: ₹310.03 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.128 Under this scheme, it is proposed for upgradation of Dhamara Fishing Harbour. The ongoing Dhamara Fishing Harbour will be completed during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period. A sum of ₹387.53 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes State share of ₹310.03 lakh for completion of ongoing Dhamara Fishing Harbour project in Bhadrak District.

#### CENTRAL PLAN

**Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical  
Information System for Fisheries** (CA: ₹73.35 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.129 For improving GIS system and software development relating to Fisheries sector under Central Plan Scheme, an outlay of ₹73.35 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act** (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.130 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for management of marine fisheries.

**Introduction of Intermediate Craft of Improved Design** (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.131 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Safety of Fishermen at Sea** (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.132 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure** (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.133 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Enforcement of Legal Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries Management**  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

(CA: ₹0.01 lakh)

5.134 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**MONITORABLE TARGETS**

5.135 Monitorable Targets in respect of Fisheries Sector are given in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3	4
	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>		
	<b>Fisheries</b>		
1	FFDA		
	i) Water area developed	Hectare	2,000
	ii) No of beneficiary benefited	Nos.	4,000
2	BFDA		
	i) Water area developed	Hectare	800
	ii) No of beneficiary benefited	Nos.	1000
	iii) Shrimp production	MT	15,000
3	Welfare programme		
	i) National welfare for construction of low cost houses	Nos.	190
	ii) Beneficiaries under savings-cum-relief fund	Nos.	10,000
	iii) Beneficiaries under accident insurance	Lakh Nos.	11
	iv) Motorisation of country crafts	Nos.	1,000
4	Up-gradation of Skill in Self-employment in fisheries		
	i) No. of unemployed youth to be trained	Nos.	700
5	Development of water logged area	Hectare	10
6	Fish production		
	i) Inland	TMT	400
	ii) Marine	TMT	130
7	Innovative Initiative		
	(i) Masyajibi Unnayana Yojana	Nos.	3,700

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3	4
	(ii) Masyajibi Basagraha Yojana	Nos.	1,066
	(iii) Long term credit support to fish farmers	Nos.	2,000
	(iv) Short term credit support to fish farmers	Nos.	5,000
	(v) Mobile Adv. services to fishermen	Nos.	1,00,000

## ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

### Introduction

5.136 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes are implemented in rural areas to promote the standard of rural livestock holding for generation of additional income for farmers' families. Animal Resource Development Department plays a major role in providing veterinary health care services and in improving the production potentialities of livestock reared in the State.

5.137 The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has emphasised on bridging the critical gaps in service delivery system and to adopt improvement for revitalising the present status of the livestock service delivery institution. The major objectives, thrust areas for development of the sector during Annual Plan: 2015-16 are outlined below:

### Objectives:

- (i) Self-sufficiency in production of milk, meat and egg.
- (ii) Enhancement of per capita availability of milk, meat and egg at par with National Average.
- (iii) Promotion of dairying as a viable livelihood option for small, marginal farmers and landless persons through strengthening of forward and backward linkages.
- (iv) Development of Fodder resources of the State for economic livestock farming.
- (v) Augmentation of Backyard Poultry Production in the rural areas as a means of subsidiary income.
- (vi) Ensuring effective veterinary services at the reach of the farmers.
- (vii) Creation of infrastructure for improvement of the Veterinary Service Delivery Mechanism.

## STATE PLAN SCHEMES

**Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development**

5.138 The Annual Plan outlays for 2015-16 for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector are ₹17,763.74 lakh and ₹4,219.27 lakh respectively. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP is indicated in Table 5.8.

**Table 5.8**  
**Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16 & TASP & SCP Flow of funds for**  
**Animal Husbandry & Dairy Sector**

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>				
1	RIDF	4000.00	920.00	680.00
2	SS of CSP	115.23	26.50	19.59
3	SS of CSS	599.36	100.06	73.95
3	CA for CSS	2492.00	711.00	525.54
4	State Plan Schemes	10557.15	1652.92	1215.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17763.74</b>	<b>3410.48</b>	<b>2514.73</b>
<b>Dairy Development</b>				
1	State Plan schemes	2697.27	804.37	594.54
2	CA for CSS	1522.00	350.05	258.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4219.27</b>	<b>1154.42</b>	<b>853.28</b>

5.139 The scheme-wise details are given below.

**Training and Demonstration in Fodder Cultivation and** (₹323.60 lakh)  
**Pasture Development and Strengthening of Fodder Farms**  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.140 The Departmental Fodder farms play a key role in production of inputs towards enhancement of fodder resources of the State. It has been proposed to keep a provision of ₹323.60 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The activities proposed to be taken up are indicated below.

Table 5.9

Planned Activities	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)
Development of infrastructure at Seed production farm (Tarbod, Landibandh, Panchamahala)	3	200.00
Development of fodder demonstration farms (Badamal, Hansapada, Laxmisagar)	3	80.00
Production of Certified fodder seeds in Qtl.	250	12.00
Demonstration plot at VH / VD (Perennial / Azola)	8	8.00
Logistic support for minikit distribution	15000	8.00
Strengthening & feeding support to State Gosadan, Babandha	1	15.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>323.60</b>

**Strengthening of Odisha Biological Products Institute (OBPI)** (₹53.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.141 There are two Biological Products Institutes at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur functioning in the State and produce vaccine against various contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹53.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for production of vaccine.

**Upgradation of Skill in Self-Employment under ARD Sector** (₹68.80 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.142 The objective of the scheme is to update the skill of the livestock owners and the educated unemployed youth for taking up animal husbandry activity with confidence as means of self employment. This is a continuing scheme and is implemented in all the districts of the State with organization of the training programme at GP level. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹68.80 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme to organise training programmes for 314 batches covering 6,280 farmers. Further it is planned to send 100 progressive framers to outside States on exposure visit to upgrade their knowledge & skill on modern livestock farming.

**Utilisation of Crop Residues** (₹36.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.143 The aim of the scheme is to assist the farmers in the intensive and potential dairy zone to enrich crop residue for its quality maintenance towards optimum utilisation and preservation of seasonal excess fodder for the lean period. An outlay of ₹36.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for enrichment of 6000 MT of crop residues.

**Upgradation of Livestock Health Care Services** (₹2,475.70 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.144 This scheme was introduced in 2010-11. The aim of the scheme is to ensure availability of essential medicines and other consumables at veterinary field institutions for providing curative treatment of livestock. Further animal health camps in the dairy intensive blocks and de-worming camps of small animals will be organised. Upgradation of veterinary services for curative treatment will be done at 540 Veterinary Dispensaries (VD) and 3,040 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC). It has been proposed to hold 628 animal health camps and 15000 deworming camps for large animals. A provision of ₹2,475.70 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Encouragement of Commercial Poultry Entrepreneurs and Backyard Poultry Production** (₹160.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.145 The aim of the scheme is to encourage commercial poultry farms by reimbursing the VAT on poultry feed ingredients and entry tax. It is also targeted to provide good quality day-old chicks from the nearby Govt. hatchery. The departmental poultry breeding farms will be strengthened to rear parent stock layer birds for production of hatching eggs of low input technology birds. The hatching eggs will be supplied to hatcheries for production of day old chicks. For reimbursement of VAT on maize and broken rice, entry tax on egg, chicks and poultry birds and recurring expenses for farms, a provision of ₹160.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Genetic Up-gradation of Small Animals** (₹25.20 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.146 The aim of the scheme is to upgrade indigenous sheep, goat and pig to enhance their productivity. It is proposed to expand Goat breeding farms for which a provision of ₹25.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Information, Education & Communication Programmes** (₹70.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.147 The scheme envisages organization of film shows, Exhibition, District Mahostav, production of documentary film/DVDs and telecasting, publication of booklets, Gramsat Programme & functioning of Audio Visual Van. The livestock extension programme is intended to educate farmers to practise modern and scientific methods for enhancing productivities of animal resources. A provision of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Conservation and Improvement of Threatened Indigenous Breeds** (₹24.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.148 The scheme aims at preservation and improvement of valuable native germ-plasma through selective breeding so as to prevent them from further

dilution of their genetic potentiality. A provision of ₹24.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Strengthening of Disease Surveillance by Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI)** (₹39.91 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.149 The scheme intends to control/ eradicate the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry having economic and zoonotic importance. This scheme will pave the way for providing support for attending out breaks and natural disasters for disease investigation, routine surveillance and monitoring activities for control of diseases in the state. Sensitization of lead farmers will be taken up at each Sub-Division level for control of diseases. Laboratory chemicals, reagents, instruments and equipments will be procured for Animal Disease Surveillance work. Emergency medicines will be procured for use by the Expert team of ADRI / CIL / SVL during disease outbreak, disasters, sample collection & animal health camps. For preparation and maintenance of disease epidemiological data, analysis of data compilation of outbreak investigation reports, computerization of disease reporting and surveillance bulletins, manuals, newsletters, schemes, projects and disease control training activities are undertaken under this scheme. An amount of ₹39.91 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Details of Physical and financial target for the Year 2015-16 is given below

**Table 5.10**

Sl. No.	Planned Activities	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)
1	Mobility support for 1 SVLs, 3 CILS & 26 DDLs through hired vehicles for attending routine surveillance, OBs & disasters for control and containment of diseases	30	10.50
2	Mobility support through hired vehicle for ADRI	1	2.75
3	Engagement of Data Entry Operators	2	1.24
4	Engagement of one attendant for helping in disease surveillance work	1	0.62
5	Emergency medicine for ADRI Expert team		7.00
6	Chemicals, instruments / equipments & miscellaneous contingencies for ADRI		7.50
7	Sensitization of 25 numbers of lead farmers on disease control in each Sub-Division	58	5.80
8	Contingency for DDL, CIL & SVL for procurement of consumable items, maintenance of computers, despatch of morbid materials / samples and other need based expenses	30	4.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39.91</b>



**Organisation of Exhibition for Buyer-Seller Meet**

(₹30.00 lakh)

(Fisheries &amp; ARD Department)

5.150 The Buyer- Seller meet is being organised to acquaint farmers with the different breeds of Livestock & Poultry and its rearing practices for their economic benefits. This will establish direct contact between producer, buying agents, processor and users. Cattle exhibition are organised in the districts during Gosambardhana Week to bring awareness among the people regarding livestock production management. An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up the following activities.

**Table 5.11**

<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Financial (₹ lakh)</b>
Organization of Gosambardhana Week in district level	30	9.60
Annual State level exhibition-cum-Meeting with special prize awards for observing Gosambardhana Week	1	2.00
Annual Exhibition in Adivasi Mela	1	2.40
Organization of 3 Regional Krushi Mohastav @ 4.83 per Mohastav	3	14.50
State Level Gahma Purnima Utsav		1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>30.00</b>

**Capacity Building and Strengthening of Training**

(₹197.80 lakh)

**Infrastructure under ARD Sector**

(Fisheries &amp; ARD Department)

5.151 The SMILE is the apex organization in the field of HRD and extension services in the ARD sector of Odisha. The organisation is required to be strengthened in order to organize various training programmes at field level. The existing training infrastructure at Livestock Inspector Training Centers (3), Veterinary Officers' Training Institute, Animal Disease Research Institute and hostels will be renovated for conducting regular in service training of field functionaries. It is also targeted to send 60 AHD staff (2 from each district) to premier institutions outside the State for exposure visits / workshop / seminar / exhibitions to update their knowledge. Eight dormitories at DTC building will be constructed for imparting residential entrepreneurship training in collaboration with State Employment Mission & other agencies at district level. In order to support district training and extension unit, ₹.28,000/- per each district will be provided to meet expenses like telephone, internet, office stationeries, audio-visual aids like TV with DTH connection, digital camera etc. Besides, for organising activities at the field level, extension materials like leaflets, posters, banners etc. will be provided @ Rs.8700/- for each Sub-Division. An outlay of ₹197.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Mobile Veterinary Unit** (₹508.38 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.152 The aim of the programme is to establish 53 “Mobile Veterinary Units” in tribal dominated districts of the State like Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and other interior Blocks such as Badamba, Narsinghpur block in Cuttack district and Nilagiri block in Balasore district to strengthen the service delivery mechanism so as to ensure better accessibility of services provided by the department in the field and thereby improve productivity at the farmers’ farm. It is proposed to organize Animal Health Camps at remote inaccessible areas/ villages to treat the livestock at their doorstep. Each MVU will operate for 20 days in a month and conduct one camp covering at least two villages per day from Monday to Saturday as per the monthly health camp schedule chalked out in advance. Each MVU will have one Veterinary Officer, One Livestock Assistant and one Attendant. To provide better quality treatment & wide coverage of livestock under treatment, inoculation & proper implementation of all departmental extension activities at doorstep of poor farmers it is required to strengthen MVU units through enhancement of funds towards supply of equipments, chemicals, medicines. GPS Tracking system will be introduced in each MVU to monitor & supervision of the MVU activities from central and district monitoring cell. An amount of ₹508.38 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the above purpose.

**Establishment of Odisha University (New)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
**of Veterinary and Animal Science**  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.153 To streamline Veterinary Education and research activities and to deliver long term benefits to the farmers of the State, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Establishment of College at Chipilima(New)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.154 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Nabakalebar, 2015** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.155 The Nabakalebar of Lord Shri Jagannath will be observed during July 2015. Keeping in view the traffic problem, resulting from the stray animals including bulls at Puri Town during Ratha Yatra, arrangement is being made to confine those animals in temporary kine house. The aim of the scheme is to provide feed & fodder to the stray cattle & bull of Puri town during Nabakalebar, 2015. An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for provision of feed & fodder during Car Festival (Nabakalebar) to stray cattle/ bulls. Apart from the above, an outlay

of ₹195.00 lakh is proposed for construction of shelter house in Puri town for accommodating these animals.

**Opening of new LAC** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.156 The aim of the Scheme is to provide veterinary services in the GPs having no Veterinary Institutions by establishing one LAC in each GP of the State with the minimum staff structure of one L.I. and one Attendant on contractual basis. Token amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Assistance to “KALYANI” project through BAIF** (₹972.18 lakh)  
**Research and Foundation.**  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.157 This scheme intends to take up Integrated Livestock Development programme through Dairy Development in 10 districts and Comprehensive goat development programme in 5 districts. Under the Scheme, BAIF has opened 100 cattle development centers and provides artificial insemination services to the cattle and buffalo in their operational area. Government of Odisha has made an agreement with BAIF to undertake Integrated Livestock Development Programme “KALYANI” in 10 districts. Under RKVY, perennial and seasonal fodder demonstration will be taken up through BAIF Development Research Foundation. Under goat development programme, it is proposed to take up First aid, deworming, mineral mixture to bucks, 1500 breeding bucks for genetic up-gradation of local goat. Periodic Weight monitoring at birth for 2500 kids will be made., 25 goat rallies will be organized. Government of Odisha has made an agreement with BAIF to undertake Integrated Livestock Development Programme – KALYANI in 5 districts viz., Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Balangir and Deogarh. BAIF will provide required extension services to goat keepers participating in the project. An amount of ₹972.18 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund** (₹4,000.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.158 The aim of the scheme is to strengthen infrastructure of livestock service institutions such as Veterinary Dispensaries, Livestock Aid Centres and strengthening of Odisha Biological Product Institute (OBPI). New proposals proposed in the current year like establishment of State Referral Lab and strengthening and modernisation of OBPI will strengthen the production infrastructure of fodder farms. It is proposed to provide an amount of ₹4,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Strengthening of Livestock Service Infrastructure  
and Modernisation of Offices**

(₹5,372.55 lakh)

(Fisheries &amp; ARD Department)

5.159 The aim of the scheme is to provide referral diagnosis and treatment facilities to provide better animal health services to the livestock owners. It is proposed to develop the infrastructure of the veterinary institutions through repair and furnishing along with the supply of basic equipments. The construction of the CDVO office/ SDVO office will be taken up under the scheme. Scientific disposal of waste coming from veterinary hospitals, laboratories etc. have been much emphasized from time to time by various departments/ Pollution Control Board in accordance to the Environment Protection Act. Every day, the waste released by the above institutions need to be disposed off in the vicinity with the help of electric operated incinerators to avoid environmental pollution thereby preventing the unwanted spread of contagious diseases to healthy animals and human beings. The very requirements of such facilities felt at times of occurrence of emerging infectious diseases like Bird Flu, Swine Flu etc. In Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ Disease Diagnostic Laboratories/ Biological Production Units/ poultry farms installation of Bio-medical waste treatment plant need to be installed. Further it is felt that provision of biosafety measures through compound walls around Veterinary Dispensaries & Hospitals including those damaged during natural calamities are needed to prevent trespassing & entry of stray animals into the campus. This will prevent the spread of contagious, zoonotic diseases in the vicinity. Further, office room for Veterinary Officers in block level Veterinary Dispensaries are to be constructed to accommodate the BVO, VAS & Para-vets in charge of MVU. During the current year, two office rooms will be constructed by extending existing buildings/office in 30 blocks. An outlay of ₹5,372.55 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the above purpose.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)**

5.160 The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be implemented during 2015-16.

- (i) National Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme
- (ii) National Livestock Management Programme

**National Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme**

**Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)** (CA: ₹1,203.50 lakh,  
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹.376.83 lakh)

5.161 This is a restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 as CA: SS. The scheme is implemented to control livestock diseases through conducting mass vaccination and diagnosis of diseases in the newly established Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (DDLs) in order to ensure dispensation of casualties and loss to the farmers. It is proposed to administer preventive vaccination to livestock and poultry. The logistic required for carrying out routine vaccination in shape of

vaccine carrier, needle, syringe, diagnostic kits, cotton etc. will be provided. Awareness-cum-Health camps will be organized both at block level and district level. It is also proposed to carry out programme for control of emergent and exotic diseases. It is proposed to provide ₹1,203.50 lakh as Central Assistance and ₹376.83 lakh as State Share for implementation of the programme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)** (CA: ₹182.50 lakh, SS: ₹60.83 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.162 This is a CS Scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CA:SS. At present, there are no uniform criteria/ norms for setting up Veterinary Institutions (Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries) in the State. As a result of which, there is wide variation in the infrastructure / equipments available with these institutions. It is proposed to strengthen / equip the existing ones in order to bring parity among all these institutions in a phased manner. The Central Assistance proposed for implementation of the scheme is ₹182.50 lakh and corresponding State Share is ₹60.83 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **National Livestock Management Programme**

**National Livestock Mission** (CA: ₹1,106.00 lakh, SS: ₹161.70 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.163 National Livestock Mission (NLM), a CSS under National Livestock Management Programme was launched during 2014-15 to achieve sustainable growth and development of livestock sector. Three sub-missions pertaining to State perspective have been proposed under NLM, germane to improvement of livestock productivity and initiatives under this Scheme. To achieve sustainable growth and development of Livestock sector by improving Livestock productivity, a sum of ₹1,267.70 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

#### **(i) SUB- MISSION – LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT**

5.164 Under this Sub-mission, it is proposed to address the concerns pertaining to Poultry, Sheep & Goat development in the State. So far as infusion of technology is concerned, there is a huge gap in between commercial breeding farms in the private sector and the breeding farms in the public sector particularly in case of poultry, sheep & goat. In order to bridge this gap, it is proposed to take one State Govt duck farm & one goat farm to develop into state-of-the-art farms (model farms) with infusion of high-end technology and automation with focus on bio security and maintenance of disease free stock. Further to cover beneficiaries from BPL families, provision for support under the Rural Backyard Poultry Development has been proposed. Only low input technology birds will be propagated under this component. Under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG), it is proposed to promote establishment of small broiler units, duckery units, sheep & goat

unit transport vehicles & retail dressing unit for poultry birds etc. In order to assist the small entrepreneurs onetime credit guarantee fund is suggested.

5.165 Very often the State faces natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, lightening etc. Insurance coverage can only provide safety net to the livestock farmers against these types of eventualities. This component aims towards management of risk and uncertainties by providing protection mechanism to the farmers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death. The indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals, small ruminants can be covered under this component. It is proposed to cover 60,000 animals under this Risk Management Component during 2015-16.

### (II) SUB- MISSION: FODDER AND FEED DEVELOPMENT

5.166 The State is having 123.00 lakh Cattle, 18.18 lakh Sheep and 71.27 lakh Goat. Dairy farming can only be viable economic activity through feeding of green fodder to the both productive and dry animals. The green fodder and dry fodder shortage is estimated to be 48.4 % and 23.5 % respectively. In order to augment milk production in the State, Feed & Fodder resources need to be improved in the State. Further, inadequate availability of certified quality fodder seeds for cultivation at farmer's field is a major constraint. Fodder seed production is not remunerative in many of the fodder crops. Initiatives under this sub mission has been proposed to encourage the farmers for taking up production of high yielding varieties of fodders to meet the feed and fodder demand so as to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Steps will also be taken to procure seed from the Central Govt. Seed Production Farms. To achieve the expected objective of enhancing the fodder production and utilization, the following components will be taken up under NLM project.

5.167 Through strengthening the existing State Govt. Fodder farms and infrastructure development the targeted quantity of the fodder production can be achieved. The cultivable land available in the departmental Fodder Farms and Livestock Breeding Farms will be utilized for increasing fodder production. It is proposed to cover 60 Hectare during 2015-16. Further, the individual farmers were encouraged to grow fodder under NLM project for the purpose 100 ha has been proposed during this year.

5.168 For cultivation and yield of fodder there is a need of good quality certified seeds. To make the seed available at the farmers field, Fodder Seed Production/ Procurement & Distribution are to be implemented. The department will procure foundation seeds of desired varieties from the Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration (RSFPD), the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm (CFSPF) and BAIF. Govt. will bear the cost of transportation and distribute fodder (minikits) to farmers on free of cost. in the current financial year, 17750 minikits (Kharif - 10,000 & Rabi - 7750) will be distributed. It is proposed to establish a Fodder Block Making Unit in the State through Milk Union.

### (iii) SUB-MISSION: SKILL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND EXTENSION

5.169 Effective delivery of required veterinary services basically depends upon the human capacity along with the capacity to manage such inputs and

their dynamics. Capacity endowment at institutional and personal front is always regarded as vital for accelerating the process of development. In order to meet the growing challenges and opportunities that are emerging in the livestock sector, the staff of AHD need to be trained, motivated, and committed. They should possess skills required to organize farmer groups, entrepreneurial development, market dynamics, consumer behaviour and communication skills. Extension wing will be strengthened at State and District level for implementation of such activities.

5.170 It is proposed to strengthen the regional and district training centers which will develop and deliver a range of products such as, production of a number of training and capacity building courses with appropriate modules, manuals, training materials, reference materials, posters, leaflets, documentary films and so on. It is proposed to use of Electronic/ Print Media for dissemination of useful information.

5.171 In order to achieve the objectives and manage the successful outcomes of the Animal Husbandry programmes, the capacity to adapt to changing technology and scientific advancement, the primary and the secondary stakeholders need to be trained appropriately and regularly to carry out the desired activities. Paravets, MPCS members, fodder personnel will be involved in these training programmes.

5.172 Six refreshers training programme will be organized at Pipili Fodder Farm to update the knowledge and skill of the departmental fodder wing staff on production, conservation and efficient utilization of Feed and Fodder. Similarly one-day farmers training programme will be organized at some potential Milk Cooperative Societies (800 MPCS) on fodder cultivation and its utilisation. Special training course on Azolla Production will also to be conducted in the field level to Para Vets and OMFED / other department staff. Livestock Mela will be organized at District level and duration of the Mela will be two days. The outstanding achievers in the field of milk production, egg production, purity of breed etc. would be awarded in the Livestock Melas.

5.173 Exposure visit to premier institutions, organizations and progressive farmers' fields can cover success stories of the villages that have become self-sufficient and independent in sustainable and integrated livestock farming. This will be useful for technology transfer and awareness creation. This will be taken up at regular intervals so as to observe and know the recent research findings, study of latest production technologies in the area of livestock management within the country and practice the same in the State.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

#### **Sample Survey on Estimation of Production Of Milk, Meat, Egg and Wool (ISS) (Fisheries & ARD Department)**

(SS: ₹92.73 lakh)

5.174 This was a CSP scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 as CS: SS. This scheme has been mapped under Livestock Extension & Delivery Services, as

estimation of milk, meat, egg and wool is conducted to measure the performance of service delivery. It is a salary oriented scheme meant for payment of salary of staff engaged in the enumeration of the livestock products. An outlay of ₹185.46 lakh including State Share of ₹92.73 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2015-16 for the scheme.

### **Grants to Odisha Veterinary Council for Professional Efficiency Development**

(SS: ₹22.50 lakh)

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.175 This is a continuing CSP Scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 as CS: SS. The scheme has the aim to ensure the professional efficiency by implementing the norms of Veterinary Council of India. The training programme of Vets is to be given emphasis under the programme. The proposed outlay under the Scheme is ₹45.00 lakh towards State Share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## CENTRAL PLAN

### **National Livestock Health & Disease Control**

(₹5.30 lakh)

(Fisheries and ARD Department)

5.176 The scheme carries the objective of strengthening of veterinary services, surveillance of syndromic diseases like Avian Influenza, BSE & CBPP. Steps will be taken for strengthening of BSL – II laboratory at ADRI, Phulnakhara. Awareness among the farmers will be created regarding to freedom status of the State regarding syndromic diseases stated above. The programme covers all the 30 districts. It is proposed to provide ₹5.30 lakh under the Scheme during 2015-16.

### **Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme**

(₹326.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.177 The objective of the scheme is to undertake preventive vaccination against PPR in a more systematic manner to reduce the frequency of diseases. It is proposed to provide a sum of ₹326.00 lakh under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Brucellosis Control Programme**

(₹36.45 lakh)

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.178 To rule out the possibility of Brucellosis, continuous surveillance is to be done through conducting tests. It is proposed to provide ₹36.45 lakh under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)** (₹8.50 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.179 The National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced during 11th Five Year Plan with cent per cent Central Assistance. The scheme has the objective of dissemination of information relating to animal diseases to all stake holders in a timely and efficient manner through computerized network integrating both MIS & GIS and linking all Block, District head quarter for instant alert to all concerned about animal disease outbreaks, remedial measures etc. Further as broad band facilities have been provided to NADRS, Antivirus Software may be provided for hassle free operation.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT****Strengthening of Dairy Organisation** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.180 This is a continuing Scheme. The scheme envisages supply of breeding inputs to field FSAI centres of the department as well as Gomitra centers for conducting FSAI and production of CB females towards augmentation of milk production in the state. The bull calves for semen station will be procured. The logistics like cryo containers, AI gun, equipments, spares, annual maintenance cost, infrastructure repair and renovation in the semen station, processing units and field institutions will be taken up for rendering uninterrupted services to the farmers. It is proposed to achieve 18 lakh AI during 2014-15 which is expected to reach 24 lakh by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan Period for which high pedigree semen straws, supply of liquid nitrogen, AI sheath will be required. The identified bull mother farms of the State are to be strengthened to rear quality bull mothers for production of donor bulls for the future. Management of Breeding Information in livestock will be strengthened. Token provision will be made for selection of high yielding mothers from field and procurement of bull calves for use at sperm station.

5.181 A MOU has been signed with NDDB to establish the Sperm Station for Eastern Region at Kathpal. As a result, the Bull Calf Rearing Farm, Kathpal needs to be shifted to Sagadi & Bhogara in Cuttack district. Milk production has increased due to cross breeding through artificial insemination. The Contribution of AI workers for genetic improvement is remarkable. Achievement in the field of AI shows a steady increase every year. For encouragement & sustainability of these AI workers, performance linked incentives may be provided. It is expected that total AI will further increase & low performing centers will be encouraged to perform better. Popularizing AI & cross breeding programme thus leading to increase in milk production. It is proposed to support OMFED to carryout AI programme during 2015-16. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship** (₹897.27lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.182 The Scheme has been introduced during 2013-14 to promote dairy entrepreneurship by providing capital subsidy of 25% (33% for SC/ST beneficiaries) of total project outlay. In order to ensure sustainable and successful implementation of this new Scheme, the back ended subsidy will be released to the beneficiaries identified under this scheme for establishment of dairy units. It is proposed to release subsidies to 2,259 beneficiaries. Thus, an amount of ₹897.27 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Interest Subvention on Long Term Credit for Dairy Farming** (₹450.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.183 Livestock farmers used to avail term loan from banks for equipments, machineries, shed, procurement of livestock and other activities towards asset creation in dairy farming through the ongoing schemes like DEDS, PDE, self finance etc. In order to increase the uptake of term loan in the state, it is proposed to provide interest subsidy/ subvention of 3% of the interest rate charged on term loan availed by the dairy/ poultry/ goatery/ sheep farmers. Further, additional interest subvention of 2% will be provided to the farmers for regular/ timely repayment of their loan installment/ dues. The upper ceiling of project cost will be ₹10.00 lakh for availing the interest subvention. A sum of ₹450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Interest Subvention on Short Term Credit for Dairy Farming** (₹350.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.184 The scheme intends to facilitate credit linkage for livestock farming which would be very much useful for increasing milk production and productivity in the State. Government of Odisha is emphasizing on promoting livestock farming as a viable economic activity. The farmers are paying high interest rate of 12-14 % on bank loan availed for the purpose depending on the quantum and period of loan.

5.185 The objective of the scheme is to provide credit linkage for dairy farmers to avail input loan. Under the scheme, dairy farmers will be supported for maintenance of the dairy animals like cattle and buffalo in a more scientific manner to derive maximum benefit out of dairy farming. Farmers pursuing dairy farming as an income generating activity and availing short term loan would be eligible to avail interest subvention of 5 %. Further, an interest incentive of 3% shall be given to those farmers who will make timely repayment. Therefore, a dairy farmer availing short term loan for dairy farming and regular in repayment would get interest subvention of 8 %. This measure will boost production & productivity of milk and also provide gainful employment to youth of our state. It is proposed to provide assistance (short term loan interest subsidy @ approx. ₹.4000/- per farmer) to the tune of ₹.350.00 lakh to provide

gainful employment to 8,750 dairy farmers. A sum of ₹350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme for providing assistance to 8,750 dairy farmers.

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)

#### **Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production Programme (CMP)** (₹7.67 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.186 This was a central plan scheme which has been included under Dairy Development Project. The scheme will be implemented through OMFED with an objective to strengthen infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production Programme (CMP). The Organisation share is being borne by OMFED. The Project is being implemented by OMFED in the District of Ganjam, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur & Raygada districts of Odisha. This project includes training of farmer, supply of 5 ltr SS Milk Can & distribution of Safkit & laboratory equipment for BMC Level for Clean Milk Production. An outlay of ₹7.67 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2015-16 for detergent & disinfectant for supply to farmers.

#### **National Programme on Bovine Breeding (NPBB)** (₹1,187.10 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.187 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme; National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) has been initiated from 2014-15. The major objectives of the project are

- Extension & strengthening the breeding network to cover more number of breedable bovines.
- Conservation and improvement of native breeds
- Strengthening of LN Transport system
- Manpower development
- Infertility control etc.

The project Sanctioning Committee, GoI has approved ₹7,178.70 lakh for implementation of the programme in Odisha during 2014-15 to 2018-19. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹1,187.10 lakh has been sanctioned by Govt. of India for implementation of various component activities of the programme.

#### **National Programme for Dairy Development** (₹127.23 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.188 This is a new project to be implemented by OMFED under National Programme for Dairy Development Programme for which OMFED will submit a project proposal on NPDD for Cuttack, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Puri, Khurda, Balasore & Bhadrak districts of Odisha. This proposal includes organization of Dairy Cooperative Societies, support to members, Installation of Bulk Milk Cooler

(BMC), Skill Up-gradation programme, Margin money, Expansion of Dairy Plants, Working capital etc. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹127.23 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

5.189 The IDDP Projects are being implemented by OMFED in different phases in different districts of Odisha like IDDP-VII project in Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada & Nayagarh, IDDP-VIII in Koraput, Malkanagiri, Nawarangpur & Raygada, IDDP-IX in Ganjam & Gajapati and IDDP-X in Sambalpur, Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Sonepur & Deogarh. These projects are ongoing and need funds for continuation of their activities as per the project proposals approved earlier. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**MONITORABLE TARGET**

5.190 The estimation on production of milk, meat, egg and vaccination as key monitorable indicators for Annual Plan: 2015-16 are indicated in Table 5.12.

**Table 5.12**

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2015-16
1	2	3	5
	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>		
	<b>Animal Husbandry &amp; Dairy</b>		
1	Production of Milk	TMT	2,000
2	Production of Egg	Million Nos.	2,500
3	Production of Meat	TMT	85
4	Conduct of FSAI	Lakh	20
5	Vaccination of livestock and Poultry	Lakh	410
6	Production of Vaccines	Lakh doses	350

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## CHAPTER 6

### SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Rural Development has been the major thrust area of the State Government since nearly 85 percent of the State's total population lives in rural areas. As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, the proportion of State's population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas were 60.8 percent and 37.6 percent respectively against the corresponding National average of 42 percent and 25.7 percent in the year 2004-05 as per the Tendulkar Committee Methodology. During 2011-12, the poverty ratio of Odisha was 35.7 percent in rural areas and 17.3 percent in urban areas against all India average of rural 25.7 percent and urban 13.7 percent. Though substantial progress has been made with regard to poverty reduction and rural development, much still remains to be done.

#### PLAN SCHEMES

6.2 An outlay of ₹ 2,05,702.83 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for various special rural development programmes. This includes ₹ 1,67,680.75 lakh towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes, ₹ 38,022.08 lakh towards State Plan schemes .

6.3 The details of schematic proposals for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given below.

#### STATE PLAN

**Awards to Panchayati Raj Institutions** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.4 Government have instituted incentive awards to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats of the State on the basis of their performance. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of Non-Residential Buildings** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.5 An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of Non-Residential Buildings.

**Construction of Residential Buildings** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.6 An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of Residential Buildings.

**PRI Bhawan** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.7 An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of PRI Bhawan

**TRIPTI (Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination & Infrastructure) (EAP)** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.8 An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Construction of Building for MGNREGS Society & OSSAAT** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.9 An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Interest Subvention for Women Self Help Group** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

6.10 An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Interest Subvention for 10,000 Women Self Help Groups.

**Advance Survey & Map Publication** (₹150.02 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.11 Survey and Map Publication Unit undertakes the work of preparation and printing of cadastral village maps for the whole State which consists of 51,313 revenue villages comprising of more than 2 (two) lakh map sheets. Government has taken steps to provide cadastral maps of each village to all the Tahsildars for quick disposal of mutation cases. Printing of cadastral village maps and other maps required for the State is a continuous process, for which funds provided under this scheme are being utilized for the following purposes:

- i) Printing of different types of maps, i.e., Village maps, Thana maps and other maps as required by the State.
- ii) Purchase and repair of printing machines and other equipments
- iii) Purchase of consumables viz. map litho papers, chemicals, ink, zinc plates and other allied materials.
- iv) Cost of computers and other infrastructure for the unit
- v) Training of personnel

A sum of ₹150.02 lakh is proposed for printing of Maps in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Procurement of Furniture and Fixtures for Revenue Offices** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.12 Government has decided to create 145 Tahasils. These offices require infrastructure like furniture and fixtures, office equipment like Fax, Computer, and Printer etc. A sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Building Construction Programme** (₹6,925.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.13 Under Building Construction Programme, funds are being provided for construction of residential quarters of staff and non-residential projects for new Collectorate, Sub-Collectorate, Tahasil Offices, Circuit Houses/ Spl. Circuit Houses, RI Office Buildings and boundaries of all the revenue buildings. A sum of ₹6,925.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of which, ₹ 5,525.00 lakh is for non-residential buildings and ₹ 1,400.00 lakh for residential buildings.

**Protection of Government Land** (₹400.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.14 Protection of Government land is one of the major concerns of Government. As land is the most important capital asset, protection of such capital asset would be a legitimate plan activity. The provision will be utilized for demarcation of Government land, eviction of encroachments and protection works for Government land. Fund provision to the tune of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the above scheme.

**Conferment of land rights** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.15 State Government have taken a number of steps for conferment of land rights to eligible persons. It is envisaged to provide rayati status with title (pattas) and right of transfer to persons in lawful possession of Gramakantha Paramboke and Abadi (basti) lands as well as Khasmahal and Nazul lands. Dafayati rights (usufructory rights) are being conferred on eligible ST and SC families. Homestead land is being provided under Odisha Government Land Settlement Rules to homestead less persons. There is need to provide support for awareness generation, holding of camps and meetings, printing of forms and publicity material and other support for the activities related to conferment of land rights. A sum of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of the scheme.

**Strengthening of IT Infrastructure in Revenue Offices** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.16 Creation of adequate IT infrastructure in the offices ranging from Revenue Circles to Board of Revenue is highly essential in order to provide a number of services to public relating to land records, land reforms, settlement etc. A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuation of the scheme.

**Establishment of R I Training Institute in the State** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.17 To impart training to all old and new recruits in the training institutions, the existing 3 institutions are inadequate and insufficient to accommodate all the trainees for which opening of new training institutions in the State is essential. It is proposed to open new training institutions in Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Angul districts. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Engagement of Professional Consultant** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.18 There is requirement of engagement of Professional Consultants and Agencies for obtaining expert advice on various aspects of functioning of Department including registration, land acquisition, re-habilitation and re-settlement training, capacity building, communication, structural reform, media campaign etc. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Distribution of Homestead land to Homestead landless families & Agricultural land landless families in the State** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.19 The management of land and its distribution to the needy persons are the foremost responsibilities of the Revenue & Disaster Management Department. It is revealed from Survey conducted by Collectors that 1,73,056 no. of families are found to be landless in the State as on 31.3.2012. Out of which 35,760 no. of families have been distributed with Government waste land for agricultural purpose as on 31.10.2014. In order to meet the expenditure of different components like human resource management, logistic support and strengthening of field offices, a sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Rehabilitation & Re-settlement (R&R) Policy** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & DM Department)

6.20 To meet administrative cost of Rehabilitation & Re-settlement establishment, engagement of R&R professionals, engagement of MIS Specialists in the Directorate of R&R, R&R consultants to RDCs, a sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



## CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (CSS-75:25)** (SS: ₹9,344.58 lakh,  
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹ 27,424.73 lakh)

6.21 This is a developmental programme for self-employment of the rural poor by forming Self Help Groups and providing training and credit, capacity building, infrastructure development, creating marketing facilities etc. The main objective is to raise the economic base of the rural BPL families through credit linked Bank subsidy in a period of three years by ensuring sustainable level of income. Now, DRDA Administration is a part of NRLM from the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 36,769.31 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme with a target to assist 6900 SHGs. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹ 9,141.58 lakh and ₹ 10,604.23 lakh respectively.

**State Institute for Rural Development (CSS-50:50)** (SS: ₹35.00 lakh,  
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹35.00 lakh)

6.22 The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), an apex training Institute of the State, is functioning at Bhubaneswar for conducting training programmes for in-service personnel engaged in rural development programmes and social welfare activities. It also organizes refresher courses, job-oriented courses, orientation courses, foundation courses and workshops / seminars on relevant themes sponsored by Government of India, State Government, NIRD, Hyderabad and UNICEF. The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme is ₹35.00 lakh as State share.

**Extension Training Centres (CSS-10:1)** (SS: ₹ 4.45 lakh,  
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹ 44.50 lakh)

6.23 There are three Extension Training Centres in the State located at Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna and Keonjhar for conducting training programmes for Village Level Workers, Gram Panchayat Secretaries and Ward Members of Gram Panchayats and other elected personnel. An outlay of ₹4.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme as State share.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (CSP-90:10)** (SS: ₹ 14,745.60 lakh,  
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹ 1,32,458.42 lakh)

6.24 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The project is implemented in all 30 districts in Odisha. The scheme aims to provide the enhancement of livelihood security to the households in the rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult member volunteers to

do unskilled manual work. Secondly, durable assets will be created which will strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹1,47,204.02 lakh with a flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of ₹51,511.60 lakh and ₹36,794.00 lakh respectively.

**Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana  
(RGPSY) (CSS 75:25)**  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS: ₹ 2,500.00 lakh,  
CS: ₹ 7,500.00 lakh)

6.25 The scheme will focus basically for development of infrastructure and capacity building of elected members of three tier PRIs. An outlay of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 of which flow to TSP and SCSP is ₹ 2,300.00 lakh and ₹1,800.00 lakh respectively.

**National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)**  
(Revenue & DM Department)

(SS: ₹ 102.40 lakh,  
CS: ₹ 297.60 lakh)

6.26 The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for developing a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system is being implemented in the state. All the 30 districts of the state have been taken up under the said programme. All textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized and spatial data (Cadastral Maps) have also being digitized under this programme. Government have decided to undertake Hi-Tech survey using High Resolution Satellite Imagery(HRSI) combined with Ground Truthing by DGPS/ETS in the district of Ganjam, Cuttack, Khordha and Keonjhar and using Aerial Photography followed by Ground Truthing by DGPS/ETS in the districts of Sundargarh, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Subarnapur. Preparatory works for this purpose have been completed. In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records, Government took step to create Modern Record Rooms in 150 Tahasils in 2013-14. It is proposed to create Modern Record Rooms in other Tahasils (134 in number) of the state during the next financial year. In the proposed Modern Record Rooms, the land records details shall be indexed and stored electronically through document management system software in order to move towards system of Cyber Record Room. In order to achieve the target of inter-connecting all the Revenue Offices of the State for smooth transmission of data, steps are being taken to provide State Wide Area Network (SWAN) to all the Tahasil and Registration offices. Steps have been taken for integrating the land records with registration by development of web-based mutation application software in order to achieve the target of automatic and automated mutation following Registration. The proposed outlay for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹ 400.00 lakh out of which Central share is ₹ 297.60 lakh and State share is ₹ 102.40 lakh.

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## CHAPTER 7

### SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

7.1 Certain regions in Odisha have for historical and special reasons called for a focused area development approach. The State Government adopted various development strategies during successive Five Year Plans to reduce regional disparities. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Odisha have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to languish in abject poverty. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) form one such region where incidence of poverty is the highest in the State. In fact, this region is perhaps the poorest region in the country. Several other pockets of Southern and Western Odisha are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe droughts, floods and cyclone. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions has been a cause of concern for the State Government as well as Government of India. However, ad hoc approaches adopted in the past to develop these regions did not yield desired results. Therefore, State Government have adopted a special area development approach for these regions with a view to focusing attention on them for accelerated development.

#### The KBK Districts: A Profile

7.2 The erstwhile three districts namely, Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi popularly known as “KBK districts” have been re-organised into eight districts i.e, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir and Subarnapur, since 1992-93. These districts cover 47,646 sq. km area and comprise 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tahsils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 Gram Panchayats and 12,293 villages. As per the 1997 census<sup>1</sup> of families below poverty line (BPL), about 72 percent families, below poverty line, live in this region. Demographically, tribal communities dominate this region. As per 2011 Census, about 38.70 percent people of these districts belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities including four particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG), i.e., Bondas, Dadai, Lanjia Sauras and Dangaria Kandhas. 44 CD blocks are included in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). In addition, 17.10 percent population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (SC) communities as per 2011 Census. District-wise information about the number of TSP blocks and BPL families as per 1992 and 1997 census are summarized in Table 7.1.

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<sup>1</sup> The Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha has conducted a census of families below poverty line during 1997 by way of door to door survey.

**Table 7.1**  
**Census of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL): 1992 & 1997\***

Sl. No.	District	Blocks (number)		1992 Census			1997 Census		
		Total	TSP* *	Total (lakh families)	BPL	Percent (%)	Total (lakh families)	BPL	Percent (%)
1	Kalahandi	13	2	2.41	2.07	85.77	3.08	1.93	62.71
2	Nawapara	5	-	0.94	0.79	83.64	1.27	0.99	78.31
3	Bolangir	14	-	2.39	1.81	75.82	3.30	2.01	61.06
4	Sonepur	6	-	0.92	0.57	62.29	1.10	0.80	73.02
5	Koraput	14	14	1.88	1.63	86.59	2.65	2.22	83.81
6	Malkangiri	7	7	0.80	0.68	84.81	1.09	0.89	81.88
7	Nawrangpur	10	10	1.52	1.38	90.56	2.15	1.59	73.66
8	Rayagada	11	11	1.42	1.22	86.04	1.88	1.36	72.03
<b>Total***</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>82.60</b>	<b>16.52</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>71.40</b>

Note: \* Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha.

\*\* TSP - Tribal Sub Plan blocks

\*\*\* Total figures and figures in percentage do not tally due to rounding off.

7.3 Several socio-economic indicators highlight the backwardness of this region:

- The literacy rate at 57.17 percent is much lower than the State average of 73.45 percent as per 2011 census.
- The female literacy rate 45.49 percent also compares unfavourably with the State average of 64.36 percent.
- The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.
- 48.23 percent of all children born are the 3<sup>rd</sup> or higher birth order children in the family.
- Compared to the national average of 36.80 percent of girls marrying below the age of 18 years, this is as high as 60.60 percent in KBK districts.

7.4 Other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertiliser use and hospital beds are also far from satisfactory. According to the report of “the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Odisha<sup>2</sup>”, 96 percent of CD Blocks in these districts are either “very backward” or “backward”. To be specific, 49 CD Blocks of KBK districts are regarded as “very backward” and 28 CD Blocks are considered as “backward”. Only 3 CD Blocks that is Karlamunda in Kalahandi, Dungiripali in Sonepur and Podia in Malkangiri are treated as “developing” blocks. No CD Block is considered as “developed” in these districts.

7.5 The KBK districts have been historically rich in forest resources. Though the people have been using these forests very intensively and eking

<sup>2</sup> This report is also referred as the Ghadai Committee Report.

out their livelihood from this source, forests of this region have not received adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forests for sustenance coupled with lack of adequate investments and managerial inputs are, thus, continuously leading to forest degradation. Although one third (16,131 sq.km.) of the geographical area of this region is recorded as forests, only 11.3 percent (5,473 sq.km) is actually dense forest as per satellite imagery data. It has been further ascertained that 9 percent (4,332 sq.km.) forest area is completely devoid of vegetal cover. Another 13.5 percent (6,327 sq.km.) forests are opened.

7.6 The old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Balangir district are mainly hilly. Severe droughts and floods also very often visit this region and some areas in quick succession. Therefore, backwardness of this region is multi-faceted: (i) **tribal backwardness**, (ii) **hill area backwardness**, and (iii) **backwardness due to severe natural calamities**.

### Strategies for Development of KBK Districts

7.7 The Special Plan for KBK districts under SCA and the new initiative, called the “Biju KBK Plan” launched by the State Government under State Plan (State’s own resource), will effectively maintain and strengthen the momentum gained by Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). The Special Plan for KBK districts and the Biju KBK Plan aim at: (i) drought proofing, (ii) poverty alleviation, and (iii) improved quality of life in KBK districts. Further, other seven initiatives under Special Area Programmes as described in this chapter will also address the severe problems of under-development and regional disparity. In order to achieve these objectives, the following strategies seem appropriate:

- ▶ **Building rural productive infrastructure** (e.g., roads, bridges, irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, markets, storage godowns) and conserving natural resources (e.g., forests, soils and water).
- ▶ Developing programmes for **income generation on sustainable basis** (e.g., productive rural infrastructure, NRLM, agriculture development, and micro-credit support).
- ▶ **Mobilising and empowering the rural poor** (e.g., Self Help Groups (SHG), Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS), Pani Panchayats, and Bhumi Panchayats).
- ▶ **Restructuring and enhancing the social security system** (e.g., nutrition programme, mobile health units, promotion of education among ST / SC girls).

7.8 Nine key initiatives have been taken to address severe problems of under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal ‘O’ Gajapati Yojana, (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vii) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward districts in the Western Odisha, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas, and (ix) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance.

## PLAN SCHEMES

7.9 An outlay of ₹ 1,91,448.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. This includes: ₹ 25,000.00 lakh under Special Plan for the KBK districts, ₹ 12,000.00 lakh under Biju KBK Plan, ₹ 2,850.00 lakh under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY), ₹ 8,000.00 lakh under Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), ₹ 43,651.00 lakh under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), ₹ 54,000.00 lakh under ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts, ₹ 22,500.00 lakh under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), ₹ 11,541.00 lakh under Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas, and ₹ 11,906.00 lakh for Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Scheme-wise abstract of Outlays proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.2**

**Scheme-wise abstract of outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)		
Sl. No.	Schemes	Outlay for 2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Special Plan for the KBK districts	25,000.00
2	Biju KBK Plan	12,000.00
3	Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)	2,850.00
4	Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)	8,000.00
5	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	43,651.00
6	ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts	54,000.00
7	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	22,500.00
8	Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas	11,541.00
9	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	11,906.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,91,448.00</b>

7.10 Out of the plan outlay to the extent of ₹ 1,91,448.00 lakh proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP will be to the tune of ₹ 78,623.00 lakh and ₹ 28,047.88 lakh respectively. The Head of Development-wise flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is given in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3**  
**Flow of funds to TSP & SCSP under Special Area Programme**  
**(₹ lakh)**

SI No	Major/ Minor Head of Development	Annual Plan: 2015-16		
		Plan outlay	TSP	SCSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Special Plan for KBK Districts	25,000.00	11,923.20	3,870.00
2	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (Backward Districts Fund)	43,651.00	15,277.85	7,857.18
3	ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts	54,000.00	18,424.80	8,348.40
4	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	22,500.00	1,575.00	4,275.00
5	Biju KBK Yojana	12,000.00	4,644.00	2,052.00
6	Biju Kandhamal-O-Gajapati Yojana	2,850.00	1,536.15	336.30
7	Special Central Assistance to TSP	11,541.00	11,541.00	-
8	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1)	11,906.00	11,906.00	-
9	Western Odisha Dev. Council (WODC)	8,000.00	1,795.00	1,309.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,91,448.00</b>	<b>78,623.00</b>	<b>28,047.88</b>

7.11 The details of schematic proposals for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given below.

**Special Plan for KBK Districts** (₹ 25,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

7.12 Under Special Plan (RLTAP) for the KBK districts, Special Central Assistance of an order of ₹ 2,843.95 crore has been received during 1998-99 to 2014-15 from Government of India for implementation of this plan and out of this, an amount of ₹ 2,769.11 crore (97.37 percent) has been utilised by the end of Feb, 2015.

7.13 A 4-year Plan from the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 for ₹ 1,000 crore under Special Plan for the KBK districts has been approved by the Planning Commission. The interventions have been targeted in some selected sectors like; promotion of education among ST/SC girls and boys, improvement of Inter-District roads / other major roads / rural roads, strengthening electric supply systems in KBK districts . Utilization of funds for the year 2014-15 is given in the following table:

(₹ crore)			
Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Approved Outlay (2014-15)	Reported expenditure (2014-15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Promotion of Education among ST/SC Girls and Boys including development of playgrounds/sports activities in hostels and schools	60.00	35.30
2	Improvement of Inter-District roads / Other major roads/Rural roads	135.00	97.86
3	Strengthening Electric Supply Systems in KBK districts	20.00	19.00
4	Lift Irrigation/ Deep Bore-wells / Check dams	35.00	23.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>250.00</b>	<b>175.16</b>

7.14 The effective implementation of the Special Plan of the KBK districts has significantly contributed to the development process in the KBK districts and has had several positive impacts on the living conditions of the people. The rural poverty in the KBK region has been reduced at a higher pace by 25.4 percentage points from 73.4% in 2004-2005 (61<sup>st</sup> NSS round) to 48.0% in 2011-12 (68<sup>th</sup> NSS round) as per the Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Other human development indicators including literacy levels, particularly female literacy, and health indicators have considerably improved.

7.15 The implementation of RLTAAP has accelerated the development process in the KBK districts for the improvement in the living conditions of the people. Some important achievements of RLTAAP in different sectors are as follows:

### **Achievements**

- ✓ 464 Micro watersheds have been taken up and 1,41,572 ha. area has been treated out of which 8,225 ha. under plantation, 51,270 ha. under agricultural crops, 3,315 ha. under fruits, 4,122 ha. under vegetables and 1,645 ha. under pisciculture
- ✓ 3,742 Water bodies have been created in 314 Micro watershed area.
- ✓ 3,742 Self Help Groups and 9,594 Users' Groups have been formed in 314 Micro watershed area
- ✓ 816 qtls. of Improved Seed has been distributed to the farmers.
- ✓ 38 Agro Service Centres have been established.
- ✓ 58 additional Agricultural Sale Centres have been opened.
- ✓ 631 Power Tillers have been distributed to farmers at subsidized rate.
- ✓ 7,695 crop demonstrations conducted.
- ✓ 465 floriculture demonstrations conducted
- ✓ 1,883 LIPs , 25 MIPs and 259 Check Dams have been constructed, resulting in additional irrigation potential of 39,573 ha.
- ✓ Under Co-operation, 12 Warehouses with capacity of 68,000 MT have been constructed.
- ✓ 111 Market yards developed
- ✓ Afforestation over an area of 1.64 lakh ha. have been made with involvement 4,617 VSS and 229.42 lakh mandays have been generated
- ✓ 20 Micro watersheds have been taken up in forest areas since 2009-10.
- ✓ 47 Veterinary Hospitals and 74 Live Stock Aid Centres have been constructed.
- ✓ 140 Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) organized with 4,200 members.
- ✓ 2,100 Cattle of the Members insured



- ✓ 140 Farmers cultivated perennial fodder
- ✓ 1,145 farmers trained on clean milk production
- ✓ Under inland fisheries, 124 reservoirs covering 14,181 ha. area have been developed.
- ✓ 76 SHGs have been formed.
- ✓ 1,525 Fishermen have been trained.
- ✓ 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons are being covered annually under Emergency Feeding Programme.
- ✓ 9.42 lakh children in the age group 0-6 and other beneficiaries have been covered under Special Nutrition Programme annually
- ✓ 18,086 Women Self Help Groups have been assisted out of RLTAAP exclusively.
- ✓ 740 Anganwadi Centre buildings have been constructed.
- ✓ 95 Mobile Health Units are functioning in 80 blocks of the KBK districts providing treatment to more than 14 lakh patients annually at their doorsteps.
- ✓ 400 forty seated hostels for the Girls reading in Primary Schools, 88 hostels for the Girls reading in Upper Primary Schools, 301 hostels for the Girls and 135 hostels for the Boys of ST & SC communities reading in High Schools have been constructed till 2010-11 and during 2011-12 to 2013-14, 91 hostels for ST Girls / Boys and 7 Hostels for SC Boys / Girls have been constructed.
- ✓ Basic amenities to all 400 forty seated hostels have been provided .
- ✓ Improvement in infrastructure of 472 schools/hostels have been taken up.
- ✓ Water supply and Electrification of 234 ST girls' hostels under 1000 ST Girls' Hostel scheme has been undertaken.
- ✓ Skill up-gradation training has been provided to 458 youths.
- ✓ Pre-recruitment training has been imparted to 6,400 youths
- ✓ 15 upgraded High Schools have been provided with improved infrastructure.
- ✓ Pre-matric scholarships have been provided to 18,462 girl students annually.
- ✓ 57 Market Complexes have been developed at Gram Panchayat level.
- ✓ 423 Grain Banks have been established in remote pockets to address food insecurity at the time of crop failure or crop loss.
- ✓ 243 play grounds have been developed and developments of play grounds/sports activities have been under taken in 15 more schools / hostels during 2013-14.
- ✓ To enhance access to growth and service centres, 412 roads , 520 culverts and 55 bridges have been constructed and conditions of 791.81 km. of roads have been improved.

- ✓ Out of 34 electricity projects, 08 projects have been completed and others are in progress
- ✓ 14,187 tube wells / sanitary wells have been installed to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor.
- ✓ 13 Urban Water Supply projects have been taken up to meet additional drinking water demand.
- ✓ 42 Craft clusters have been developed covering 2,734 artisans in 184 SHGs.
- ✓ 3 new ITI s have been opened with additional intake capacity of 250 students.
- ✓ 70 artisans have been provided with improved training and looms.
- ✓ 372 acre has been covered under Mulberry plantation.
- ✓ 1,506 residential quarters in clusters have been allotted to field level officials of different departments including doctors, para-medical staff, and teachers.

### **Impacts**

- ✓ An analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data (Tendulkar Committee Methodology) indicates that rural poverty got reduced by 25.4 percentage points in KBK region from 73.4 percent in 2004-05 to 48.0 percent in 2011-12 as per MRP Methodology.
- ✓ Enrolment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 103.37 percent in 2012-13 from 75.89 percent in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper-primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 93.93 percent in 2012-13 from 56.39 percent in 1996-97.
- ✓ Dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 1.38 in 2012-13 from 57.13 in 1996-97.
- ✓ Female literacy rate has increased to 29.10 percent in 2001 and 44.85 percent in 2011 from 15.87 percent in 1991. At the same time the overall literacy rate has increased to 43.30 percent in 2001 and 56.14 percent in 2011 from 29.24 percent in 1991.

7.16 These initiatives have brought several benefits to the KBK region, but the acute conditions of regional and social disparities have not been adequately addressed. There is still a felt need to continue with long-term development measures during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for addressing mass poverty and chronic backwardness of this region.

7.17 An outlay of ₹ 25,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State Sector with a flow of ₹ 11,923.20 lakh and ₹ 3,870.00 lakh to TSP & SCSP respectively. The details of proposed outlay Department-wise and Scheme-wise for Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given in Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4**  
**Department-wise scheme-wise Outlay under Special Plan for KBK districts for**  
**Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)			
Sl. No.	Department	Programme / Scheme	Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1	Water Resources	Lift Irrigation/ Deep Bore-wells/ Check Dams	3500.00
2	ST & SC Development	Promotion of education among ST/SC Girls and Boys (Welfare of ST & SC)	60,00.00
3	Works	Impvt. of Inter-district roads/ Other major roads	50,00.00
4	Rural Development	Rural roads	85,00.00
5	Energy	Strengthening Electric Supply Systems in KBK districts	20,00.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>

**Biju KBK Plan** (₹ 12,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

7.18 The State Government have launched the Biju KBK Plan under State Plan for 8 KBK districts of Odisha with a view to maintaining and strengthening the momentum gathered under RLTA and up-scaling the public investment in the KBK region. This plan was implemented on pilot basis in the year 2006-07 and continuing in a full-fledged manner from the year 2007-08 with an outlay of ₹ 120 crore per annum.

7.19 The objectives of the Biju KBK Plan are as follows:

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people in the region, especially the disadvantaged,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving millennium development goals, and
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and bringing the region at par with other developed regions.

7.20 The funds under Biju KBK Plan are used as an additionality to fill critical gaps for which funds are either not available or are inadequate. The Biju KBK Plan also fills the critical gaps left uncovered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Priorities are accorded to fill critical gaps in infrastructure, completion of projects/programmes under RLTA and thrust on Bijli, Sadak and Pani, i.e., village electrification including street lighting, construction of concrete roads within the village or any other form of connectivity, creation of irrigation / drinking water source and

livelihood initiatives. Programmes under Sadak and Pani continue to have major share of investment under the Scheme.

7.21 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes under Biju KBK Plan will be formulated and implemented at the district level. An outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Biju Kandhamal ‘O’ Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)** (₹ 2,850.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

7.22 Biju Kandhamal ‘O’ Gajapati Yojana (BKGY) has been launched by the State Government in 2009-10 under State Plan with an annual allocation of ₹ 28.50 crore with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction in Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. Funds under the BKGY are used as additionality with other programmes and other sources of funds under “Convergence Mode” with a view to enhancing development effectiveness of various flagship programmes and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

7.23 The objectives of the Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana are as follows:

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people of the districts,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG),
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and reducing regional disparities.

7.24 The BKGY shall be implemented under the District Plan Mode. Each district shall prepare comprehensive district plan incorporating projects / schemes identified under the BKGY. The State Government may, however, specify programmes/ schemes / projects under State Sector and District Sector.

7.25 The BKGY lays focus on Bijli (i.e. village/rural electrification and street lighting), Sadak (i.e., construction of culverts, bridges, roads for improving inter-village and intra-village connectivity and other roads), Pani (i.e., creation of irrigation and drinking water sources), Livelihood Initiatives (i.e., support for sustainable income and employment generating activities, development of livelihood sectors, and SHG) and Social Safety Net programmes (i.e. support for programmes that address the needs of vulnerable groups of people).

7.26 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes under Biju Kandhamal ‘O’ Gajapati Yojana will be formulated and implemented at the district level. An outlay of ₹ 2,850.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)** (₹ 8,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

7.27 The State Government have constituted a Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), the jurisdiction of which extends over ten districts, i.e., Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, and Sundergarh districts and Athamallick Sub-division of Angul district. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts. An outlay of ₹ 8,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for WODC to undertake normally conceived developmental programmes and special projects to be identified by the WODC with the approval of Government.

**Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)** (₹ 43, 651.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.28 Government of India have launched a new initiative called Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) during the year 2006-07 with a view to redressing regional imbalances in development. The BRGF will provide untied grants for supplementing existing development inflows into identified districts. The main objectives of this component are to:

- (i) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (ii) Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs.
- (iii) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- (iv) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

7.29 The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plans by the District Planning Committees (DPC). BRGF consists of two funding windows, such as: (i) capacity building, (ii) substantially untied fund grant.

7.30 The Government of India have included 19 districts of Odisha under BRGF, namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundargarh. Further, one more

district viz. Bargarh has been included in the year 2012-13 under BRGF. In total, 20 (twenty) districts are covered under BRGF in Odisha with effect from 2012-13.

7.31 The details of receipt and utilization of funds from the year 2007-08 to 2014-15 are given in Table 7.5.

**Table 7.5**  
**District -wise receipt of funds under BRGF for the year 2007-08 to 2014-15**  
(₹ crore)

Sl No.	District	Entitlement 2014-15	Funds received								
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Baragarh	21.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.16	10.00	0.00	27.16
2	Bolangir	18.20	11.12	13.48	9.45	23.37	16.41	6.13	13.34	15.04	108.34
3	Boudh	15.01	12.51	1.43	11.58	19.79	13.54	6.43	13.98	0.00	79.26
4	Deogarh	14.42	16.28	9.86	10.38	14.66	13.03	13.03	9.48	0.00	86.72
5	Dhenkanal	18.30	5.00	6.59	16.61	26.12	16.52	8.37	10.00	0.00	89.21
6	Gajapati	16.34	10.54	14.17	9.64	18.24	14.74	14.74	15.83	14.35	112.25
7	Ganjam	28.21	20.56	17.70	14.98	22.85	25.45	18.73	10.00	24.29	154.56
8	Jharsuguda	14.53	15.99	9.87	7.54	12.58	13.10	11.14	11.54	7.90	89.66
9	Kalahandi	18.81	13.90	14.37	4.32	16.98	16.98	11.72	17.58	16.66	112.51
10	Kandhmal	20.26	5.00	17.80	9.48	24.30	18.28	11.44	17.99	9.40	113.69
11	Keonjhar	23.24	13.72	18.42	6.52	31.74	20.97	20.97	21.16	12.13	145.63
12	Koraput	18.64	14.36	13.39	5.86	16.82	16.82	3.85	14.65	0.00	85.75
13	Malkangiri	15.34	12.45	11.22	8.09	19.59	13.84	3.30	14.90	22.20	105.59
14	Mayurbhanj	27.12	16.13	19.94	22.04	22.04	24.47	20.46	26.79	0.00	151.87
15	Nawrangpur	16.67	13.05	11.77	9.74	20.34	15.04	11.26	13.00	0.00	94.20
16	Nuapada	14.49	19.26	11.22	7.20	18.94	13.07	9.33	8.38	0.00	87.40
17	Rayagada	17.03	13.83	10.48	9.83	15.37	15.37	10.74	12.41	13.66	101.69
18	Sambalpur	19.95	21.37	12.00	7.47	16.66	18.00	6.32	12.85	11.52	106.19
19	Subarnapur	13.83	12.12	8.97	8.45	16.51	12.48	8.57	12.43	20.70	100.23
20	Sundargarh	25.32	15.53	5.16	28.83	20.69	22.85	10.00	17.32	0.00	120.38
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>376.83</b>	<b>262.72</b>	<b>227.84</b>	<b>208.01</b>	<b>377.59</b>	<b>320.96</b>	<b>223.69</b>	<b>283.63</b>	<b>167.85</b>	<b>2072.29</b>
	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>75.23</b>
	<b>5Year Perspective Plan (one time release by GOI)</b>		<b>1.90</b>								<b>1.90</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>396.83</b>	<b>283.62</b>	<b>227.84</b>	<b>231.28</b>	<b>377.59</b>	<b>325.95</b>	<b>240.05</b>	<b>283.63</b>	<b>179.46</b>	<b>2149.42</b>

7.32 In order to undertake schemes/programmes to be proposed by district plans under BRGF, an outlay of ₹ 43,651.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a flow of funds to the tune of ₹ 15,277.85 lakh and ₹ 7,857.18 lakh to TSP and SCSP respectively. The Action Plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of BRGF will be formulated and implemented at the District level after the same are approved by District Planning Committees (DPC), State Government and Government of India.

**ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts** (₹ 54,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

7.33 With a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through formulation and implementation of prioritised projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people in selected 60 Tribal and Backward districts of 9 States, Government of India have introduced a special scheme called, "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)" from the year 2010-11. The total selected Tribal and Backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) have been increased to 78 in 2011-2012. In Odisha, initially, 15 districts were included under the ambit of Integrated Action Plan. Further, three more districts viz., Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh have been included in the year, 2011-12 (December, 2011). In total 18 (eighteen) districts have been covered under IAP in Odisha. These districts are: Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundargarh, Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh. Each district has been given a Block grant @ Rs.25.00 crore during the year, 2010-11 and @ ₹ 30.00 crore during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the purpose. The ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts continued as Additional Central Assistance to LWE affected districts during the financial year 2014-15.

7.34 Planning & Co-ordination Department is the Nodal Department for administration of this scheme and Development Commissioner shall monitor the implementation of this development initiative in the State. A District Level Committee (DLC) under the Chairmanship of the Collector, consisting of Superintendent of Police and District Forest Officer has to develop Annual Action Plan under ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts and be responsible for implementation. The District Level Committee should draw up plan of concrete proposals for needed public infrastructure and services having short gestation period such as Village roads, Culverts, Small bridges, Check dams, Drinking Water Supply, School buildings including ST/SC Schools and Hostels, Additional class rooms, PHC buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centres, electric lights in public places such as schools and PHCs, Skill up-gradation and livelihood interventions, Conservation of water bodies, Separate toilets for girls and boys in ST/SC/Ashram Schools and Hostels, AWCs and health institutions to have drinking water and toilet facilities, provision for missing links in health infrastructure such as labour rooms and operation theatres, installing solar power systems in remote tribal schools/hostels, construction of sheds for weekly rural hats and other tangible projects giving immediate visible benefits to the people which cannot be accommodated under the normal on-going schemes/ flagship programmes. For implementation of the programme, ₹ 54,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)** (₹ 22,500.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.35 The Government of Odisha have also launched "the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", during the year 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 (Eleven) districts which are not

covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The GGY has been implemented in the following 11 districts: (i) Angul (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bargarh, (iv) Bhadrak, (v) Cuttack, (vi) Jajpur, (vii) Jagatsinghpur, (viii) Kendrapara, (ix) Khurda, (x) Nayagarh, and (xi) Puri. As Government of India included Bargarh district under BRGF in 2012-13, the GGY will be implemented in 10 (ten) districts viz., (i) Angul (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bhadrak, (iv) Cuttack, (v) Jajpur, (vi) Jagatsinghpur, (vii) Kendrapara, (viii) Khurda, (ix) Nayagarh, and (x) Puri during 12th Plan: 2012-17. The details of achievement under GGY for the year 2014-15 are given in Table 7.6.

**Table 7.6**  
**Achievements under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)**  
**for the Year 2014-15**

(₹ lakh)

Sl No	District	Amount available	EXPENDITURE/ (NO OF PROJECTS )					Mandays (₹ lakh)
			BIJLI	SADAK	PANI	OTHERS	TOTAL	
			4	5	6	7	8	
1	Angul	2,590.04	48.06 (34)	672.30 (686)	11.40 (133)	-	731.76 (853)	0.62
2	Balasore	2,624.32	50.00 (57)	1,028.79 (590)	-	-	1,078.79 (647)	0.30
3	Bargarh	358.20	-	264.21 (73)	-	88.09 (84)	352.30 (157)	0.70
4	Bhadrak	2,232.76	54.00 (38)	700.32 (786)	-	-	754.32 (824)	13.94
5	Cuttack	2,786.78	300.00	1,549.65 (1200)	-	-	1,849.65 (1200)	2.26
6	J. Singhpur	2,405.45	-	1,103.42 (1294)	-	-	1,103.42 (1294)	17.30
7	Jajpur	2,497.14	103.25 (463)	1,756.30 (979)	12.95 (12)	-	1,872.50 (1454)	1.66
8	Kedrapada	2,428.18	-	1,635.15 (1031)	-	-	1,635.15 (1031)	7.93
9	Khurda	2,233.32	(62)	1,412.37 (857)	-	-	1,412.37 (919)	1.27
10	Nayagarh	2,148.22	-	918.35 (862)	-	-	918.35 (862)	4.41
11	Puri	2,573.28	106.99 (33)	634.22 (612)	-	-	741.21 (645)	1.12
12	Admn. cost	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,877.69</b>	<b>662.30 (687)</b>	<b>11,675.08 (8,970)</b>	<b>24.35 (145)</b>	<b>88.09 (84)</b>	<b>12,449.82 (9886)</b>	51.51

*NB:- Figures given in parenthesis indicate no of projects.*

7.36 The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under this Yojana would be in the nature of constructions of concrete roads within



the village, construction of black topped / concrete roads to connect a village with the nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources. The additional development funds provided in this Yojana would be of untied nature and supplement the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes.

7.37 An outlay of ₹ 22,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a flow of funds of ₹ 1,575.00 lakh and ₹ 4,275.00 lakh towards TSP & SCSP respectively. Action plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of GGY will be formulated and implemented at the District level.

**Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas** (₹ 11,541.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

7.38 Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Micro Projects Clusters (MPC) and Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) for development of Scheduled Tribes. An amount of ₹ 11,541.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the programmes under SCA as per schemes given below. The achievements under the scheme for the Period from 2002-03 to 2014-15 are given in Table 8.7.

### **Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)**

7.39 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach was adopted with effect from the Fifth Five-Year Plan. 118 blocks with more than 50 percent tribal population in the State were brought under the Tribal Sub-Plan. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State which implement different income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental to income generation. A sum of ₹ 9,506.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the activities of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹ 2,350.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

### **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

7.40 The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was evolved towards the end of the Fifth Plan with a view to bringing the tribal population living outside Tribal Sub Plan areas under the fold of integrated approach to development. 46 MADA pockets having population 10,000 or more each with more than 50 percent tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. An outlay of ₹ 760.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of SCA for implementation of Income Generating Schemes of the same pattern of I.T.D.A. and Infrastructure Development Schemes through the Blocks. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹ 223.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

### i. Cluster Approach

7.41 During Seventh Plan, the cluster approach was adopted for contiguous areas outside the Tribal Sub Plan area having a population of 5,000 or more of which more than 50 per cent are Tribals. There are fourteen Cluster pockets, which cover parts of thirteen blocks in ten districts. Different community benefit oriented schemes and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern in I.T.D.A. are implemented for the benefit of the tribal households living in these Clusters. An outlay of ₹ 76.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of SCA. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹ 22.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

### ii. Micro-Projects

7.42 Seventeen micro projects are functioning in the State for all-round development of 12 primitive tribal groups. These primitive tribal groups are given full subsidy for individual and family benefit schemes. An outlay of ₹ 212.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of SCA. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹ 64.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

### iii. Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

7.43 Tribal population is dispersed throughout the State and living in areas outside ITDA, MADA, Cluster and Micro project areas are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and assisted with beneficiary oriented schemes. The programme is being implemented by the Odisha State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. An outlay of ₹ 766.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹ 258.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

### iv. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.44 Several development and welfare measures are being operated for the upliftment of the socio-economic status of tribals of the State. These measures aim at bringing about the standard of living of tribal population at par with other people of the State. To develop appropriate programmes/projects/policy options that will help enhancing the standard of living of tribals and to ensure their participation in development programmes, it is essential to undertake timely monitoring and effective evaluation of the programmes/projects/ schemes. For this purpose, a sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### v. Co-operation

7.45 There are Tribal Cooperatives under the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC). For Grants-in-Aid for processing of minor forest produce through Tribal Cooperatives under TDCC, a sum of ₹ 211.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

(₹ 11,906.00 lakh)

7.46 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provides grants-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting up of Model Schools. An outlay of ₹ 11,906.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for creation of infrastructure in TSP area as well as setting up of model schools.

7.47 Proposal for construction of five new EMRS in Malkangiri, Nuapada, Balangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj districts has been approved by MOTA, Govt. of India under Article-275(1) as per revised guidelines. The estimated cost of new EMRS @ ₹ 1,200.00 lakh each has been approved. Construction of new EMRS at Malkangiri and Nuapada are under progress and being executed by Odisha Police Housing Corporation. Other three projects are under process of execution.

7.48 Integrated live stock Development has been included as an innovative project under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution of India and implemented in Odisha from the year 2011-12. The new initiative aims at providing services of Artificial Insemination and Veterinary First Aid to cows and buffaloes by setting up of 770 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDCs) in the tribal areas of 13 Districts namely, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Boudh, Balasore, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Rayadada, Bargarh and Nuapada at a total project cost of ₹ 108.06 crore. This is implemented through J.K. Trust – Gram Vikas Yojana, Gurgoan, Haryana (JKTGVY). Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department shall render technical support to JKTGVY and OSFDC through the District, Sub-division, Block level veterinary units and OLRDS under their administrative control for smooth implementation of the project.

7.49 The achievements under the scheme for the period from 2002-03 to 2014-15 are given in Table 7.7.

**Table 7.7**  
**Achievements under SCA to TSP & Article-275(I) [2002-03 to 2014-15]**  
(₹ lakh)

Year	SCA to TSP				Article 275(I)		
	Financial Component		Physical Achievement		Financial Component		Works completed (No.)
	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiaries covered (No)	Works completed (No)	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	7,400.00	6,097.48	58,516	1,182	3,428.39	1,263.21	618
2008-09	10,290.50	10,290.50	74,111	1,348	4,129.73	4,129.73	480
2009-10	8,885.55	8,885.55	70,368	1,178	7,026.00	7,026.00	1,206
2010-11	12,393.00	12,393.00	77,722	1,164	9,644.33	9,644.33	1,014
2011-12	13,434.32	13,434.32	99,572	1,107	11,076.84	11,076.84	1,892
2012-13	13,321.00	13,321.00	96,528	1,153	11,284.00	11,284.00	1,846
2013-14	13,321.00	13,321.00	94,374	1,348	15,500.00	15,500.00	1,437
2014-15	12,942.40	12,942.40	98,064	821	12,140.22	12,140.22	1,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,987.77</b>	<b>90,685.25</b>	<b>6,69,255</b>	<b>9,301</b>	<b>74,229.51</b>	<b>72,064.33</b>	<b>9,815</b>

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## CHAPTER 8

### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

#### IRRIGATION

8.1 Irrigation is one of the key inputs for raising agricultural productivity and production and provides livelihood support to millions in rural areas. So far, irrigation facilities have been provided to nearly 54 % of the total cultivable area of the State. The remaining cultivated lands are rain fed and exposed to erratic rainfall for which agricultural production in the state is adversely affected. Further, there is a wide difference in geographical distribution of irrigation facilities in the State. Some blocks have more than 50% irrigation facility where as some other blocks have less than 5% irrigation facility. To rationalize the irrigation development in the state, a programme has been launched during 2005-06 for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of every block during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. 198 blocks out of 314 blocks in the state are identified in having less than 35% irrigation facilities. By the end of December, 2014, 76 deficit blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities. To achieve the objective within the short period, new schemes with short gestation period viz. construction of Check Dams, and Deep Bore wells have been started during the Annual Plan 2010-11 and Mega-lift schemes started during Annual Plan: 2011-12. Farmers' participation in these schemes was given importance. The State Government continues to attach high priority to create irrigation potential as well as optimally utilize available water resources during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- 8.2 The main goal and objective of irrigation sector is;
- (i) to bring more areas under irrigation coverage,
  - (ii) to promote water conservation and management through community participation,
  - (iii) to increase water use efficiency of the existing system by way of modernization,
  - (iv) to expedite flood protection, drainage development, and anti-erosion, and
  - (v) to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

#### Special Initiatives for expansion of Irrigation

8.3 The initiatives taken for expansion of irrigation in the state during various plan periods are described below.

- (i) **Construction of Check Dams (In-stream storage):** The scheme has been launched during Annual Plan 2010-11. The objective is to conserve water at the end of monsoon for

domestic needs, ground water recharge and incidental irrigation. Preference has been given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage, areas where farmers are using traditional irrigation by constructing temporary cross bunds on streams and where farmers are willing to take up operation & maintenance of the project. Funding for execution of Check Dams in KBK districts are to be met from Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Similarly, State's own fund is to be utilized for execution of Check Dams in Non-KBK districts. Up to end of January 2015, 5,976 Check dams have been completed. During 2015-16, an outlay of ₹232.00 crore [Minor Irrigation (State Fund): ₹200.00 crore + Minor Irrigation (SCA) + ₹12.00 crore + Major & Med Irrigation (State Fund): + ₹20.00 crore] has been proposed with a target to take up 2,000 Check dams.

- (ii) **Deep Borewell Scheme:** The scheme has been launched during 2010-11. The main objective is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers by harvesting ground water through installation of deep bore wells. Each deep borewell will provide irrigation to 05 hectares of land during khariff season 02 hectares during rabi season. Priority would be given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage. There shall be an open invitation to farmers to derive the benefit of irrigation assistance from Government. Farmers having minimum one acre of cultivable non-irrigated land within the proposed command area of the project would be eligible to apply under the scheme. During submission of application, a copy of record of rights (RoR) as proof of ownership along with land details of other beneficiaries using water, if any, coming within the project command area is required to be submitted. Beneficiary contribution to the project would be 10% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 20,000.00. Power supply would be made available up to the bore-well point by the Department. The beneficiary has to bear the cost of service connection and security deposit and enter into power supply agreement with distribution companies. The bore-well after energisation would be handed over to beneficiary for operation and maintenance. Up to end of December, 2014 drilling works of 57,632 borewells has been successfully completed. Out of which, 21,423 borewells have been handed over to beneficiaries after energisation. It has been proposed to take up installation of 17,000 borewells during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to irrigate around 85,000 hectares.
- (iii) **Megalift Scheme:** This scheme has been launched during 2011-12 for providing irrigation to the farmers in the upland areas by

lifting water from rivers. Projects having irrigation command area within 500 to 2,000 hectares will be taken up under this scheme. 174 sites in 15 clusters to provide irrigation to 2,14,270 hectares has been identified in Vansadhara, Indravati, Tel, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalanga rivers and in periphery of Hirakud & Rengali reservoirs. In addition to the above, Upper Indravati Megalift to provide irrigation to 26,248 ha has also been taken up recently. Power system feasibility and 33 KV electricity supply system requirements finalized for each cluster in co-ordination with distribution companies. Work for 28 Megalift schemes viz. Cluster XIV & cluster XV on EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) contract mode to provide irrigation to 35,450 hectares in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Subarnapur and Boudh districts have been take up. During 2014-15, agreement has been signed to start 19 more schemes in Cluster No.III to provide irrigation to 24020 hectares in the district of Bargarh, Sambalpur & Jharsuguda & Upper Indravati Lift canal system to provide irrigation to 26,248 hectares in Kalahandi district. Programme has been made to start work of remaining clusters during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹545.00 crore (RIDF: ₹275.00 crore + State Fund: ₹270.00 crore) has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (iv) **Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY):** This scheme was launched by the State Government in 2001 with the objective to revive derelict projects and construction of new minor and lift irrigation projects through people's participation. For execution of the project, the users have to contribute 20 percent of the cost in terms of cash or labour and the balance 80 percent is borne by the State Government. In case of tribal sub-plan areas and KBK districts, the assistance of Government is 90 percent of the project cost and balance 10 percent is to be borne by the beneficiaries. Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) and Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) have been involved in the implementation of BKVY. By end of December, 2014, 8,521 LIPs and 84 MIPs have been completed and additional irrigation potential of 189.23 thousand hectares (LIPs – 184.58 thousand hectares, MIPs - 4.65 thousand hectares) have been created. During 2015-16, there is a proposal to take up 960 lift irrigation projects to provide irrigation to 19.20 thousand hectares under BKVY for which an outlay of ₹148.00 crore (RIDF: ₹125.00 crore + SCA: ₹23.00 crore) has been proposed.
- (v) **AIBP scheme:** This scheme is being implemented since December 1996. Nineteen major and medium projects to create irrigation potential of 403.72 thousand hectares and to stabilize

61.62 thousand hectares and 81 surface minor irrigation projects to create irrigation potential of 23.959 thousand hectares have been included under this programme. In the meantime, 7 major & medium projects and 45 minor irrigation projects have been completed. By end of December, 2014, additional irrigation potential of 161.36 thousand hectares (Major & Medium- 143.66 th.ha, Minor 17.70 th.ha) have been created and stabilization of 61.62 thousand hectares have been done. An outlay of ₹1,610.00 crore (Major & Medium: ₹1,317.00 crore + Minor flow: ₹293.00 crore) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target to create irrigation potential of 10.10 thousand hectares. Besides, a sum of ₹279.39 crore has been proposed under CAD & WM programme of completed projects.

- (vi) **RIDF Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the state since 1995. 133 major & medium projects to create additional irrigation potential of 121.528 thousand hectares have been taken up. Besides, 395 surface minor flow projects have been taken up to create additional irrigation potential of 141.05 thousand hectares. By end of December, 2014, additional irrigation potential of 168.973 thousand hectares (Major & Medium- 78.213 th.ha, Minor flow 88.76 th.ha, Minor lift- 2.0 th.ha) have been created through these projects. An outlay of ₹255.00 crore (Major & Medium: ₹242.00 crore + Minor (flow): ₹8.00 crore + Minor (lift): ₹5.00 crore) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target to create irrigation potential of 3.1 thousand hectares (Major & Medium: 1.50 th.ha, Minor flow: 1.60 th.ha) and to stabilize 25.00 thousand hectares. This excludes ₹275.00 crore proposed Mega Lift Projects shown under para 8.3 (iii) and ₹125.00 crore for BKVY shown under para 8.3 (iv).
- (vii) To minimize the gap between potential creation and utilization, schemes *viz.* Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) to stabilize irrigation potential of 2.18 lakh hectares, Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) to revive irrigation potential of 0.60 lakh hectare and RR&R of water bodies with domestic support to revive irrigation potential of 0.62 lakh hectares are being implemented in the State. In addition to ₹285.00 crore proposed under AIBP for RR&R, an outlay of ₹340.00 crore (OIIAWMIP: ₹220.00 crore + OCTMP: ₹120.00 crore) have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for minimizing the gap between potential creation and utilisation.
- (viii) **Introduction of five new schemes to be implemented during the 5 years, i.e., from 2014-15 to 2018-19.**

Five new schemes have been launched in the Year 2014-15. These schemes will be implemented over a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) under “Other State Plan Programmes”. The major objectives of these schemes are; completion of incomplete projects, improvement in drainage system, improvement of irrigation roads, revival of defunct LIPs and harvesting of roof top rain water in urban areas. A total sum of ₹347.79 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for these schemes. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Outlay for 2015-16 (₹ crore)
1	Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme (IDP)	1,000.00	100.00
2	Drainage Improvement Programme (DIP)	1,000.00	135.79
3	Irrigation Roads Construction & Improvement Scheme (IRC&IS)	500.00	55.00
4	Revival of defunct LIPs	-	50.00
5	Roof top Rain Water Harvesting & Ground Water Recharge in Urban areas	100.00	7.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>347.79</b>

8.4 The scheme wise allocation of funds for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Table 8.1 below.

**Table 8.1**  
**Scheme-wise Allocation for Annual Plan: 2014-15 & Annual Plan: 2015-16**  
(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan: 2014-15 outlay	Annual Plan: 2015-16 outlay
1	<b>AIBP</b>		
	a. Major & Med Irr.	1,060.00	1,317.00
	b. Minor Irr. (flow)	<u>15.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,075.00</b>	<b>1,325.00</b>
2	CAD&WM (AIBP)	<b>358.89</b>	<b>279.39</b>
3	<b>FMP (AIBP)</b>	<b>20.00</b>	
4	<b>RRR (AIBP)- MI (Flow)</b>	<b>202.00</b>	<b>285.00</b>
5	<b>RIDF</b>		
	a. Major & Medium	200.00	242.00
	b. Minor (flow)	25.00	8.00
	c. Lift (BKVY)	180.00	125.00
	d. Lift (HCAD)	6.00	5.00
	e. Flood control & Drainage	243.00	336.00
	f. Megalift (Minor - Flow)	<u>325.00</u>	<u>275.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979.00</b>	<b>991.00</b>



## Chapter 8

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan: 2014-15 outlay	Annual Plan: 2015-16 outlay
<b>6</b>	<b>EAP</b>		
	a. Rengali LBC (JICA)	150.00	180.00
	b. OIIAWMIP (ADB)	234.74	220.00
	c. Hydrology (WB)	6.75	0.00
	d. DRIP (WB)	20.00	38.00
	e. OCTMP(WB)	<u>60.00</u>	<u>120.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>471.49</b>	<b>558.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>State fund</b>		
<b>i.</b>	<b>Check Dam</b>		
	a. Major & Med	25.00	20.00
	b. Minor (flow)	<u>232.00</u>	<u>200.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>257.00</b>	<b>220.00</b>
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Canal Lining</b>		
	a. Major & Med	50.00	80.00
	b. Minor (flow)	<u>40.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Drainage Improvement Programme</b>		
	a. Coastal drainage		95.79
	b. Urban drainage (SBP)		15.00
	c. Urban Water bodies		<u>25.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>135.79</b>
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Revival of Defunct LIPs</b>		
	a. Revival	5.00	49.95
	b. Corpus fund for energy charges		<u>0.05</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>v.</b>	<b>Other works</b>		
	a. Major & Medium	138.60	260.00
	b. Minor (flow)	40.00	155.00
	c. Minor (Lift)	-	270.00
	d. GWSI	1.70	7.80
	e. Flood control & Drainage	<u>166.20</u>	<u>285.20</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>346.50</b>	<b>978.00</b>
<b>8*</b>	<b>SCA*</b>		
	a. Check dam	12.00	12.00
	b. LIPs	<u>23.00</u>	<u>23.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>
	<b>G. Total</b>	<b>3,939.88</b>	<b>4,957.18</b>

\* Provision under SCA amounting to ₹.35.00 crore for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 have been summarised in Chapter 8: Special Area Programme and not reflected in this Chapter.

8.5 The Water Resources Sector has undergone a major change in its approach. From being a mere provider of water, it has moved into a paradigm of sustainable water resources management with a focus on people's participation by way of Participatory Irrigation Management. Starting from a few pilot projects, it has now

been extended as a policy to the entire water resource sector encompassing Major, Medium, Minor (flow) and Lift Irrigation Projects. Pani Panchayats are implemented throughout the State in a mission mode and legal status has been provided by enacting the Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 and Pani Panchayat Rules, 2003. By the end of December 2014, 22,444 Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) have been handed over involving an area of 15.28 lakh hectares for operation and maintenance of the assigned irrigation systems. Experience has shown that wherever Pani Panchayats have taken over operation and management of Projects, the cropping intensity has gone up by 40 percent, cropping diversification has taken place in favour of more remunerative crops, and there is greater use of improved seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. In Anuli Irrigation project, there is a Pani Panchayat which is entirely managed by Women Members, and this is unique in the entire country.

8.6 For better performance, an annual award scheme in the form of cash incentives, viz, First ₹50,000/-, Second ₹30,000/-, and Third ₹20,000/- has been introduced. Grant-in-aid is being given to Pani Panchayats on achievement of 75% of membership and O & M of canals handed over to them. For construction of Pani Panchayat buildings, MLALAD and other funds are also being used. In this context, Government has amended "Rules & Procedures for Sanction of MLALAD Funds 1997" to make construction of Pani Panchayat buildings as admissible projects. Action has already been initiated for procurement of paddy and its sale to FCI through Pani Panchayats. To disseminate the concept of Pani Panchayats, mass awareness campaign is being held regularly throughout the State. It has been planned to hand over all irrigated commands to Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

8.7 To harness irrigation potential, priorities are given for completion of ongoing Major and Medium Projects, Extension Renovation & Modernization (ERM) of Projects and Creek Irrigation Projects in order to derive optimum benefit out of the investment already incurred on them. At present, 21 major and medium irrigation projects are under progress. Maximum possible funds will be made available to those projects which are likely to be completed during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan without jeopardizing other important programmes / projects. Emphasis will also be given for survey, investigation and technical clearance of new projects so that shelf of projects will be made available for future expansion.

8.8 Schemes under the irrigation sector have been classified into four segments: Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation (Flow), Minor Irrigation (Lift) and Command Area Development. Out of the cultivable area of 6,165 th. ha. in the State, it has been assessed that around 4,990 th. ha. can be brought under irrigation through major and medium, minor (flow) and minor (lift) irrigation sources as indicated below.

<u>Sl.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Assessed irrigable Area (th.ha)*</u>
(i)	Major and medium	3,130.00
(ii)	Minor(flow)	970.00
(iii)	Minor (lift)	<u>890.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,990.00</b>

\* State Water Plan

8.9 So far, net irrigation potential to the tune of 3,373.28 th. ha. has been created in the following manner by December, 2014. This accounts for about 67.60 percent of the irrigable and 54.76 percent of the cultivable area.

(In 000' hect.)

Sl. No.	Source	Potential Created by March 2014	Irr. Potential target for 2014-15	Potential created during 2014-15 (by Dec 2014)	Total Potential created up to Dec 2014
1.	Major & Medium	1,382.681	27.00	3.210	1,385.891
2.	Minor (Flow)	604.495	12.00	7.255	611.750
3.	Minor (Lift)	708.138	165.00	50.508	758.646
4.	Other Sources	616.990	-	-	616.990
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,312.304</b>	<b>204.00</b>	<b>60.973</b>	<b>3,373.277</b>

8.10 It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 936.73 th. ha. during 12<sup>th</sup> plan of which 209.00 th. ha. has been targeted during 2015-16. The source-wise breakup is given below.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential to be created (Th. ha.)	
		12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17)	During 2015-16 (Target)
1	2	3	4
(i)	Major & Medium	322.65	10.00
(ii)	Megalift	-	35.00
(iii)	Minor (Flow)	71.79	17.00
(iv)	Lift Irr. (Borewell, micro LIPs)	542.29	147.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>936.76</b>	<b>209.00</b>

## PLAN SCHEMES

8.11 Total outlay proposed for this sector in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹4,95,718.00 lakh. However, this chapter deals with various Plan Schemes worth ₹4,92,218.00 lakh only. Other Plan Scheme amounting ₹3,500.00 lakh have been summarized in Chapter 7: Special Area Programme. The Schemes under irrigation sector have outlay of ₹3,88,580.00 lakh and scheme under flood control and drainage have share of ₹1,03,638.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The outlay for irrigation sector includes ₹2,35,700.00 lakh for Major and Medium Irrigation, ₹1,07,100.00 lakh for Minor (Flow) Irrigation, ₹45,000.00 lakh for Minor (Lift) Irrigation, ₹780.00 lakh for Ground Water Survey and Investigation, ₹27,939.00 lakh for Command Area Development. Out of the total provision under irrigation and flood control sector, a sum of ₹99,100.00 lakh have been proposed under negotiated loan, ₹1,88,939.00 lakh under AIBP, ₹55,800.00 lakh under EAP.

8.12 The State Government is according high priority for the upliftment of ST and SC communities along with other vulnerable groups. Since most of them are living in rural area and work as cultivators and agricultural labourers, there is a need for additional irrigation coverage in those pockets. This would enhance the agricultural productivity in those areas. Out of the total flow of ₹4,95,718.00 lakh for this sector, a sum of ₹1,23,541.23 lakh and ₹94,324.16 lakh have been proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively.

#### **A. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION**

8.13 By the end of March, 2014, irrigation potential to the tune of 1,382.681 th. ha. has been created under major and medium irrigation projects. During 2014-15, there is a target to create irrigation potential of 27.00 thousand hectares of which 3.21 thousand hectares have been created up to end of December, 2014. It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 10.00 th. ha during Annual Plan: 2015-16.

#### **PLAN SCHEMES**

8.14 An outlay of ₹2,35,700.00 lakh have been proposed for schemes under major and medium irrigation sectors in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State Plan. Details of the schemes are outlined below.

#### **STATE PLAN**

#### **Projects/Schemes funded from Un-earmarked State Plan Resources** (₹36,000.00 lakh)

8.15 As outlay of ₹36,000.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the following Projects / Schemes under un-earmarked State Plan resources as indicated in the following table. The major activity includes ₹3,100.00 lakh for construction of check Dams, ₹1,000.00 lakh for ERM works, ₹10,000.00 lakh for Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme, ₹5,500.00 lakh for Irrigation Road Construction and Improvement Programme, and ₹8,000.00 lakh for Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme.

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2015-16 (₹ lakh)
1.	Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme	10,000.00
2	Check Dams (Major & Medium)	2,000.00
3	Irrigation Road Construction & Improvement Programme	5,500.00
4	UIIP-Lift Canal System (Mega Lift Project)	2,800.00
5	Periphery Development of Reservoirs	605.00
6	Upkeeping of existing irrigation system	500.00
7	Research and MIS	4,345.00
8	Grant-in-Aid to WALMI	100.00
9	Irrigation Building Development Programme	500.00
10	Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	8,000.00
11	Completion of incomplete project	680.00
12	Hydrology Project including Hydraulic Research	870.00
13	Secretariat Economic Services	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,000.00</b>

8.16 Apart from the above projects / schemes, it is proposed to take up following projects out of tied resources.

**Rengali Irrigation Project (EAP) Left Bank Canal** (₹18,000.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.17 The Left Bank Canal of Rengali Irrigation Project is 141 km long and designed to provide irrigation to 1,14,300 hectare in Angul, Dhenkanal & Jajpur districts. Initially, Left Bank Canal (RD 0 to 29.177 km) to provide irrigation to CCA covering 8,483 hectare was taken up in 1995 through WRCP scheme funded by World Bank and completed during 2004-05. Later in 1997-98, another part of this canal (RD 29.177 km to 71.313 km) to provide irrigation to 29,178 hectares was taken up through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) funding. The civil work has been completed. The balance work of the Left Bank Canal (RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km) with an estimated cost of ₹.3603.67 crore covering CCA 72,965 hectares has been proposed to be taken up through JICA funding. Meanwhile tendering process for canal from RD 71 km to 100 km in 10 packages with a cost of ₹.331.69 crore have been completed. Plan outlay of ₹18,000.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The details are given below.

Project	Design potential (th.ha)	Irrigation Potential Status (th. ha.)		Proposed outlay (₹ lakh) Annual Plan: 2015-16
		Created up to (03/2014)	Target for 2015-16	
Rengali LBC (RD 29.177 to 71.313 Km)	29.18	27.79	29.18	1,000.00
Rengali LBC (RD 71.313 to 141.00Km)	72.965	New Project of 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan	-	17,000.00

**Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIAWMP) (EAP)** (₹22,000.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.18 This scheme envisages extension-renovation-modernization of selected irrigation projects. The original estimated cost of the project is US\$ 267.70 million (₹. 1,084.19 crore approximately). The project will be implemented over a period of 8 years through financial assistance from Asian Development Bank. Initially, Six major projects namely Taladanda Canal, Mahanadi Chitropala Island Irrigation (MCII), Machagaon Canal, Pattamundai Canal, HLC Range-I, Jajpur Canal, nine medium projects namely Gohira, Remal, Sunei, Kansabahal, Ramial, Kanjhari, Bankabahal, Kharakhai, Nesa and 1,400 lift irrigation projects are proposed under this scheme. On completion, stabilization to 2.18 lakh hectare will be made and additional irrigation potential of 0.06 lakh hectare will be created. Later, 04 projects viz. Jajpur Canal, Kharakhai, Nesa & Bankabahal have been dropped from the scheme there by reducing the stabilization area from 2.18 lakh hectares to 1.57 lakh hectare. Apart from that, ADB has agreed to provide loan to 12 Saline Embankments damaged during super cyclone "Phailin". In the first tranche, 2 major and 3 medium projects namely MCII (land acquisition), Taladanda, Gohira, Remal, Sunei, 650 Lift Irrigation projects have been taken up and are in progress. The Tranche-II work proposed to be taken up during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹22,000.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Details of the programme are explained in Table 8.2 below.

**Table 8.2**  
**Details of Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIAWMP)**

Tranche	Irrigation Stabilization- status of Projects (th.ha)			Proposed Outlay (₹ lakh)	
	Project		Stabilized up to 12/2014	Target 2015-16	Annual Plan (2014-15)
	Major & Medium	Lift			
Tranche-I	04	650	45.034	26.80(s)	22,000.00
Tranche-II	07	750	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,400</b>	-	-	

(s) - stabilized

**Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)(EAP)** (₹3,800.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.19 To rehabilitate the distressed dams, a project proposal amounting to US\$ 30.78 million ₹.147.76 crore for rehabilitating 38 dams has been approved by MOWR for implementation with support from World Bank. Later, it was decided to include 26 Dams viz. Balimela, Hirakud, Rengali, Salandi, Upper Kolab, Budhabudhiani, Dadaraghati, Daha, Derjang, Dhanei, Kalo, Nesa, Pilasalki, Pitamahal,

Salia, Sarafgarh, Satiguda (UKP), Satiguda (Malkangiri), Talasara, Asokanalla, Balaskumpa, Banksal, Jhumuka, Damsal, Bhaskel, Sapua, Sunder, and Sanamachakandana under this programme. Loan Agreement has been signed. An outlay of ₹. 3,800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Projects Funded from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)(Negotiated Loans)** (₹24,200.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.20 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been launched by NABARD with an objective to provide financial assistance to State Government for infrastructural development. So far 133 major & medium irrigation projects have been taken up by NABARD under RIDF-I to RIDF-XX, out of which 63 projects have been completed by the end of December, 2014. An outlay of ₹24,200.00 lakh to create additional irrigation potential of 1.50 thousand hectares to stabilize 25.00 thousand hectares have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Tranche-wise details are given in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.3**  
**Tranche-wise Ongoing Project Status under RIDF**  
Potential in Th.ha / ₹ lakh

Tranche	Project No (s)			Net Irrigation Potential		Proposed Outlay for 2015-16
	T*	C*	O*	Created up to 12/2014	Annual Plan 2015-16 (Target)	
RIDF- I to XII	52	44	08	73.689/20.38 (s)	-	-
RIDF-XIII	03	-	03	0.20	1.50	-
RIDF-XIV	08	05	03	4.250/3.008 (s)	-	-
RIDF -XV	09	06	03	0.074/3.942 (s)	-	10.00
RIDF-XVI	07	03	04	4.232 (s)	1.00(s)	1450.00
RIDF-XVII	10	04	06	7.198(s)	10.00(s)	1600.00
RIDF-XVIII	12	01	11	0.288(s)	14.00(s)	3472.00
RIDF-XIX	15	-	15	-		5487.00
RIDF-XX	17	-	17			12181.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>78.213/39.049(s)</b>	<b>1.50/25.00 (s)</b>	<b>24200.00</b>

\* T-Taken up, C-Completed, O-Ongoing, (s)- Stabilized  
Deo in RIDF-III, Rajua in RIDF - V re-sanctioned, Rukura in RIDF - IV closed.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)** (₹1,31,700.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.21 Government of India has launched the AIBP for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country. Under this programme, 19 major and medium irrigation projects, including 9 projects in KBK districts have been approved to create net irrigation potential of 403.72 thousand hectares and to stabilize 61.62 thousand hectares. In the meantime, 8 projects have been completed. Additional net irrigation potential of 143.655 th. ha. has been created by the end of December, 2014 which includes 22.38 th. ha. through 8 completed projects. Besides, stabilization to 61.62 th.ha has been completed. Presently eleven projects including five projects in KBK districts are in progress. An outlay of ₹1,31,700.00 lakh (Ongoing AIBP works ₹1,21,900.00 lakh, CAD works- ₹9,800.00 lakh ) has been proposed in Annual Plan: 2015-16 to create additional irrigation potential of 8.50 thousand hectare. Project-wise details for both KBK and non-KBK districts are given in Table 8.4.

**Table No. 8.4**  
**Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under AIBP**

(Potential in Th.ha / ₹ lakh)

Project Name	Net Irrigation Potential status (th.ha)			Proposed Outlay 2015-16
	Design Potential (CCA)	Created up to 12/2014	Target for 2015-16	
<b>A. Ongoing Project</b>				
Rengali RBC	84.41	16.465	4.50	16,500.00
Subarnarekha	67.40	31.98	-	27,000.00
Kanupur	29.58	-		17,400.00
Chheligada	3.80	-		1,000.00
Integrated Anandapur Barrage	65.87/ 25.45(s)	5.88/ 25.45(s)		14,100.00
Rukura	5.75	0.00	1.00	8,600.00
<b>Total (Non-KBK)</b>	<b>256.81</b>	<b>54.325/ 25.45(s)</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>84,600.00</b>
Upper Indravati	52.68	49.95	-	7,300.00
Lower Indra	29.90	17.00	3.00	8,600.00
Lower Suktel	23.50	-		17,000.00
Ret	8.50	-		5,100.00
Telengiri	9.95	-		9,100.00
<b>Total (KBK)</b>	<b>124.53</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>47,100.00</b>
<b>Total (Ongoing)</b>	<b>381.34/ 25.45(s)</b>	<b>121.275 / 25.45(s)</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>1,31,700.00</b>
<b>B. Eight Comp. Projects</b>	22.38/ 36.17(s)	22.38 / 36.17(s)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>403.72/ 61.62(s)</b>	<b>143.655 / 61.62(s)</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>1,31,700.00</b>

(s)- Stabilized



**B. MINOR IRRIGATION (Flow)**

8.22 Minor Irrigation covers irrigation projects having ayacut area of 40 to 2,000 ha. By the end of March, 2014 there were 4,141 Minor Irrigation (Flow) projects in the State as detailed below.

i)	Fully functional	2,299
ii)	Partly Derelict (PD) projects	892
iii)	Completely Derelict (CD) Projects	528
iv)	On-going Projects	<u>422</u>
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>4,141</b>

8.23 9.23 The Minor Irrigation Projects have contributed substantially to augment the irrigation potential in the State. By the end of December, 2014 irrigation potential to the extent of 611.75 th. ha. has been created through MIPs.

**PLAN SCHEMES****STATE PLAN**

8.24 An outlay of ₹ 1,07,100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Minor Irrigation (flow) sector in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to create additional irrigation potential of 17.00 thousand hectare. Scheme-wise details are given below.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Plan Outlay 2015-16 (₹ lakh)</b>
1	Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)	12,000.00
2	RIDF (Mega Lift Project)	27,500.00
3	RIDF (Other projects)	800.00
4	AIBP (including RR&R scheme)	29,300.00
5	Clearance of liabilities, Capacity Building for RIDF and other projects, Survey & Investigation & lump provision ( State Plan)	800.00
6	Minor Irrigation Project (State Plan)	12,200.00
7	Check Dam (State Plan)	20,000.00
8	Canal Lining & System Improvement Programme	2,000.00
9	Drainage Improvement Programmes	2,500.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,07,100.00</b>

**Projects / Schemes Funded from** (₹800.00 lakh)  
**NABARD Assistance (Negotiated Loan)(RIDF)**  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.25 An outlay of ₹.800.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the following projects / schemes to be taken up with NABARD assistance. 75 Projects have been taken up under RIDF –XV to RIDF XX to create additional irrigation potential of 12.00 th. ha. There is a target to create irrigation potential of 4100 ha during 2015-16. The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given as under:

(i) RIDF –XV

Three (3) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XV at an estimated cost of ₹798.60 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 826 ha.

(ii) RIDF –XVI

Sixty three (63) projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XVI. The estimated cost of the project is ₹.6,477.22 lakh with design potential of 8,169 ha. out of which six projects have been dropped. A sum of ₹.1,410.76 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 458 ha has been created.

(iii) RIDF –XVII

Thirteen (13) projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under XVII. The estimated cost of the projects are ₹1,337.97 lakh with design potential of 1,801 ha.. A sum of ₹118.12 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 50 ha. has been created.

(iv) RIDF -XIX

One project has been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XIX. The estimated cost of this project is ₹162.00 lakh with design potential of 607 ha. A sum of ₹31.27 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme** (₹800.00 lakh)  
**(AIBP) in KBK districts**  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.26 Fifteen (15) MIPs in Phase-I, Six (6) MIPs in Phase-II and twenty (20) MIPs in Phase-III and forty (40) MIPs in Phase-IV have been taken up during 1999-2000, 2001-02, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively with a MOU cost of ₹24,261.86 lakh and having designed ayacut of 23,958 ha. in KBK districts. Out of the above, 45 projects have been completed. By the end of December, 2014, an amount of ₹190.30 crore has been spent and 17,700 ha. of irrigation potential have been created. An outlay of ₹800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. There is a target to create irrigation potential of 1,600 ha. during 2015-16.

**Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)** (₹12,000.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.27 Rehabilitation of 324 tanks with an estimated cost of US\$ 76.39 million (₹43200.00 lakh approximately) to revive command area of 0.60 lakh ha. have been proposed under this scheme. An outlay of ₹12,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Decretal Dues and Clearance of Liabilities** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.28 A sum of ₹800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the requirements towards clearance of liabilities due to land acquisition, capacity building of RIDF & other projects and survey & Investigation of minor Irr. Projects.

**Canal Lining & system Rehabilitation Programme** (₹2,000.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.29 An amount of ₹2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Implementation of 34 projects under Canal Lining and System Rehabilitation programme for improving water use efficiency in the canal system of M.I. Projects in Odisha during the year 2015-16.

**Construction of Check Dams** (₹20,000.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.30 A sum of ₹20,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction 2,000 Check Dams.

**Megalift Projects – MI (Flow) – NABARD Assistance** (₹27,500.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.31 This scheme has been launched during 2011-12 for providing irrigation to the farmers in the upland areas by lifting waters from rivers. Projects having irrigation command area within 500 to 2,000 ha. will be taken up under this scheme. 174 sites in 15 clusters to provide irrigation to 2,14,270 ha. has been identified in Vansadhara, Indravati, Tel, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalanga rivers and in periphery of Hirakud & Rengali reservoirs. In addition to the above, Upper Indravati Megalift to provide irrigation to 26,248 ha. has also been taken up recently. Power system feasibility and 33 KV electricity supply system requirements finalized for each cluster in co-ordination with distribution companies. Meanwhile, work for 28 Megalift schemes on EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) contract mode are in progress. These schemes will be completed by February 2016 and will provide irrigation to 35,450 ha. in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Subarnapur and Boudh districts. During 2014-15, agreement has been signed to start 19 more schemes in Cluster No.III to provide irrigation to 24,020 hectares in the district of Bargarh, Sambalpur & Jharsuguda & Upper Indravati Lift canal system to provide irrigation to 26,248 hectares in Kalahandi district. Programme has been made to start work of remaining clusters during

2015-16. An outlay of ₹275.00 crore has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of Mega Lift Projects out of RIDF.

**RRR of Water Bodies with Domestic Assistance (AIBP)** (₹28,500.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.32 This scheme has been launched by Government of India during 2009-10. The funding pattern is 90:10 (central share: state share) for KBK and tribal areas and 75:25 (Central Share: State Share) for other areas. In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 1,321 water bodies with an estimated cost of ₹.451.40 crore to revive 62,042 hectares of irrigation potential were taken up during 2009-10. Out of the above, 1,188 MIPs have been completed and 53,351 hectares of irrigation potential have been revived up to end of December 2014. In 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase, during 2014-15, 760 MIPs with an estimated cost of ₹361.33 crore to revive irrigation potential of 46,110 hectares have been sanctioned. A sum of ₹28,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for rehabilitation of MIPs.

**Completion of Incomplete MIPs (State fund)** (₹12,200.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.33 Some MIPs taken up under RIDF & AIBP funding in the State could not be completed due to delay in Land Acquisition & Forest clearance Problems. In the meantime, RIDF & AIBP funding for these projects have been closed. To complete 98 projects, a sum of ₹12,200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for completion of MIPs.

**Drainage Improvement Programme (State Fund)** (₹2,500.00 lakh)

8.34 A sum of ₹2,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Drainage Improvement Programme under Minor Irrigation (Flow) Sector

**C. MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)**

8.35 The Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation is a State Government Undertaking engaged in installation, maintenance and operation of LI points in the State. During 2002, the State Government restructured Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation aiming to execute new LI projects to create additional irrigation potential and handing over the same to Pani Panchayats for O & M. After implementation of Pani Panchayat Act, 2002, OLIC is no more collecting water rate from the cultivators of the Pani Panchayats. There are 23,596 LIPs installed and energized in the State by 31.3.2014. The status of LIPs is given below:

Description	KBK	Non-KBK	Total
No. of Operable LI Projects	4,669 (1,01,420 ha)	12,011 (2,64,369 ha)	16,680 (3,65,789 ha)
No. of Defunct LI Projects	1,068 (24,164 ha)	5,848 (1,33,396 ha)	6,916 (1,57,560 ha)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,737</b> <b>(1,25,584 ha)</b>	<b>17,859</b> <b>(3,97,765 ha)</b>	<b>23,596</b> <b>(5,23,349 ha)</b>

## PLAN SCHEMES

8.36 An outlay of ₹45,780.00 lakh has been proposed for the Minor Irrigation (lift) and Ground Water Survey and Investigation sector in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The details are described below.

### STATE PLAN

**Restoration and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure** (₹.500.00 lakh)  
**In Hirakud Command (Lift Irrigation Component)**  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.37 OLIC proposes to execute 40 lift irrigation projects to create additional irrigation potential of 800 hectares during the Annual Plan: 2015-16, in the Hirakud Command. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up these projects.

**Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY)** (₹12,500.00 lakh)  
**RIDF (Negotiated Loan)**  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.38 This innovative programme has been launched for taking up improvement of MIP / LIP in a Participatory mode. The salient feature of Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) is that there shall be an open invitation to farmers to form themselves into Registered Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Associations (WUA) to derive benefits of irrigation assistance from the Government.

8.39 It has been proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 19,200 hectares with installation of 960 Lift Irrigation projects during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. An outlay of ₹12,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Revival of Defunct LIPs (New)** (₹5,000.00 lakh)  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.40 A sum of ₹4,995.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for revival of 547 LIPs with a target to provide irrigation in 10940 ha. area. Further, to encourage timely payment of electricity dues by Pani Panchayats of Lift Irrigation points through creation of corpus fund. State Government proposes to provide 50% of such corpus fund up to one lakh as incentive to the Pani Panchayats who are willing to create such corpus fund by collecting contributions from the members. Budget provision of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been provided.

**Mega Lift Projects – MI (Lift)** (₹27,000.00 lakh)  
 (Water Resources Department)

8.41 For implementation of Mega Lift Project out of State's own resources, a sum of ₹27,000 .00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2015-16

**Ground Water Survey and Investigation** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.42 Under this scheme, ground water survey and investigation is conducted for evaluation of ground water resources in the State under different topographical conditions. There are eight field divisions assigned with survey work. This survey work includes Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) under Krishi Sahyak Kendras (KSK), geo-resistivity soundings, exploratory drillings, water sample analysis, yield draw down tests, aquifer performance tests, and periodic measurement of water tables, collection and compilation of hydrological data. Plan outlay of ₹80.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for undertaking ground water survey and investigation.

**Roof top Rain water Harvesting and Ground water Recharge in Urban Areas (New)** (₹700.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.43 A sum of ₹700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Roof Top Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge in Urban areas.

**D. Command Area Development**

8.44 The Command Area Development Programme is being implemented for scientific water management and modern methods of cultivation with a view to enhance agricultural production and productivity in irrigated commands of the State. The programme started in the year 1976-77, during the Fifth Plan period.

8.45 The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in 12 irrigation projects under four Command Area Development Authorities (CADA). Details of the projects are given in Table 8.5.

**Table 8.5**

**Project wise Culturable Command Area for Projects under CADA**

SI No.	Name of the CADA	Name of the Project	CCA (in 000 ha.)
1	Mahanadi Delta Stage I, CADA, Cuttack	1. Mahanadi Delta Stage I 2. Mahanadi Delta State-II 3. Salia (Completed) 4. Kuanria (completed) 5. Salandi Left Canal System (completed) 6. Salandi Right Canal 7. Baitarani 8. Sunei (comp) 9. Remal (comp) 10. Kanjhari 11. Bankabal	179.41 156.89 8.31 3.780 44.635 40.18 32.77 10.000 4.313 9.740 7.20

SI No.	Name of the CADA	Name of the Project	CCA (in 000 ha.)
2	Hirakud, CADA, Sambalpur	1. Hirakud Irrigation Project (comp) 2. Pitamahal (completed) 3. Talsara (completed) 4. Salki (comp) 5. Kansabahal (completed) 6. Gohira (comp) 7. Ong 8. Ramiala 9. Rengali	153.24 2.64 3.03 19.89 5.05 9.172 10.006 6.128 41.333
3	Jeypore CADA, Jeypore	1. Potteru-Satiguda 2. Upper Kolab(Completed) 3. Upper Indravati	70.10 47.20 128.00
4	Rushikulya CADA, Berhampur	1. Rushikulya 2. Daha (Completed) 3. Jayamangal (Comp))	61.23 4.76 7.35
<b>Total</b>			<b>991.95</b>

## PLAN SCHEMES

8.46 The Command Area Development Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. During 2005, the guideline has been changed & since then implemented as a State Sector scheme. Government of India bears 50% of the expenditure and rest 50% is borne by the State Government in all items except farmers training and crop demonstration where it bears 75 % under the restructured CADWM programme with effect from 1.4.2004. An outlay of ₹27,939.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards State Share of the Scheme.

## STATE PLAN

**Command Area Development Programme** (₹27,939.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.47 For taking up the following activities under the Command Area Development Programme an outlay of ₹27,939.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### (i) Topographical Survey and Soil Survey

8.48 Topo-survey is a pre-requisite for undertaking consolidation of holdings. After contour survey, planning and designing are made to reserve lands for construction of field channels and field drains. Topographical Survey is taken up at close contour intervals of 150 to 300 Mms, to assume the feasibility of consolidation operations. An outlay of ₹123.07 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme with a target of 12,307 hectare. This includes a target of 3506 hectare

with outlay of ₹ 38.07 lakh for TSP and 5000 hectare with outlay of ₹60.00 lakh for SCSP during 2015-16.

(ii) Field Channels

8.49 Construction of field channels to provide regulated water to fields is the core item of the CAD Programme. Field channel construction has been completed over an area of about 6.37 lakh hectares by end of March, 2014. An outlay of ₹23,520.47 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, with a target to cover 97047 hectares. This includes outlay of ₹9,955.67 lakh with a target of 46,463 hectare for TSP and outlay of ₹9,622.80 lakh with a target of 21384 hectare for SCSP during 2015-16.

(iii) Field Drains

8.50 Construction of field drains is taken up under CAD to drain out excess run off irrigation water from agricultural fields. Link drains are constructed and connected either to a distributary or to the main drain. By end of March, 2014, field drains have been constructed over 2.03 lakh hectares area. An outlay of ₹1,400.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16 with a target to cover 29,211 hectares area. This includes outlay of ₹678.10 lakh with a target of 13502 hectares for TSP and outlay of ₹281.26 lakh with a target of 4,688 hectares for SCSP.

(iv) Farmers' Training

8.51 Farmers in command areas are imparted training in water management, water requirements of crops, pest and weed control, application of fertilizer and pesticides, maintenance of field channels and field drains to achieve optimum agricultural production. Besides, training is also imparted to CADA personnel to improve their efficiency. An outlay of ₹30.71 lakh with a target to undertake 305 training programmes has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

(v) Demonstration Programme

8.52 This scheme aims at imparting practical knowledge to farmers for use of advanced technology for cultivation and use of fertilizers and pesticides. An outlay of ₹274.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target to cover 3,490 hectares.

(vi) Reclamation of Water Logged and Saline Lands

8.53 Due to continuous irrigation, water logging, salinity and alkalinity affects some irrigated commands. Lands on which water logging occurs need to be reclaimed. Government of India have approved the proposal for reclamation of water logged areas extending over 1,100 ha. under Mahanadi Delta –II command. An outlay of ₹. 8.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for reclamation of 50 hectares of waterlogged land.



**(vii) Participatory Irrigation Management**

8.54 Farmers participation is necessary for equitable distribution of irrigation water and for management and maintenance of structures viz. field channels and field drains. For this, Government of India have introduced participatory irrigation management in the year 1995-96. Accordingly, Water Users Associations are being formed, taking 500 ha. of CCA as a standard in hydraulic boundaries below the minors / distributaries. From the year 2000-01, State Government has decided to form Pani Panchayats with the same objective in Non-command Area and Command Areas. A sum of ₹35/- per ha. is borne by the State Government for maintenance of structures. Expenditure for this programme are being met from out of the project expenditure covered under Pani Panchayat.

**(viii) Correction of System Deficiencies**

8.55 For this programme an outlay of ₹3.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target of correction of system deficiencies in 40 hectares.

**(ix) Micro – Irrigation**

8.56 To promote water use efficiency in irrigation, micro irrigation is included as a new component. Infrastructure to facilitate use of sprinkler / drip irrigation as an alternative on Farm Development works such as stilling tank, pump house with power supply through grid or solar power system and conveyance pipelines based on topography, soil type and climate are permitted under this category. Formation of Water Users Association (WUA) would be mandatory before implementation. An outlay of ₹25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target to cover 50 hectares.

**(x) One time grants to Water Users' Association**

8.57 Formation of WUAs at minor or in the specified area of a canal is mandatory for implementing the CADWM programme. To facilitate the working of these water Users' Association a provision has been made for one time functional grant @ ₹1,080.00 per ha. The functional Grant will be given where Water Users' Association has been formed and registered and actually engaged in distribution of water.

8.58 The amount would be deposited in the fixed deposit account of WUAs in the bank and interest accrued there on would be used for the activities of the Association. One time infrastructure grant is to be provided to the WUAs for minimum infrastructure support to enable to undertake smooth day to day functions.

An outlay of ₹54.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a target to cover 500 hectares.

## (xi) Other Activities

8.59 An outlay of ₹2,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up other activities including establishment under Command Area Development Programme.

**FLOOD CONTROL**

8.60 To face natural calamities like flood, cyclone and saline inundation, different measures have been taken through flood control scheme. During the last five decades, some structural and non-structural measures have been taken to mitigate floods. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on Mahanadi river and Rengali on Brahmani river have been constructed. Similarly, the Chanduli Dam and Icha Dam (under construction) in Jharkhand State will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. 7,138 KM of protective embankments have been constructed in different basins to control the flood and saline ingress in the deltaic / low lying areas details of which are given in Table 8.6.

**Table No. 8.6**  
**Status of Embankments as on 31.03.2014**

(In kms.)						
Sl. No.	Name of Basin	Capital Embankment	Other Agril. Embankment	Test Relief Embankment	Saline Embankment	Total
1	Mahanadi	1,189.386	1,227.705	559.93	919.27	3,896.291
2	Brahmani	208.431	291.314	290.279	372.485	1,162.509
3	Baitarani	155.184	189.416	244.525	196.60	785.725
4	Rushikulya	-	680.417	9.565	30.00	719.982
5	Subarnarekha	30.00	26.50	123.70	28.00	208.20
6	Budhabalanga	-	17.20	206.00	21.20	244.40
7	Vansadhara	8.311	9.552	84.68	-	102.543
8	Bahuda	-	-	13.85	-	13.85
9	Nagabali	-	1.870	2.38	-	4.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,591.312</b>	<b>2,443.974</b>	<b>1,534.909</b>	<b>1,517.67</b>	<b>7,137.75</b>

**PLAN SCHEMES**

8.61 An outlay of ₹75,699.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The Annual Plan provision includes an outlay of ₹33,600.00 lakh under RIDF, and ₹42,099.00 lakh from State's own resources.

**STATE PLAN**

**Flood Control Programmes and Anti-sea erosion** (₹ 28,520.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.62 It is proposed to take up some critical flood control and anti sea-erosion works. An outlay of ₹15,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up preventive measures. Besides, provision of ₹10,000.00 lakh has been made for curative measures of the work damaged due to cyclone and flood of 2014

and provision of ₹920.00 lakh has been made for completion of incomplete RIDF & FMP works.

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)** (₹29,434.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.63 Total 255 flood control and 20 road projects with an estimated cost of ₹1,747.33 crore has been taken up under this programme. By end of December, 2014, 71 flood control projects and 12 road projects have been completed and an amount of ₹641.65 crore has been spent. An outlay of ₹29,434.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for ongoing projects as well as new projects sanctioned.

## **DRAINAGE**

### **PLAN SCHEMES**

8.64 An outlay of ₹17,745.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for improvement of drainage system which includes, an outlay of ₹4,166.00 lakh under RIDF & ₹13,579.00 lakh from State's own resources.

### **STATE PLAN**

**Drainage works** (₹13,579.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.65 To overcome the water logging problem in coastal areas of the State, one Drainage Improvement Scheme has been taken up for which ₹ 9579.00 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16. The scheme will be implemented over a period of 5 years. Besides, ₹2,500.00 lakh have been proposed for improvement of urban water bodies & ₹1,500.00 lakh for improvement to storm water drainage work of Sambalpur city during 2015-16.

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)** (₹4,166.00 lakh)  
(Water Resources Department)

8.66 Total 101 drainage with an estimated cost of ₹.383.54 crore has been taken up under this programme. By end of December 2014, 71 drainage projects have been completed and an amount of ₹273.25 crore has been spent. An outlay of ₹4,166.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for ongoing projects.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **ENERGY**

9.1 Energy is an essential requirement for all facets of our life and it has been recognized as a basic human need. It is key to accelerating the economic growth, generation of employment, improvement in quality of life and human development particularly in rural areas.. Over the years, there has been a steady increase in consumption of energy, both domestic and commercial. Generation and supply of power at affordable price has always remained a challenge before the Government. Increase in power generation has cascading effects on all sectors leading to increased growth, particularly in industry, agriculture, trade, business and other allied activities. Therefore, the objective of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in the energy sector on a sustainable basis taking care of steady growth in the demand for energy. In keeping with this objective, State Government have been making substantial investment in the energy sector in successive Plans by embarking on ambitious programmes and specifically, have introduced reform process in this Sector since 1995 to ensure a competitive environment in each of the sub-sectors, namely, generation, transmission and distribution, under an independent and transparent regulatory regime. The State Government have also been attaching considerable importance to tapping energy from non-conventional sources that are renewable and environment friendly.

9.2 To achieve rapid, sustainable and inclusive growth, the objectives for energy sector are to provide electricity to all villages and reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to 25% by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Further, it is been proposed to achieve 14,000 MW total energy capacity during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### **CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**

9.3 Presently, State's installed capacity of power is 5,435 MW out of which 3,725 MW is from the State's Power Sector and 1,710 MW is from State's share from Central Sector Power Projects. During 2014-15, 2,955 MW was available against the demand for 2,900 MW. Out of 2,955 MW, 58.8 Percent was received from State Sector Projects, 34.5 Percent from Central Sector Projects and the remaining 6.7 Percent was received from other sources including different Captive Power Plants in the State.

### **Power Sector Reforms**

9.4 Odisha was the first State in the country for ushering in sweeping reforms in the power sector. The main objective of the power sector reforms is to provide consumers with reasonably cheap, reliable and assured supply of power. To achieve this end, the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, 1995 was enacted in the State. Under the reform process, three distinct functions of power generation, transmission and distribution, have been separated. All existing Hydro Power

Stations at Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Kolab and Upper Indravati have been entrusted to a newly created entity, the Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC). Likewise, Odisha Power Generation Corporation(OPGC) has been created since 1984 to look after the thermal power projects in the State. Transmission and distribution activities have been entrusted to the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL) and Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) respectively. The distribution business has been handed over from 01.04.1999 to privately managed companies WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and from 1.9.1999 to CESCO,( which has been renamed as CESU ). License of CESCO was revoked on 07.04.2005 and one utility CESU was formed and managed under a scheme of OERC w.e.f. 20.09.2006. Similarly, License of NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO were revoked by OERC w.e.f. 04.03.2015 and CMD, GRIDCO is managing and controlling the function of these utilities.

9.5 The main objectives of the power sector restructuring process are:

- (i) to relieve Government from the burden of providing financial support to the power sector,
- (ii) to encourage private sector participation, and
- (iii) to introduce efficiency and cost effectiveness in power generation and supply.

9.6 In order to achieve the desired objectives of the reforms under the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has been created. The Regulatory Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting efficiency and economy as well as protecting interests of consumers. The Regulatory Commission determines the rates at which electricity shall be sold within the State. The tariff is determined on the basis of a public hearing.

9.7 As a part of the ongoing reform process, Government of Odisha have disinvested 49% of its share in OPGC and realized ₹ 603.00 crore through such disinvestment. Further, in consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by Govt. of India, the State Government have entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and have set up the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.(OPTCL) on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2005 to undertake transmission of power.

9.8 A sum of ₹ 5,15,087.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various schemes under the conventional sources of energy sector including ₹ 2,000.00 lakh under RLTA for KBK Districts. Out of the total outlay for the sector, ₹ 1,14,687.05 lakh is for Government Schemes and ₹ 3,98,400.00 lakh for schemes of Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Odisha Hydro Power Corporation(OHPC), Odisha Power Generation Corporation(OPGC) and Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL). A scheme-wise abstract of outlay for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17, Annual Plan: 2014-15 and 2015-16 for the sector are given in the table below.

Table 9.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (₹ lakh)		
		12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	Revised outlay for 2014-15	Proposed outlay for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Conventional Sources of Energy</b>				
1	Energy Conservation	23,000.00	1,500.00	1,100.00
2	Standard Testing Laboratory	2,200.00	83.00	-
3	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)	15,000.00	0.00	0.01
4	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	1,000.00	1,000.01	1,000.00
5	Biju Gramjyoti Yojana (BGJY)	75,000.00	7,500.00	5,000.00
6	Biju Saharanchal Vidutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	19,600.00	1,000.00	500.00
7	Share Capital Investment in OPTCL	20700.00	5,000.00	-
8	System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor	1,500.00	3,585.00	2,815.00
9	CAPEX programme	25,125.00	1,000.00	1,2000.00
10	TFC Grant	62,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
11	Electrification of IIT Argul, Bhubaneswar		1,573.00	-
12	Underground Cabling of Grand Road, Puri, Temple area		1,399.00	100.00
13	Samuka Beach Project	200.00	2,595.00	-
14	Nabakalebar		10,500.00	6,700.00
15	Shifting of Transformers located in School, College and AWC		2,038.77	50.00
16	Dedicated Agriculture and Fishery Feeder		6,744.72	1.00
17	Construction of 33/11 KV Sub-stations		15,000.00	31,000.00
18	GPS survey of Transformers		1,000.00	100.00
19	Construction of OERC Office Building		50.00	
20	Loan to OPTCL for Infrastructure creation		1.00	
21	UMPP(Bedbahal)		0.00	
22	State Capital Region Improvement of Power System(SCRIPS)			5,000.00
23	Disaster Response Centre		500.00	500.00
24	Disaster Resilient Power System			1,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (₹ lakh)		
		12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	Revised outlay for 2014-15	Proposed outlay for 2015-16
25	District Headquarters Projects		0.00	2,000.00
26	Redial Ring Conversion Project			-
27	Infrastructure Assistance to GEDCOL		1,000.00	1,000.00
28	Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided projects(ADB Assisted)		0.00	21,000.00
29	Equity Infusion to OHPC		0.00	-
30	Smart Grid			-
31	Construction of Non-Residential Building			120.01
32	Other Schemes-Electrification			0.02
33	Loans to PSU			1.00
34	Share Capital Investment to PSUs			8,200.01
<b>New Scheme</b>				
1	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana(DDUGJY)		0	2,000.00
2	Integrated Power Development Scheme(IPDS)		0	1,000.00
<b>Public Sector Undertakings</b>				
1	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)	1,31,300.00	7,400.00	40,000.00
2	Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)	6,00,976.00	49,000.00	2,70,000.00
3	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)	3,64,824.00	27,000.00	88,400.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,42,925.00</b>	<b>1,60,969.50</b>	<b>5,13,087.05</b>

**ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16****PLAN SCHEMES**

9.9 Flow of funds to TSP and SCSP under Conventional Energy are ₹ 44,618.96 lakh and ₹ 1,01,638.58 lakh respectively. Scheme-wise details of the plan proposals are given below.

## CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

### STATE PLAN

#### Government Sector Schemes

**Energy Conservation** (₹ 1,100.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.10 Energy conservation is energy generation. Govt of Odisha with an aim to conserve energy has notified Odisha Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for adoption in the State. During 2011-12 and 2012-13, budget provisions of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh and ₹ 1,500.00 lakh respectively were made under this scheme. ₹ 1,200.00 lakh and ₹ 1,500.00 lakh were provided during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 to carry out different Energy Conservation activities by the State designated Agency. A sum of ₹ 1,100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.11 Government of Odisha signed a MoU with Government of India on 01.06.2001 for execution / modernization/ renovation of Power Projects and T&D systems in accelerated manner under “Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP)”, which was launched in the country in 1999-2000 for giving financial assistance to the States for adopting reform process in Power Sector. This programme has subsequently been renamed as Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP) from 01.04.02 and its scope was modified. The private Distribution Companies are the implementing agencies for APDRP in the State. The objectives of APDRP are improvement of financial viability through loss reduction, improved consumer service, reliable and quality supply of power. It envisages metering of feeder, distribution of transformers and energy auditing and accounting. Seven projects with estimated cost of ₹ 592.22 crore have been approved by Government of India for implementation of APDRP Scheme in the State through DISTCOS. As per the APDRP guidelines, 50% of the project cost will be provided by Government of India in equal proportion of loan and grant, and the remaining 50% to be met by the implementing agencies either from their own resources or availing loan from any financial institution. Government of Odisha is continuously raising demand for revised APDRP scheme before the Government of India. With an expectation to receive funds under this scheme, ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.12 Government of India have launched “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)” since April, 2005 under National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for providing electricity to households. The scheme provides for 90% capital subsidy and the remaining 10% as loan to State Government. So far, ₹ 3,313.23 crore has been released by Government of India as on 22.05.2013 through REC in favour of CPSUs. A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 for this scheme out of which, flow of funds to TSP and SCSP were ₹ 223.77 lakh and ₹ 149.16 lakh respectively. Plan provision of ₹ 1,000.01 lakh was made in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)** (₹ 5,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.13 Government of Odisha launched “Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)” in September, 2007 to cover all villages / habitations having population less than 100 following the decision of Government of India not to include those villages / habitations under RGGVY. The District Collectors have been put in charge of execution of this scheme. A new dimension of BGJY under which Development Programme for Electrical System Improvement (DESI) has been launched by the Government is meant for rural electrification work. This initiative is taken up with flow of funds under various schemes such as BRGF, GGY, BIJU KBK Plan, IAP, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and WODC. Under this scheme, ₹ 49,708.00 lakh has been provided till December, 2012 against which ₹ 30,222.00 lakh has been spent. Keeping in view, balance available funds, an amount of ₹ 7,500.00 lakh was proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 under the scheme, out of which flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP were ₹ 1,196.00 lakh and ₹ 884.50 lakh respectively. Later ₹ 7,500.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. A proposal of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh has been made for this purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.14 After implementation of the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana for electrification of villages / habitations having population less than 100 as well as BPL household electrification in rural areas, there was demand from various quarters to extend the scheme to the Municipalities / NACs for similarly placed habitations. Argument put-forth was that there are some Municipalities / NACs in the State which are almost like growth centres. Accordingly, it was decided in principle to provide ₹ 1.00 crore for each Corporation, ₹ 50.00 lakh for each Municipality and ₹ 30.00 lakh for each NAC from the Year 2010-11. Budget provision of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh was made for this scheme during 2014-15 and ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Underground Cabling System for Grand Road,  
Puri Temple Area** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.15 During the year 2011-12, Government decided to go for under Ground Cabling of Grand Trunk Road and Temple Area at Puri to be implemented by CESU. Accordingly, budget provision of ₹ 900.00 lakh was made during 2011-12 and provided to CESU.

Simultaneously for improvement of power supply system in Konark Area , budget provision of ₹ 900.00 lakh was made during 2011-12 and was released in favour of OPTCL. Government of Odisha also released ₹ 848.00 lakh to take up underground cabling in Lingaraj Temple area and Samaleswari Temple area. For continuing the work, provision of ₹ 445.00 lakh was made during 2014-15 and ₹ 100.00 lakh has proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor** (₹ 2,815.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.16 In order to strengthen electrical infrastructure on elephant corridor area and thereby to provide safety to the elephants and other wild animals, Government of Odisha has decided to take up a special scheme called **System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor**. Outlay of ₹ 2,100.00 lakh during 2013-14 and outlay of ₹ 3,585.00 lakh during 2014-15 were made for implementation of the scheme. ₹ 2,815.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**CAPEX PROGRAMME** (₹ 24,500.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department) Including TFC ₹ 12,500.00 lakh)

9.17 With the objectives to improve distribution system, quality of power to the consumers and to reduce AT & C loss level, State Government has introduced CAPEX programme with an investment of ₹ 24,0000.00 lakh with a project of 4 years. As per the agreed funding arrangement, State Government is to provide ₹ 12,0000.00 lakh (including TFC Grant of ₹ 5,0000.00 lakh) and rest ₹ 12,0000.00 lakh are to be provided by the DISCOMs. Accordingly, ₹ 20,500.00 lakh during 2010-11 and ₹ 21,500.00 lakh (inclusive of TFC grant of ₹ 12,500.00 lakh) during 2011-12 have been released to GRIDCO for the programme. During the Financial year 2012-13 a budgetary provision of ₹ 25,125.00 lakh was made, out of which ₹ 21,500.00 lakh has been released to GRIDCO. During the year 2013-14, a budget provision of ₹ 13,500.00 lakh was made out of that ₹ 12,500.00 lakh was released. Keeping in view progress in execution of work in its first phase, a budget provision of ₹ 13,500.00 lakh (inclusive of TFC Grant of ₹ 12,500.00 lakh) was made during the financial year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2,4500.00 lakh (inclusive of TFC grant of ₹ 12,500.00 lakh) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose. The investment under the project in different years as decided in the 1<sup>st</sup> Monitoring Committee of CAPEX Programme is given in the table below.

Table 9.2

(₹ crore)

Financial Year		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
<b>State Government</b>						
a)	FC Grant	-	200.00	150.00	150.00	500.00
b)	SS to FC grant	-	66.67	50.00	50.00	166.67
c)	Loan to GRIDCO for counterpart	-	66.67	50.00	50.00	166.67
d)	States own contribution	300.00	66.66	-	-	366.66
		<b>300.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>
<b>DISCOM</b>						
a)	Counterpart DISCOM share for FC grant	-	66.67	50.00	50.00	166.67
b)	DISCOM contribution	-	133.33	350.00	550.00	1,033.33
		-	<b>200.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>
<b>Total Capex</b>		<b>300.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>

**Nabakalebar**

(₹ 6,700.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

9.18 Keeping in view the future load of electricity on account of Nabakalebar of Lord Jagannath to be held in 2015, Government have decided to take special drive for upgradation of electricity transmission system and other electrical infrastructures in Puri and its surroundings through OPTCL and CESU. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹ 6,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Shifting of Transformers located in School, College and AWC**

(₹ 50.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

9.19 For shifting of electrical infrastructures located in School, Colleges, AWCs and important Public Institutions in the State, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**Dedicated Agriculture and Fishery Feeder**

(₹ 1.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

9.20 In order to promote agriculture and pisciculture, Government of Odisha have decided to provide dedicated electrical feeders to Agriculture and Fishery sectors. Commissioning of dedicated feeders will not only facilitate irrigation but also provide growth support in the sectors with development of ancillary activities like cold storage, food processing units. During 2014-15, a sum of ₹ 10,000.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been proposed.

**GPS Survey System** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.21 In order to prepare a need based action plan for future projects, GPS survey of electrical infrastructure is required. ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Construction of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations** (₹ 31,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.22 In order to bring about qualitative improvement in supply of power to the consumers and to address the low voltage problem in the rural area, Government of Odisha have planned to commission 550 nos. of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations within a period of two years. An outlay of ₹ 31,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme,

**State Capital Region Improvement of Power System (SCRIPS)** (₹ 5,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.23 Rapid infrastructural growth in all fronts across Bhubaneswar City and nearby areas during the recent years requires immediate expansion as well as strengthening of the existing power infrastructure in the region. The Comprehensive Development Plan(CDP) for Bhubaneswar Cuttack Urban Complex has also made infrastructure expansion and renovation of energy sector in the region imperative. Accordingly, the concept of State Capital region Improvement of Power System(SCRIPS) has been conceptualized with an objective of 24x7 uninterrupted stable power supply to all classes of consumers including public services. To start the project a sum of ₹ 10,000.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan.

**Disaster Response Centre** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.24 Since there is no Disaster Response Centre or wing in power sector either for distribution or transmission of power, it is proving difficult to combat disaster and restore the power supply with minimum time span at the time of natural calamities. The last experience in Phailin and Flood,2013 has made to think and conceptualize a Response Centre which will be built up with minimum man power and technical capability to meet the challenges. Energy Department is launching this new project during 2015-16. A provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been made for the aforesaid scheme in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Disaster Resilient power System** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.25 Taking note of the the massive devastation of transmission and distribution infrastructure of the energy sector in last Phailin and Flood, 2013 the

scheme of Disaster Resilient Power System has been conceptualized for creation of energy infrastructure having capability to withstand the natural calamities like Cyclone and Flood. An outlay of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**District Headquarter Projects** (₹ 2,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.26 In order to make electrical infrastructure disaster resilient and to ensure un-interrupted power supply, the scheme i.e. Disaster Resilient Power Infrastructure in all Districts Headquarters has been launched. For this purpose, provision of ₹ 2,000 lakh has been kept for the year 2015-16.

**Infrastructure Assistance to GEDCOL** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.27 In order to promote green energy in the State, Govt. of Odisha has established Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd.(GEDCOL), a subsidiary of OHPC, which has started its operation from 2013-14. For launching different projects in its own domain, financial assistance is to be provided by the State Government. A sum of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for this during 2015-16.

**Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided Project** (₹ 21,000.00 lakh)  
(ADB Project) (State Share)

9.28 Taking into account the damage caused to infrastructure and supply of power, Government of Odisha has proposed a special drive for the affected towns of southern Odisha i.e. Chatrapur, Gopalpur and Berhampur of Ganjam District. The plan involves a “build back better” approach by replacing damaged infrastructure with storm resilient alternatives such as stronger towers, elevating substation equipments above flood levels and underground cabling in selected locations.

The project i.e. Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided Project(ADB Project) is being launched in the aforesaid affected area with the ADB loan assistance and budgetary support of Government of Odisha, for which a budget provision of ₹ 25,000.00 lakh was made during 2014-15. For the year 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 21,000.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme.

**Construction of Non-residential Buildings** (₹ 120.01 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.29 The programme includes two schemes i.e. Construction of Shakti Bhawan and Construction of Standard Testing Laboratory. A token plan proposal of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been kept for the year 2015-16 for Construction of Shakti Bhawan and ₹ 120.00 lakh has been proposed for Construction of Standard Testing

Laboratory during 2015-16. Accordingly, a total outlay of ₹ 120.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Loans to PSU** (₹ 1.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.30 Keeping in view the increased demand of energy consumption and to meet the infrastructure deficiencies in transmission sector, financial support to OPTCL in shape of soft loan has been envisaged. Token provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh each was made during 2013-14 & 2014-15. During 2015-16, a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh has also been proposed in the Annual Plan.

**Share Capital Investment to PSUs** (₹ 8,200.01 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.31 The Programme includes three schemes i.e. Share Capital Investment in OPTCL, Equity infusion to OHPC and Share for UMPP(Bedbahal). For the above three schemes, ₹ 5700.00 lakh, ₹ 2500.00 lakh and ₹ 0.01 lakh respectively have been proposed during 2015-16.

**Other Schemes-Electrification** (₹ 0.02 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.32 The Programme includes two schemes i.e. Electrification of IIT, Argul, Bhubaneswar and Samuka Beach Project. For the above two schemes, a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh for each scheme has been proposed during 2015-16.

**Integrated Power Development Scheme(New Scheme)** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department) (SS of CSP)

9.33 Integrated Power Development Scheme(IPDS) of the Ministry of Power, Government of India Project envisage to create a strong infrastructure for strengthening Sub-transmission and Distribution Network with IT enabled Smart Metering of Distribution Transformers, Feeders and Consumers and reduction of losses in the urban and semi-urban areas by means of supplementing financial assistance to the DISCOMS. The Rooftop Solar Project, Installation of Solar Panels and smart and net metering are mandatory component under the scheme. The Scheme subsumed the RAPDRP scheme and keeps it as a separate scheme under it. For the year 2015-16, a proposal for ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for this new plan scheme.

**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana(DDUUGJY)** (₹ 2,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department) (SS of CSP)

9.34 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana is a Government of India Rural Electrification Scheme which aims at strengthening the Sub-Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure in the rural areas with separation of

agriculture and non-agriculture feeders to regulate power supply to the agriculture consumers as when needed for effective Demand Side Management(DSM) and proper energy accounting by means of metering arrangement at distribution transformer, feeders and consumers end. The Scheme subsumes the RGGVY as a rural electrification component and the outlay under the RGGVY is carried forward to the DDUGJY with its original outlay made by Government of India. For the year 2015-16, a proposal of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

**Schemes Public Sector Undertakings****Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) Schemes** (₹ 40,000.00 lakh)  
(Energy Department)

9.35 The Odisha Hydro Power Corporation was registered under the Companies Act on 21.4.95 and has been functioning with effect from 1.4.96. In pursuance of the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, 1995, all hydel power projects of the State have been transferred to this Corporation for operation and maintenance. OHPC has also taken up the execution and completion of Upper Indravati Hydel Project and Potteru Small Hydro Electric Project. At present ,OHPC has six ongoing Hydro Electric Projects and one Joint Hydro Electric Project having total installed capacity of 2062 MW which is a distinct improvement over its initial capacity of 1272 MW at the time of incorporation.

A sum of ₹ 40,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for OHPC projects. Flow of funds to TSP and SCSP out of the proposed outlay are ₹ 4,704.00 lakh and ₹ 8,188.00 lakh respectively.

**Odisha Power Generation Corporation** (₹ 2,70,000.00 lakh)  
**(OPGC) Schemes (Expansion Plan)**  
(Energy Department)

9.36 OPGC has planned to set up 1320 MW Power Plant at Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS) in Jharsuguda, Coal Mine at Manoharpur and MGR line from ITPS to Manoharpur. OPGC has already been allotted with to coal blocks and stage-1 clearance from forest Department, Government of India has already been received for the Mine. Land acquisition is under progress. For Power Plant, EPC advance for Power Plant, Coal Mines, Advance Construction of Common Infrastructure, Environment Consultant, Allocations of New Coal Block, OPGC has proposed an outlay of ₹ 2,70,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹ 16,038.00 lakh and ₹ 56,700.00 lakh respectively.

**Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.**  
**(OPTCL) Schemes**  
 (Energy Department)

(₹ 88,400.00 lakh)

9.37 Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL) is mandated for development of an effective and economical system of Intra-State and Inter-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating station to load centre. OPTCL proposes Capital Expenditure on New Projects in different streams of activities like Tele communications, Operations & Management, Information Technology, Transmission Projects and Construction and Civil Works. A sum of ₹ 88,400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of OPTCL Scheme, out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹ 2,766.92 lakh and ₹ 18,564.00 lakh respectively.

**NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**

9.38 Renewable sources of energy is assuming greater importance in every passing year. The thrust for development of renewable sources of Energy has been two fold i.e., fuel substitution and fuel conservation. The Renewable energy is also environment-friendly and ideal for rural, urban, backward and hilly/tribal areas hitherto not connected with the grid of Conventional sources of energy for power generation through use of locally available energy sources. Biogas, solar energy, wind energy and biomass are non-conventional sources of energy and are economically efficient means for meeting the energy needs of villages located in remote and inaccessible areas. Government of Odisha has placed continued emphasis on other renewable resources especially on expanding wind power generation and in the emerging area of solar, thermal and solar photovoltaic.

9.39 Under non-conventional sources of energy, an outlay of ₹ 2,025.08 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 9.3**

1	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration	100.00	183.00	25.00
2	Construction of Green Building at OREDA	700.00	300.00	0.01
3	National Biogas & Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)	0.01	-	0.01
4	Improved Chullah	0.01	1000.00	500.00
5	Solar Photovoltaic system	1,549.95	1,000.00	1,500.00
6	Industrial Park	1,000.00	-	0.01
7	Renewable Energy Resource Assessment	250.00	-	0.01
8	Electrification of Un-Electrified Remote Villages	500.00	-	0.01
9	Off Grid Solar Power System	-	-	0.01
10	Information Education & Communication	500.00	-	0.01
11	Roof Top solar Photovoltaic system for Govt./Agency Buildings	-	-	0.01
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>4,599.97</b>	<b>2,483.00</b>	<b>2,025.08</b>



## PLAN SCHEMES

9.40 Outlay of ₹ 2,025.08 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various schemes under the Non-Conventional Sources of Energy sector. Out of this, flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹ 235.35 lakh and ₹ 168.28 lakh respectively. Scheme wise details of the plan proposals are given below.

## STATE PLAN

### **Construction of Green Building at OREDA** (₹ 0.01 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

9.41 OREDA is poised to attract investments in the renewable energy sector in the State from private firms and also through PPP mode. In the global energy scenario, OREDA fits in with Renewable Power Obligation (RPO) / Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)/ Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) mechanism and can transform itself to play bigger role in the national and international level. The campus is required to be provided with optimum supporting infrastructure and associated facilities like library, record room, conference hall, e-governance facilities, internet, fire safety, energy efficiency measures, water conservation, green compliance equipped with latest gadgets. Besides renewable energy, option of bio-diesel and SPV power plan, solar passive architecture, integrated building management system etc. are required. Pending required allocation for the purpose, a token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) System** (₹ 1,500.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

9.42 The rural areas which are not yet electrified are covered under the scheme. The scheme is being implemented with the objective to promote use of SPV Systems such as street lighting system, home lighting system and solar lanterns as an alternative to the conventional grid for meeting the rural energy requirement. The Government of India provides additional subsidy and service charges for street lighting system and home lighting system under the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for electrification of Tribal Schools, SVP Drinking water project and distribution of Solar Lantern under the scheme. Flow of funds to TSP is ₹ 85.35 lakh and SCSP is ₹ 68.28 lakh under the scheme.

### **Information Education and Communication (IEC)** (₹ 0.01 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

9.43 IEC is meant for dissemination of information about various Renewable Energy Technologies and Programmes to all stakeholders. The purpose is to encourage development and accelerated utilization of renewable energy sources

wherever these are technically and economically viable. This would result in balanced rural and urban development as well as development of backward, hilly and tribal areas. Pending allocation of fund as per requirement, a token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**Industrial Park** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.44 The scheme is meant for establishment of Industrial Parks in the State. A large number of developers are interested to set up renewable power projects based on solar, wind, biomass etc. in the State. In order to facilitate the developers by providing common infrastructure facilities in locations where the particular renewable energy sources would be available, a scheme for creation of such parks has been conceptualized. Five Industrial Parks will be set up during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in Western Districts of Odisha. A token of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 pending full allocation as per requirement at a later stage.

**Renewable Energy Resource Assessment** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.45 The scheme has been introduced to explore renewable energy resources of the State and to address the need for both climate change and energy security issues. Although renewable power projects like solar, wind, biomass etc have been set up and are being set up in the State in a small way, in order to develop it in big way, it is very important to make realistic assessment of the renewable power potential of the State and draw up a detailed plan to harness the same. Pending full allocation as per requirement, a token of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Electrification of un-electrified remote villages** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.46 Government of Odisha has given emphasis on 100 percent electrification of un-electrified remote census villages and remote un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective, through non-conventional energy sources. Government of India have closed the “Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)” under CSP by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. For electrification of left out villages through non-conventional mode under State Plan, a token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-1 pending full allocation as per requirement, later..

**Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration** (₹ 25.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.47 OREDA is promoting, executing, monitoring, planning, coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To provide financial support to office automation, MIS & e-Governance, a sum of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16.

**National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.48 The National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) is a district sector scheme and has become quite popular. It has been renamed as National Biogas and Manure Management Programme by Government of India. Government of India provides subsidy, turnkey fees, training facilities and service charges for installation of biogas plants. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme pending full allocation as per requirement.

**Improved Chullah** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.49 The objective of the scheme is to provide high efficiency smokeless improved chullah (both portable and fixed type) to the households for conservation of firewood and reduction in deforestation and indoor pollution. A provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for distribution of Improved Chullha to Primary Schools and Anganwadi Centres for Mid-Day Meal Programme..

**Roof top Photovoltaic System for Government/Agencies Buildings** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.50 The scheme is meant for electrification of Government office buildings of agencies under Science and Technology Department through Solar Photovoltaic System. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Off Grid Solar Power System** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

9.51 Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide additional subsidy towards supply of solar roof top photovoltaic and solar heating system for private households and solar water pump for irrigation. A token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, pending full provision later, as per requirement.

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## **CHAPTER 10**

### **INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS**

10.1 The industry sector has been emerging as one of the prime movers of State's Economy. The Economy of Odisha which was predominantly agrarian until recently has been undergoing a process of structural transformation of its economy through a steady and sustained growth of Industries and Minerals. The share of the Sector to Odisha's GSDP is 33.44% as against 33.08% for the year 2013-14. The Industrial development is one of the components of economic development of the State for which strategic initiatives are being taken by the State Government to maximize the value addition, opportunities for employment generation and revenue augmentation. The State has been making all possible attempts to create a pro-industry environment. The industry sector comprises of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity, gas and water supply following Reserve Bank of India (RBI) classification. The Government has taken several proactive initiatives to create a vibrant industrial sector with the enactment of important policies such as Industrial Policy Resolution-2007 and Industries (Facilitation) Act-2004 with the aim to broad base industrial growth and generate sustainable employment.

10.2 The Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is the second largest employment generating sector after Agriculture. It is recognized as engine of growth not only because of its potential for generation of employment opportunities but also for its contributions to industrial output in the State. It is encouraging to note that the number of MSME units and total investments therein, have been increasing over the years.

10.3 Odisha has earned a unique reputation for its cottage and handicraft products. The State is considered as the land of Handicrafts which is an integral part of our cultural heritage. It has earned a unique reputation for its cottage and handicraft product. The handicraft sector has been recognized as a potential sector for providing self-employment both in rural and urban areas with less capital investment.

10.4 Besides, new ITIs are being set up and old ITIs are being upgraded for skill up-gradation of unemployed youth. There is a tremendous scope for development of small and medium enterprise (SME) sector in view of the fact that a large number of steel and aluminum industries are being established. Apart from these, M/s Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) Ltd. has been promoting a refinery at Paradeep which is planned to be upgraded to 12-15 MTPA capacity along with a Petrochemical Complex. Hence, a concrete plan of action to develop ancillary / downstream industries and infrastructure with private investment has been made. Developing infrastructure in Public Private Partnership mode and generation of employment opportunities will be major thrust areas for development.

10.5 The industrial scenario in the State has undergone radical change during the last few years. A large number of proposals for establishment of steel plants, petroleum, cement, alumina/aluminum projects and oil refineries by major national industrial enterprises have started taking shape.

**OBJECTIVES**

10.6 The broad objectives of the sector for Annual Plan: 2015-16 are as follows:

1. To utilize resources for sustainable development and to create business climate conducive for higher investments in industries and infrastructure projects.
2. To promote employment and economic growth in the State.
3. To reduce regional disparities.
4. To generate new employment.
5. To ensure total quality management.
6. To provide continuous work and remunerative income.
7. To reorient Human Resources Development strategy and Social Security policy for the weavers.
8. To promote priority sectors which have excellent export potential such as: Craft based industries and Agro-based industries, I.T. and Bio-Technology, Creation of Clusters of SSI, Handicraft / Handloom.

**STRATEGY**

10.7 Following strategies will be adopted to achieve the objectives.

1. Maximizing growth of micro, small and medium enterprises.
2. Value addition to natural resources, augmentation of revenue and balanced regional development.
3. Promotion of entrepreneurial spirit amongst the educated youth.
4. Arrest incipient sickness and revive / rehabilitate viable sick MSME.
5. Self-employment to artisans and other rural unemployed by providing margin money, loan assistance under Khadi and Village Industries Commission programmes.
6. Expeditious implementation of the project for development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Paradeep Petroleum, Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Fertiliser, ancillary industries and allied infrastructure and external infrastructure should be developed in this project.
7. Up-gradation of training facility for improving desired skill of the unemployed persons and ensure the availability of right kind of manpower to meet the emerging requirement of industries. Odisha aims to generate employable skill among one million youth and others during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17.
8. To categorize ancillary and downstream industries as thrust sector.

### Monitorable Targets

10.8 Monitorable targets under Industries & Minerals Sector for the year 2015-16 vis-à-vis 2014-15 are mentioned in the table below.

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Target for 2014-15	Annual Plan: 2015-16 proposed target
1.	<b>Handloom Industry</b> a) Production level in organize sector b) Employment in organized sector (Cumulative)	Lakh sq. Meter In person	122 80,000	130 70,000
2.	<b>Sericulture</b> c) Production level in organize sector d) Employment in organized sector	Metric Ton In person	111.00 35250	114.00 37600
3.	<b>Handicraft</b> Promotion of Handicraft Industries- Assistance for Development of Handicraft Industries a) Institutional Training b) Marketing Assistance & Publicity c) Modernasation & Technological Upgradation of Handicraft Industries d) Promotion of Handicraft Enterprise  e) Housing-cum-Workshed for Artisans f) MDA for Handicraft Societies g) Strengthening of Co-operative Societies h) Special Package i) Artisan Welfare Fund j) Grant-in-AID to SIDAC k) Establishment of Handicraft & Handloom museum l) Finance Assistance for restructuring OSCHC Ltd.	Beneficiaries Beneficiaries No. of Industries No. of Artisans  Numbers Numbers No. of Societies No. of Artisans No. of Artisans No. (Organisation) No. (Organisation) No. (Organisation)	475 1700 55 503  70 05 04 14,850 12000 1 1 1	425 2000 40 700  70 05 04 6000 12000 1 1 1
4.	<b>Industry</b> a) Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure at Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore under IIUS (State Share) b) Upgradation of Infrastructure facility at Steel & Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi, Jajpur under IIUS- Reimbursement of IDCO dues (CSP) c) Subsidy in shape of FA against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector (IPR-2007)	Number Number Number	1 1 2	1 1 1
5.	<b>Village &amp; Small Enterprises</b> a) Industrial Exhibition Fair & Publicity b) Financial Assistance to Silpa Adalat c) Subsidy in shape of FA against Interest payment to SSI Unit d) Subsidy in shape of FA against Sales Tax Reimbursement in SSI Units e) Subsidy in shape of FA against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Units in	No. of Exhibition No. of Adalats No. of Industries No. of SSI Units Number	34 15 25 04 20	36 15 45 - 25

SI No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Target for 2014-15	Annual Plan: 2015-16 proposed target
	MSME Sectors			
	f) Capital Investment Subsidy to Micro & Small Enterprises under MSMED Policy 2009	No. of Entrepreneurs	35	40
	g) Financial Assistance for Quality Certification Charges	Number	1	5
	h) Financial Assistance for Road shows for MSME Enterprises	Number	34	35
	i) District level Entrepreneurship Development programme and celebration of Entrepreneur's Week	Number	396	420
	j) Biju Atma Nujukti Yojana	Beneficiaries	-	300
	k) Venture Capital Investment in Startups	Number	90	70
	l) National Mission of Food Processing	Number	50	45
6.	<b>Coir Industry</b>			
	a) Promotion of Coir Industry	No. of coir artisans	300	300
	b) Restructuring and strenghtneing of OCCC Ltdd.	Number	350	80
	c) Coir Enterprise Development	No. of coir artisans	50	61
	d) MDA for Coir Industries (CSP)	No. of Societies	12	14
7.	<b>Khadi</b>			
	a) Grants to O&VI Board(New)	Numbers	200	190
	b) Rebate on sale of Khadi Cloth	Numbers	200	220
	c) Development of Khadi and Village Industries Cluster under SFRUTI (SS of CSP)	Numbers	-	20
8.	<b>Salt</b>			
	a) Improvement of Salt Industries	Number	5	7

## STATE PLAN SCHEMES

10.9 An outlay of ₹24,011.55 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2015-16. The scheme in the Industries and Mineral Sector have been classified into four segments which includes ₹4,279.02 lakh under Large and Medium Industry, ₹6,283.10 lakh under Micro, Medium & Small Enterprises ₹10,084.43 lakh under Handloom, Textile & Handicraft and ₹3,365.00 lakh under Mining & Infrastructure Development. The Scheme-wise abstract of outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given at Annexure-10.1.

10.10 During Annual Plan: 2015-16, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP under Industries and Minerals is of the order of ₹2,845.31 and ₹1,951.71 lakh respectively. The Scheme wise details are given in the Annexure-10.2.

## PLAN SCHEMES

## LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

**Grant to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL) for Single Window and project profile.** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.11 The State Government has introduced a three tier single window clearance mechanism to facilitate speedy implementation of Industrial projects. As per Orissa Industrial Facilitation Act. (OIFA) Act, 2004 and OIFA Rule, 2005 Single Window Clearance System has been introduced. IPICOL is declared as the Nodal Agency. An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCOL) for establishment of Technology Development Centre (New)** (₹100.01 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.12 IDCOL proposes to set up one Technology Development Centre (TDC) in the premises of IDCOL Ferro Chrome Alloys Ltd. (IFCAL) which will mainly act as a R&R Centre in Iron and Steel Sector. This will work on conservation of Natural resources, way of waste utilization, beneficiation of complex and lean scarce minerals for production of value added items etc. An outlay of ₹100.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)** (₹229.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.13 One industrial unit has been assisted under the scheme, “Refund of Sales Tax / VAT to Mega projects-2004 under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)” for the term period of 10 years which will be completed in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹229.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.14 New industrial units in priority sector shall be eligible for reimbursement of seventy five percent (75%) of VAT paid for a period of five (5) years from the date of starting of commercial production, limited to hundred percent (100%) of fixed capital investment provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability. Further, the new industrial units of thrust sector shall be eligible for reimbursement of seventy five (75%) of VAT paid for a period of ten years from the



date of starting commercial production limited to 200% of fixed capital investment provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability. An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of flow of funds to TSP is ₹60.00 lakh.

**Grants to Odisha Films Development Corporation** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.15 The Odisha Films Division Corporation is a promotional agency for the growth and development of Odia film industry in the State. The Corporation has been implementing different schemes under Plan programme for development of Film industry such as maintenance of office building, upgradation of film archive theatre, installation of lift in the building and promotion of cine societies etc. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for Project Development** (₹500.00 lakh)  
**Expenditure of PCPIR (Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment) at Paradeep**  
(Industries Department)

10.16 The PCPIR Scheme has been implemented for development of petroleum and petrochemical industry at Paradeep region through PPP mode. Land acquisition and development activities are the major activities under this scheme. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Organisation of Film Festival including Children Film Festivals** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.17 To organize Film Festival in the State and to hold “Festivals of Odisha” outside the State, an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Renovation of Kalinga Studio Ltd. (New)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.18 Keeping in view the demand of the Film Producers and TV serial makers, Kalinga Studio Ltd. is required to be renovated. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for setting up of Integrated Textile (Apparel) Park** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.19 Setting up a Textile Park jointly by IDCO and Handloom, Textile & Handicraft Department through equity upto 20 crores for providing external

linkages to the units and also to provide equity support from IDCO to the Textile Park. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Payment of IDCO dues towards Land Cost  
In I/Es Reimbursement (New)** (₹66.96 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.20 This is a new scheme, for payment of IDCO dues towards Land Cost to the project i.e. IIIT, Bhubaneswar, NIFT, Bhubaneswar, M/s Utkal Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers Association in Mancheswar and CIPET, Balasore. An amount of ₹66.96 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Subsidy to Film Producers (New)** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.21 To encourage production of Odia Film in the state, this scheme has been formulated. An amount of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Special Grants to Cinema Houses  
(Refund of ET) (New)** (₹14.98 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.22 The special grants (refund to ET) has been dispensed in IPR. To meet the arrear claims of 4 nos. of cases as per IPR 2001 an amount of ₹14.98 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Land Bank (New)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.23 In order to facilitate quick availability of land for industrial projects, a land bank scheme has been established under which details of Govt. land suitable for industrial development in different locations are kept. Creation of land bank in 16 districts of the State is under process by IDCO. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of National Industrial  
Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) at Kalinganagar (New)** (₹400.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.24 For establishment of Development of National Industrial Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) at Kalinganagar and Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion has granted in principle approval to the project. For final approval of the proposal and detail project report and master planning activities of the reason needs to be taken up through an internationally reputed firm. A tentative expenditure towards consultancy fees for the said study is ₹10.00 crore. The Ministry of Steels, Govt. of

India has agreed to fund of ₹5.00 crore in the current financial year. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Token Provision** (₹0.07 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.25 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.07 lakh is proposed for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh for each scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (1) Financial Assistance for Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and Downstream industries.
- (2) Promotion of youth policy
- (3) Financial Assistance for External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZ
- (4) Loans to Odisha Film Development Corporation of Odisha
- (5) Disaster Mitigation Scheme (New Scheme)
- (6) Financial Assistance for setting of National Mega Food Park in the State
- (7) Financial Assistance for setting of Aluminum Park at Angul

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**Up gradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster at Balasore under Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme (IIUS)** (₹223.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.26 Govt. of India have approved the development of plastic polymer and allied Cluster at Balasore with a project cost of ₹81.90 crore. The source of funding of Govt. of India grants is ₹58.28 crore and ₹8.07 crore to be contributed by State Govt., ₹12.12 crore for industry contribution and ₹3.43 crore from financial institution in shape of loan, Govt. of India has released ₹34.97 crore in two instalments and the State Share of ₹4.84 crore have been released An amount of ₹223.00 lakh is proposed towards state share in the year 2015-16.

**Upgradation of Infrastructure facility at Steel & Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi, Jajpur under IIUS** (₹560.00 lakh)  
(Industries Department)

10.27 This is a centrally sponsored scheme for up-gradation of infrastructure facility at Steel and Metallurgical Cluster. For infrastructure development works in the Kalinganaar industrial complex, which is the hub for steel and metallurgical industries, an amount of ₹560.00 lakh is proposed for payment of IDCO dues during 2015-16.

**VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES**

10.28 The village and small enterprises sector includes cottage industries and small scale industries (SSI). The sector has the potential for employing a large number of people with small capital investment. It also plays a vital role in the process of decentralization of industrial activities in the State. With a number of large industrial projects in the pipeline, the emphasis is on promotion and development of ancillary and downstream industries, establishment of functional industrial complexes and generation of employment. The contribution of Cottage Industries Sector towards economic development has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of artisans and for creating employment opportunities. Village & SSI sectors deserve high priority. The State Government has been making all efforts to create conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSI sector to achieve high levels of production, export and employment.

The approach for the Village and Small Enterprise sector during the Annual Plan period would be :

- Development of craft clusters on SHG mode with need based interventions.
- Sustenance of clusters already created in earlier years.
- Regular market oriented product development.
- Development of entrepreneurship among artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up handicraft enterprises.
- Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State.
- Export promotion by facilitating participation in trade fairs, organizing Buyer-Seller Meets and sharing market intelligence on national and international situation.
- Focus on development of specific crafts after detailed study,
- Growth of innovative entrepreneurs of the State

**SMALL SCALE & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SECTOR****STATE PLAN SCHEMES**

**Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity &  
Promotion Development Programme**  
(MSME Department)

(₹30.00 lakh)

10.29 The objective of the scheme is to facilitate participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs at District, State and National level to support MSMEs & to explore their market avenues, and also is to create general awareness among the prospective Entrepreneurs and the marketing facilities. Besides, artisans can improve their technical know-how by participating State level and International Trade Fair. An amount of

₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP is ₹3.00 lakh.

**Financial Assistance for Road shows for  
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.30 Road Shows are to be organized at different locations (State and outside) for attracting the investors to the State as well as promotion of ancillary and downstream industries being the focused activity. Besides, this entrepreneurs are getting exposure visits to outside the State for gathering technical experiences for developing the MSME sector in the State. An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme and  
Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week** (₹90.01 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.31 District level Entrepreneurs Development Programme is meant to identify the local talent and to sensitize and motivate them for building their entrepreneur career. In order to facilitate the process of setting of ventures, it is essential for building the capacity of prospective entrepreneurs. Besides, entrepreneur's week is an annual programme celebrated across the State to familiarize the objective of the different industrial schemes/ programmes of the Government. An amount of ₹90.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹4.20 lakh and ₹1.46 lakh respectively.

**Venture Capital Investment in Startups (New)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.32 Venture capital plays a pivot role through the Nationalized bank for development and growth of innovative entrepreneurs of the State. Venture capital activity of the financial institutions like IDBI, OSFC, OSIC & ICICI etc. in the private sector is debt instrument of funding. Venture capital has developed as a result of the need to provide non-connectional, risky finance to new ventures. Venture is an investment in form of equity/ quasi-equity and sometimes debt-or conditional, made in new or untried concepts, promoted by a technically or professionally qualified entrepreneur. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window  
under Directorate of Industries** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.33 The objectives of Single Window are to provide required services to the investors to promote & broad-base the industrial development in the State. In order to achieve the objectives, upgradation of institutional infrastructure at Directorate and DICs is required to fulfil the mandate of Odisha Industries Facilitation

Act, 2004. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹4.75 lakh and ₹4.46 lakh respectively.

**MSE Cluster Development Programme** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.34 Cluster development is one of the proven instruments for growth and sustainer of the industrial units. Development of Micro & Small Enterprises Clusters with support under Micro and Small Enterprises–Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of GoI in a matching grant manner. ₹150.00 lakh is required for the purpose as State Share gap funding of project cost and GoI grant & SPC contribution. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh towards state share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹34.50 lakh and ₹24.00 lakh respectively.

**Incentive for Food Processing, Industries & Capacity Building of the Entrepreneurs (New)** (₹327.96 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.35 Implementation of various provisions under Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013 for Food Processing Industries is by disseminating incentives like Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Rebate on Land, Electricity, Duty Exemption, Reimbursement of Quality Certification, Entry Tax Exemption, setting up of Mega Food Park, Cost of DPR, VAT Reimbursement for setting up Food Processing Industries in Mega Park. An amount of ₹327.96 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Formation of Regional Industries Centre** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.36 Strengthening Regional Industries Centres located at major industrial zones i.e. Rourkela, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Dhenkanal & Kalinganagar (Jajpur) to facilitate investment as per mandate of IPR 2007. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR** (₹5.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.37 A timely and effective dispute/grievance resolution mechanism has been prescribed under the provision of IPR-2007 to hear the grievances/complaints of investors and make recommendation to appropriate authority for redressal of grievances. A sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Initiative for Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme** (₹70.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.38 To facilitate need-based but flexible interventions for overall improvement of the MSE Clusters so as to leverage GoI funds for development of clusters as per notified guidelines vide Notification No. I-SI-5/2010.IND-14824/I dated 29.09.2010, a sum of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Restructuring of District Industries Centers (DICs)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.39 For restructuring the DICs, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹2.00 lakh and ₹1.00 lakh respectively.

**Youth innovation fund facility/ Encourage (New) Innovation in Production Process/ Technology by Young Entrepreneurs** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.40 To motivate and support the young entrepreneurial talent of the State for creation of innovative ideas/ technology / projects in various fields so as to increase productivity, profitability, access to market and generation of employment. An amount of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance Against Interest Payment to SSI Units** (₹96.13 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.41 To support and strengthen the economy of the enterprises during first five year of their functioning in accordance to the State Industrial Policies, an amount of ₹96.13 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance Against Interest Payment to SSI Units (Self Employment)** (₹3.89 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.42 To support and strengthen the economy of the enterprises during first five year of their functioning in accordance to the SEP-2003, an amount of ₹3.89 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.43 VAT reimbursement is one of the post production incentives provided to them for strengthening its working capital base, and also to reduce the loan

burden. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹24.00 lakh and ₹19.40 lakh respectively.

**Capital Investment Subsidy to M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.44 To support the Micro Small Enterprises Capital Investment Subsidy @10% of fixed capital investment is being provided under MSMED policy 2009. Women, SC, ST & Technical Degree and Diploma holder are supported with Capital Investment Subsidy @12 of Fixed Capital Investment. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹9.55 lakh and ₹7.80 lakh respectively.

**Coir Enterprise Development** (₹13.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.45 In order to promote the coir, the scheme specifically aimed at rehabilitation of skilled artisans by providing margin money assistance for availing institutional finance, promote Coir Enterprises by individual artisans/ entrepreneurs. An amount of ₹13.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹0.70 lakh.

**Restructuring and Strengthening of Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd.** (₹5.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.46 To provide assistance for “Strengthening of Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd.” as a prime marketing organization of coir product of coir cooperative, SHGs, Artisan and small scale industries, a sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Promotion of Coir Industry** (₹42.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.47 To provide financial assistance for functioning the Govt. Coir Training Centres, margin money assistances for availing institutional finance, promote coir enterprise by individual artisans/ entrepreneurs, for conducting Entrepreneurs Development Programme. Coir Field training Centres, infrastructure Assistances to Coir Self Help Groups, Coir-Coop-Society, Exposure visit for the coir artisans/ Trainees and also participation of coir units in different Exhibitions for marketing of coir products etc., an amount of ₹42.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹1.37 lakh.



**Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth**

(₹50.00 lakh)

(MSME department)

10.48 This scheme is introduced to provide subsidy to Khadi Societies of the State through the Odisha Khadi and Village Industries (OK&VI) Board on sale of khadi and poly-vastra products. The State Government provides 10% rebate on retail sale of khadi and poly vastra products every year. A sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹1.94 lakh.

**Grants to OK&VI Board**

(₹100.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

10.49 For revival of Khadi activities in the State, Government impressed upon to input in terms of machineries and equipment, support towards establishment of work sheds, for providing working capital support, establishment of raw material and spare parts bank, capacity building of OK&VI Board functionaries, Khadi Society, changes in system, integration of IT, exposure visits of artisans, promoting model Khadi centres and revival of Silver Plant at Choudwar, a sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of Khadi and Village Industry Cluster under SFRUTI**

(₹20.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

10.50 Odisha Khadi & Village Industries Board have been constituted under Odisha Khadi & Village Industries Board Act. 1995 and started functioning w.e.f. 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1956 for organizing, development & regulating Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Odisha. For implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programme in the State the present sanctioned posts of the Board is 210 of which 61 posts under different categories are vacant. A sum of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for Patent and Intellectual Property Right**

(₹5.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

10.51 Government grants secured legal rights to the owner of invention. The State Government is providing assistance, under the provisions of Industrial Policy Resolution to stimulate inventions by domestic producers and to get legal protection for their inventions through patent. An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs For Reimbursement of costs of technical Know-how**

(₹1.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

10.52 The technology, higher skill and high productivity are the basic need for rapid economic growth with effective and efficient utilization of resources.

State Government extends financial assistance for purchase of technical Know-how so as to promote technology based enterprises in the State. An outlay of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Improvement of Salt Industry** (₹30.01 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.53 Salt was manufactured from time immemorial along the extensive salutiferous tracts of Orissa. The Salt Industry is having bright prospects and can create better-avenue for providing employment opportunities. It gives subsidiary employment to many agricultural labourers in the off seasons which also coincide with the period of salt Production. At present, Salt is manufactured in our State in the coastal Districts of Ganjam, Puri and Balasore both in cooperative fold and private sector. At present, 5 Cooperative Societies are engaged in salt production in the State. The State Plan scheme have been designed for strengthening salt producing Cooperative Societies by providing assistance for development of salt land, infrastructural facilities like construction of storage go-down, construction of office building, purchase of pump-set and interest for greater credit flow etc. Besides, Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also implemented. An outlay of ₹30.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹1.20 lakh.

**Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.54 Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY) has been designed to provide employment to unemployed youth by promoting micro enterprises by the unemployed poor. It relates to the setting up of the self-employment ventures for industries, services and business sectors. It is proposed to promote 20,000 industrial/ services/ business enterprises under the programme annually with potential to generate 40,000 employment opportunities. The scheme envisages flow of investment of ₹560.00 crore in rural areas and ₹260.00 crore to urban areas. An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance for Quality Certification Charges** (₹15.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.55 To increase quality awareness and competition in production, assistance for obtaining quality certification is being provided to the enterprises in accordance to the State Industrial Policies. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation of Cement (Quality Control)** (₹40.87 lakh)  
**Order 2003 of Government of India**  
(MSME Department)

10.56 The Cement Quality Control prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of cement in the State, which does not confirm to the specified standard and

do not bear the INT mark. The State Government is the appropriate authority to implement the above order. There are six Testing laboratories under DEP&M which are located at Cuttack, Rourkela, Angul, Berhampur, Bolangir and Balasore. To provide full testing facility for cement these laboratories need to be upgraded, modernized Testing Laboratories accredited because samples of cements are required to be tasted. An amount of ₹40.87 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Export Promotion and Publicity** (₹158.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.57 For organization of events like Trade Fairs/Vendor Development Programmes / Buyer Seller meets on IITF pattern, permanent structure of IITF model is contemplated by Government to be constructed at Bhubaneswar with all facilities to attract the National and International businessmen to the State of Odisha and engage them in State Export Business activities to a large extent. A sum of ₹158.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Upgradation of Testing Laboratories** (₹51.13 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.58 There are six testing laboratories under the DEP&M, Odisha which are located at Cuttack, Rourkela, Balasore, Berhampur, Bolangir and Angul to impart testing services to the Industries and Government organizations located throughout the State. Up-gradation and Modernization of the above laboratories would help the Micro & Small Enterprises and Government organizations of the State to provide better quality products and services to the entire State by utilizing the testing services of the upgraded and modernized testing laboratories. An amount of ₹51.13 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow to TSP & SCSP are ₹21.20 lakh and ₹15.88 lakh respectively.

**Coir Cluster Development Programme** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.59 The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to coir Self Help Groups providing self-employment to poor women, coir artisans of rural/ sub-rural areas in cluster approach. The components of coir cluster development programme i.e. social mobilization, general awareness-cum-motivation, capacity building of group leaders, skill upgradation, margin money assistances etc. are provided to Self Help Groups for their sustainable income. The SHG will be supported with association of a cluster development agency and with close monitoring and supervision. An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Token Provision**  
(MSME Department)

(₹0.09 lakh)

10.60 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.09 lakh is proposed for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh per scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (1) Loans to PSUs
- (2) Loans to OSIC
- (3) Loans to OSFC
- (4) Biju Pattnaik Centre of Excellency for Entrepreneurship Development Programme
- (5) Financial Assistance for setting up of Science and Technology Park
- (6) Self Employment programme in KV&I Sector
- (7) Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against  
Sales Tax Reimbursement in SSI Units
- (8) Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance  
against Capital Investment in Units under SEP-2003
- (9) Joint Programme work for development of Salt

**RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)****Assistance to States for Infrastructure****Development for Exports (ASIDE)**  
(MSME Department)

(₹1,686.00 lakh)

10.61 The funds of the Scheme Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) is directly placed with the Nodal Agency i.e. IDCO Authority from the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi under Central Share Scheme from the year 2002-03 to 2013-14 amounting to ₹12,708.00 lakh ASIDE grant from GoI, out of which ₹1,242.56 lakh has been placed with different Departments/ Implementing Agencies executing the projects approved by the SLEPC. There is a balance of ₹565.44 lakh in ASIDE account for allocation to projects. Against this, there is a committed liability of ₹4,615.00 lakh to be placed with ongoing/sanctioned projects. It is approved by the SLEPC to implement 44 projects, out of which 19 projects have been completed. For rest 25 projects, 15 projects were dropped and 10 projects are ongoing. An amount of ₹1,686.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme. The entire amount is proposed towards Central Assistance to State Plan.

**National Mission of Food Processing** (₹1028.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.62 Implementation of schemes of National Mission on Food Processing for promotion of Food Processing Industries in the State by providing assistance, setting up of new enterprises, technology upgradation, cold-chain for non-horticulture produce, primary processing center/ collection centers, reefer vehicles, modernization of meat shops, modernization of Abattoir Entrepreneurship development Programmes, Food Processing Training Centre and training at recognized institutes like CFTRI/ DFRL. An amount of ₹1,028.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which ₹771.00 lakh towards Central Assistance to State Plan and ₹257.00 lakh towards state share.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN****Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries** (₹5.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.63 This is a Central Sponsored Plan Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to Co-operatives and Public Sector Enterprises to undertake market development programmes viz. publicity, opening of new showrooms sales outlets, renovation of existing sales outlets, market study, godown facility, discount and other support. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Development of Coir Cluster under SFURTIS** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.64 There is probability for selection of 3 coir clusters in Odisha under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industry (SFRUTI). As per the scheme the role of State Government is to assist in procurement of land requisite clearances to provide external infrastructure, grants and incentive etc. to the clusters. An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Token Provision** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(MSME Department)

10.65 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards State Share for the CSP scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 "Establishment of Plastic Park".

**HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES AND HANDICRAFT**

10.66 The Handloom Sector plays an important role in the State's economy. The growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on

the improvement of the economy of the State. This is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture.

10.67 This sector covers handlooms, power looms, spinning and textile mills and sericulture. Handlooms are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the State. Handloom products of Odisha have earned a distinct position both within and outside the State. It is a cottage industry, which has a tremendous employment potential. Government has laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries in the organized sector by providing modern looms and accessories, imparting training to weavers for skill development, providing market support and design innovation. For development of the sector, Central and State grants are provided to the weavers through co-operative societies.

10.68 Odisha is known for its exquisite silk and tassar fabrics. Development of sericulture is intended to bridge the gap between demand and supply of silk yarn and to help rural people to achieve higher income through this labour intensive activity. Apart from this, it is also proposed to encourage the production of tassar in the State. For promotion of sericulture industry, the Government assistance is given to the Seri culturists working in mulberry and tassar sectors.

10.69 The Odisha State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (Boyanika), a State level apex body working with around 100 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 30,000 individual weavers, has been restructured with special financial assistance from the Government of India and the Government of Odisha. It is also active in supplying quality raw materials and market support to a large number of weavers across the State rejuvenating the sector further.

10.70 In the textile and apparel sector, advancement has been made in promotion of employment generation for the youth of Odisha. The nodal Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) at Bhubaneswar have been successfully conducting courses with nearly 100% placement.

## VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES

### STATE PLAN SCHEMES

#### Promotion of Textile Industries

(₹1,000.00 lakh)

(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.71 There are several plans and programmes' which have been undertaken by Govt. to create a conducive environment in the field of textiles for bridging the voids and gaps felt in the textile sector. In addition to this a new dimensional approach for setting up of mega project through PPP mode/ Joint venture etc have been taken up by the Government which will create huge manpower including women empowerment mostly in the backward districts in the State. A desirable road map has already been prepared to this effect through some studies. Few of the projects are:

- (i) Installation of Sizing , Warping & Processing Unit at Siminoi
- (ii) Creation of Yarn Bank for Power loom Weavers.
- (iii) Creation of Training Infrastructure
- (iv) Operationalisation of KONARKSPIN, Kesinga under PPP
- (v) Project Monitoring

An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.72 The Government of Odisha has been allotted 15000 persons to be trained in the field of textiles during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. This year the physical target is to the tune of 3000 with a financial outlay of ₹3.00 crore. The aim of the scheme is to create a sizeable skilled workforce looking to the demand on textile sector and large employment generation in the State. In the present context, Govt. in Handloom, Textiles & Handicraft Deptt. is giving emphasis for the growth of textile sectors. Out of 6 defunct spinning mills existing in the State it has been decided to operationalise two spinning mills i.e. KOANRKSPIN, Kesinga, Kalahandi on PPP mode and KALICOSPIN, Govindpur, Dhenkanal on privatization mode. Basic formalities to this effect are in the pipeline and it is expected to take shape in the coming financial year. In this scheme, the central share will be received through outside budget. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed during Annual Plan:2015-16 for the scheme.

**Promotion of Handloom Industries** (₹1,400.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.73 The objective of the scheme is to popularize handloom fabrics among consumers by organizing exhibitions, fairs, festivals, workshops, exposure visits, technology demonstration, seminars and other such activities within and outside the State. The scheme includes activities like modernization of looms, provision of common facility center, training as well as communication, publicity related activities like participation/organization of exhibitions/fairs, seminars and State level awards. An amount of ₹1,400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹295.00 lakh and ₹587.50 lakh respectively.

**Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.74 Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency is a benefit oriented scheme to the Handloom Agency in respect of disposal of accumulated Handloom fabrics and direct boost to the sale of handloom product which will give support in marketing of handloom cloth to generate

working capital for increase in production and conversion charges of the weavers thereof. An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹140.00 lakh and ₹350.00 lakh respectively.

**Interest Subvention of Fresh Loan to Handloom Weavers** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.75 Government of India has introduced 3% interest subsidy for fresh loans as a component under package for “Revival, Reform and Restructuring package of Handloom Sector” and aimed at facilitating the Weavers to get loan from Financing Bank at a net interest rate @7.5% for their weaving activities. The Committee further recommended that the State Government may provide the weavers at an interest rate of 5% for effective and meaningful functioning of the weavers community in the State, to facilitate this 2.5% to 3% interest subvention may be provided by the State Government. Accordingly the Director of Textiles, Odisha submitted the proposal to provide interest subvention on fresh loan to Handloom weavers under State Plan. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Promotion of Sericulture Industries** (₹569.97 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.76 The objective of the scheme is to provide State matching share against Central assistance received through Silk Board, Government of India under Catalytic Development Programme, etc. It focuses on complete and holistic development of Sericulture Industry in the State for sustainability, and improvising the output in terms of quality and quantity. An amount of ₹569.97 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹487.99 lakh and ₹60.99 lakh respectively.

**Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.77 The basic objective of the scheme is to encourage the tassar rearers to achieve higher productivity and maintain quality in rearing for producing more reelable tassar cocoons and also check smuggling of cocoons to outside the State as well as inside the State. The Scheme envisages providing additional income to tassar rearers by way of incentive bonus @0.25 paisa for each reelable cocoon sold to primary society. This is over and above the cost price of the cocoons fixed by the Price Fixation Committee for the State from time to time. A sum of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹40.00 lakh and ₹5.00 lakh respectively.



**Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs)** (₹400.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.78 Tassar culture is an age old economic activity of the tribals and therefore traditional to the State. Its sustainability has been established and need to be nourished further due to its importance of being the benefactor for tribals in the backward districts of Odisha. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹320.00 lakh and ₹40.00 lakh respectively.

**RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

**National Handloom Development Programme Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme** (₹635.29 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.79 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced as a component under National Development Programme during 12th Five Year Plan by merging the following schemes.

- i) Integrated Handloom Development scheme
- ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme
- iii) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

10.80 The Components of Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS) are as follows:-

- a) Consolidation of Clusters
- b) New clusters
- c) Group Approach
- d) Marketing Incentive
- e) Handloom Marketing Assistance
- f) Development & Strengthening of Handloom Institutions
- g) Handloom Census
- h) Others (Innovative ideas) committed liabilities of schemes under which the above components were implemented during 11<sup>th</sup> plan.

An amount of ₹635.29 lakh is proposed during 2015-16 including ₹190.00 lakh towards Central Assistance to State Plan and out of which flow of funds towards TSP & SCSP are ₹25.70 lakh & ₹64.26 lakh respectively.

**Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)** (₹401.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.81 This is a scheme under Central Silk Board, Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles to provide financial assistance for development of sericulture with

the involvement of the State Government and stakeholders. The objective of the scheme is to ensure coordinated effort to support sericulture at all stages of value addition. It focuses on complete and holistic development of sericulture industry in the state for sustainability, and improvising the output in terms of quality and quantity. The programme will be implemented in convergence mode with MGNREGS, RKVY & BRGF.

Odisha is predominantly a Vanya silk producing State. The major silk production is from Tassar Sericulture. Therefore, adequate allocation of fund in the Vanya silk sector will help in achieving sustainable development of Tassar Sericulture in the State and will in turn benefit large section of tribal farmers involved in Tassar Sericulture.

An amount of ₹401.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which ₹301.00 Lakh has been provided towards Central Assistance to State Plan and flow to TASP & SCSP components are ₹80.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh respectively.

### **HANDICRAFT SECTOR**

10.82 Odisha is considered as the land of handicrafts, which are an integral part of its cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practised by about 1.30 lakh artisans, dispersed throughout the State. The handicraft sector constitute a significant segment of the Decentralised Sector of the State's economy as it provides employment to lakhs of artisans especially in the weaker sections of the society in rural and urban areas with less capital investment.

### **PLAN SCHEME**

10.83 Under Handicraft and Cottage Industries, the details of Plan Scheme: 2015-16 is given below.

### **STATE PLAN SCHEMES**

**Promotion of Handicraft Industries** (₹1,995.00 lakh)  
**Assistance for Development of Handicrafts industries**

10.84 Under this scheme following activities are undertaken:-

- (A) Institutional Training
- (B) Marketing assistance and publicity
- (C) Housing cum work-shed for artisans
- (D) MDA for Handicraft Co-operative (New)
- (E) Strengthening of industrial cooperative societies
- (F) Establishment of craft village
- (G) Special package
- (H) Artisan welfare fund

- (I) Design Development under Handicrafts
- (J) Promotion of Handicraft Enterprises
- (K) Modernisation and Technological up-gradation of Handicraft Industries
- (L) Grant in Aid to SIDAC
- (M) Establishment of Handicraft and Handloom Museum

An amount of ₹1,995.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹86.61 lakh and ₹150.16 lakh respectively.

**Infrastructure & Technology Development** (₹1828.01 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.85 The scheme will be implemented through funding from D.C (H), Govt. of India. The establishment of an integrated Handicraft Park will provide a permanent platform for bringing together urban populace with craft communities. The purpose of setting up of park is to set-up an integrated facility which would facilitate production, finishing, packaging and sell of craft articles. The objective of this component is to set up a permanent marketing infrastructure in towns to provide direct market facility to the Handicraft Artisans to enable them to sale their product round the year and to a wider target audience. The Mini Urban Haat will be a vertical construction with at least 10 stalls and area of not less than 100 Sqm. An amount of ₹1828.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Marketing Support and Services Scheme (SS)** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.86 To promote domestic and International Marketing and Publicity of Handicraft, the following components of the above scheme are being proposed to be implemented in the State through the organization such as Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC) / State Institute for Development of Art and Craft (SIDAC) / Handicraft Co-operative Societies (HCS).

- i) Organisation of Craft Bazar / Exhibition by HCS / Corporation / SIDAC
- ii) Opening / renovation of Utkalika branch.
- iii) Establishment of marketing Hub by OSCHC Ltd.
- iv) International Marketing Event (Reverse buyers Seller Meet)

An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State share and out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹5.00 lakh.

**Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.87 Census of handicraft artisans will be taken up to develop an Aadhar linked database of artisans to enable better targeting and monitoring. Artisans Photo Identity Card will be also generated from the database. Various services of Government (both State and Centre) will be made available to artisans on mobile platforms basing on the database. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Token Provision** (₹0.09 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.88 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.09 lakh is proposed for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh each.

- (i) Capacity Building in Handloom Sector through Training and Technological Intervention.
- (ii) Formation of Community owned Company through Fab India Ltd. for Promotion of Rural Crafts (PPP).
- (iii) Restructuring Plan for Sambalpuri Bastralaya Cooperative Society Ltd.
- (iv) Share Capital investment in Odisha State Handloom Weaver's Cooperative Society Ltd.
- (v) State Resource Centre and Research Development Cell
- (vi) Grant-in-SADHAC
- (vii) Odisha State Sericulture Research and Training Institute
- (viii) Financial Assistance for setting up of National Institute of Fashion Technology
- (ix) Financial Assistance for restructuring of OHCHC Ltd. (Revival of Utkalika)

**Token Provision** (₹0.04 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.89 A token provision @₹0.02 lakh is proposed for the following two schemes.

- (i) Re-structuring plan of SERIFED (₹0.02)
- (ii) Reimbursement cost on purchase of Hank Yarn (₹0.02)

**Token Provision** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

10.90 A token provision @₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the following scheme "Subsidy to OCT & SF Ltd. For development of Sericulture Industry (0.03)".

**MINERALS**

10.91 Odisha is endowed with vast resources with several mineral resources and occupies an important position both in terms of deposits and production of minerals. With a view to utilising mineral resources and to creating avenues for employment, State Government has initiated efforts for development of identified areas to set up Steel Plants and to promote establishment of mineral based industries in the State. The main functions and activities of the Department of Steel and Mines are systematic survey and assessment of the mineral deposits of the State, their exploration, administration of mines and mineral concession, enforcement measures for prevention of illegal mining and smuggling of minerals concession, enforcement measures for prevention of illegal mining and smuggling of minerals, assessment and collection of mining revenue, studying the impact of mining operation on environment and undertaking and promoting research and development in relevant areas to meet the needs of mineral based industries in the State.

10.92 With a view to establish Steel Plants in the State, to curb clandestine operations, smuggling and pilferage of valuable and precious minerals, enforcement mechanism and administration need to be strengthened.

**PLAN SCHEMES**

10.93 A sum of ₹3,365.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the following schemes.

**STATE PLAN**

**Integrated Mines and Minerals Management System** (₹2,500.00 lakh)  
(Steel and Mines Department)

10.94 Integrated Mines and Mineral Management System, an IT enabled service, is aimed at bringing transparency in mineral administration and to prevent illegal mining. This project is a part of Govt. of India's e-Governance process. The Directorate of Mines has linked it with 14 circle mining offices through internet in this project online. e- Permit and e-Pass systems are being followed all over the State for Coal and Non Coal minerals for effective transparent movements. Further, to check illegal transportation of minerals, the project has been integrated with 6 Ports, Commercial Tax Department, Commerce and Transport Department and Railways. An outlay of ₹2,500.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹575.00 lakh and ₹500.00 lakh respectively.

**Intensive Mineral Exploration and  
Assessment of mineral resources**  
(Steel and Mines Department)

(₹730.98 lakh)

10.95 In view of growing demand of industrial minerals in the international market, augmentation of existing resources of economic minerals in the State felt highly necessary. The growth of Steel Industry has necessitated immediate and detailed exploration and assessment of minerals like iron ore, chromite, manganese, bauxite, limestone in dolomite and graphite and coal. Simultaneously, emphasis is to be given for augmentation of deficient commodities like PGE, Gold & Gemstones in the State. Considering above aspect, exploration and assessment of planning has been formulated by the Directorate of Geology, Odisha, Bhubaneswar during the year 2014-15. An amount of ₹730.98 lakh is proposed during 2015-16 for the scheme and out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹585.00 lakh and ₹73.00 lakh respectively.

**Strengthening of Enforcement Measures  
to stop Pilferage / Theft of minerals**  
(Steel and Mines Department)

(₹5.00 lakh)

10.96 For effective control of illegal mining and illegal transaction of ore/ minerals stringent steps are being taken for enforcement of the Odisha Minerals (Prevention of theft smuggling and Illegal Mining and Regulation of possession, storage, Trading and Transportation) Rules, 2007 so as to prevent leakage of mining revenue. In order to streamline the weighment of minerals dispatched from mines, the Government has taken steps to club the mines of Joda sector into 8 clusters designating weighment in specific weighbridges. State Level Enforcement Squads (SLES) and District Level Task Force is functioning under the Mining Directorate to check the illegal mining and theft of minerals around the State. A sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Research**  
(Steel and Mines Department)

(₹10.00 lakh)

10.97 Directorate of Mines undertakes chemical analysis of ores/ mineral samples in 7 different laboratories and attempts have been made for renovation of the Government Chemical Analysis laboratories with modern and sophisticated equipment, which aims at adopting an institutional method of analysis to ensure accuracy and speedy disposal of analysis of mineral samples. An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of Office Building of  
MO Kalahandi & Berhampur**  
(Steel and Mines Department)

(₹68.00 lakh)

10.98 The offices of Mining Officer, Kalahandi and Berhampur are functioning in rented houses. It is proposed to construct own buildings during 2015-16. An amount of ₹68.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of shade and its boundary wall at Dhenkanal** (₹32.00 lakh)  
(Steel and Mines Department)

10.99 It is proposed to construct a shade and its boundary wall at Dhenkanal for storage of drilling machineries and the equipment used in Coal Exploration at Talcher Coal Field. An amount of ₹32.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur** (₹18.00 lakh)  
(Steel and Mines Department)

10.100 Under this scheme, most of the provisions are spent for payment salaries of the staff continuing under the scheme and office expenses. An outlay of ₹18.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the salary and non-salary requirement under the scheme.

**Monitoring of work at Headquarters relating to Steel Plant** (₹1.00 lakh)  
(Steel and Mines Department)

10.101 There are many steel plants at different stages of commissioning which require periodic monitoring. An amount of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Token Provision** (₹1.00 lakh)

10.102 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.02 lakh has been suggested for the following schemes @0.01 lakh each scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- 1) Establishment of steel plants in Odisha at Keonjhar District.
- 2) Duburi area Land Acquisition reclamation and settlement.

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## Annexure 10.1

## Industries &amp; Minerals

## Scheme-wise Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2015-16

		(₹ lakh)
Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3
	<b>INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT</b>	
1	Grant to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL)	300.00
2	Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)	229.00
3	Industrial Development Corporation Of Odisha (IDCOL) for Establishment of Technology Development (NEW)	100.01
4	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector	1500.00
5	Grants to Odisha Films Division Corporation	25.00
6	Financial Assistance for Project Development Expenditure of PCPIR (Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment) at Paradeep	500.00
7	Financial Assistance for Organisation of Film Festivals Including Children Festivals	30.00
8	Financial Assistance for Setting up Integrated Textile (Apparel Park) at Bhubaneswar	50.00
9	Renovation of Kalinga Studio Ltd (NEW)	100.00
10	Payment of IDCO Dues towards Land Cost in I/Es Reimbursement(NEW)	66.96
11	Subsidy to Film Producer (NEW)	80.00
12	Land Bank (NEW)	100.00
13	Special Grants to Cinema Houses (Refund of ET) NEW	14.98
14	Development of National Industrial Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ)at Kalinganagar	400.00
15	Financial Assistance for External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZ	0.01
16	Loans to OFDC	0.01
17	Financial Assistance for Setting up of Aluminium Park at Angul	0.01
18	Financial Assistance for Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and Downstream industries.	0.01
19	Disaster Mitigation Scheme (New)	0.01
20	Promotion of Youth Policy (New)	0.01
21	Setting of Mega Food Park in the State	0.01
22	Up gradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster at Balasore	223.00



SI No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3
23	Up-gradation of Infrastructure facility at Steel & Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi, Jajpur under IIUS.	560.00
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRY</b>		<b>4279.02</b>
<b>MSME DEPARTMENT</b>		
24	Industrial Exhibitions, Fair and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme	30.00
25	Financial Assistance for Road shows for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	30.00
26	District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week	90.01
27	Venture Capital Investment in Startups (New)	100.00
28	Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window	200.00
29	MSE Cluster Development Programme	150.00
30	Formation of Regional Industries Centre	10.00
31	Incentive for Food Processing, Industries & Capacity Building of the Entrepreneurs (New)	327.96
32	Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR	5.00
33	State Initiative for Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme	70.00
34	Restructuring of District Industries Center (DICs)	100.00
35	Youth innovation fund facility / Encourage Innovation in Production Process / Technology by Young Entrepreneurs	80.00
36	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against interest payment to SSI Units	96.13
37	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units	500.00
38	Capital Investment Subsidy to M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009	200.00
39	Implementation of Cement (Quality Control) Order 2003 of Government of India	40.87
40	Export Promotion and Publicity	158.00
41	Up-gradation of Testing Laboratories	51.13
42	Financial Assistance for Quality Certification Charges under IPR	15.00
43	Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurship for Reimbursement of Cost of Technical know-how	1.00
44	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against Sales Tax Re-imbueement to SSI Units	0.01
45	Coir Enterprise Development	13.00
46	Restructuring and Strengthening of Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd	5.00
47	Promotion of Coir Industry	42.00
48	Coir Cluster Development Programme	20.00

SI No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3
49	Self-Employment Programme in KV&I Sector	0.01
50	Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth	50.00
51	Grant to Odisha Khadi & Village Industry Board	100.00
52	Development of Khadi and Village Industry Cluster under SFRUTI	20.00
53	Improvement of Salt Industry	30.01
54	Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	1000.00
55	Subsidy in shape of FA against Interest payment to SSI unit (Self Employment)	3.89
56	Financial Assistance to Entrepreneur for Patent and Property Right	5.00
57	Grants to PSUs	0.01
58	Loans to OSIC	0.01
59	Loans to OSFC	0.01
60	Biju Pattanaik centre of Excellency for Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0.01
61	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against Capital Investment in Units under SEP-2003	0.01
62	Financial Assistance for Setting up of a Science & Technology Park (general)	0.01
63	Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries	5.00
64	Development of Coir Cluster under SFRUTI	20.00
65	Estt. of Plastic park	0.01
66	Joint Programme Work for Development of Salt Industries	0.01
	<b>RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)</b>	
67	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) (New)	1686.00
68	National Mission of Food Processing	1028.00
	<b>TOTAL MSME</b>	<b>6283.10</b>
	<b>TEXTILE &amp; HANDLOOM</b>	
69	Promotion of Handloom Industries	1400.00
70	Promotion of Textile Industries	1000.00
71	Promotion of Sericulture Industries	569.97
72	Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons	80.00
73	Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency	1500.00
74	Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs)	400.00
75	Interest subvention on fresh loan to Handloom weavers	50.00
76	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)	100.00
77	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	1995.00

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3
78	Marketing Support and Services Scheme (SS)	25.00
79	Infrastructure and Technology Development	1828.01
80	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	100.00
81	Grants in Aid to State Agency for Development of Handloom Cluster (SADHAC)	0.01
82	Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED)	0.03
83	Share Capital Investment in OCT & S.F Ltd for Sericulture	0.01
84	Odisha State Sericulture Research & Training Institute	0.01
85	State Resource Centre & Research Development Cell	0.01
86	Capacity Building in Handloom Sector through Training and Technological Intervention.	0.01
87	Financial Assistance for Setting up of National Institute Of Fashion Technology.	0.01
88	Re-structuring Plan of SERIFED	0.02
89	Restructuring Plan for Sambalpuri Bastralaya Handloom Co-Operative Society Ltd.	0.01
90	Reimbursement cost on purchase of Hank Yarn	0.02
91	Formation of Community owned Company through Fab India Ltd. For Promotion of Rural Crafts	0.01
92	Financial Assistance for Restructuring of OSCHC Ltd , Revival of UTKALIKA	0.01
	<b>RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)</b>	<b>0.00</b>
93	National Handloom Development Programme	635.29
94	Catalytic Development Programme	401.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10084.43</b>
	<b>MINERALS (STATE PLAN)</b>	
95	Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur	18.00
96	Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of mineral resources	730.98
97	Research	10.00
98	Integrated Mines & Minerals Management System	2500.00
99	Strengthening of Enforcement Measures to check pilferage/ theft of minerals	5.00
100	Construction of Office Building of MO, Kalahandi & Berhampur	68.00
101	Construction of shade and its boundary wall at Dhenkanal	32.00
102	Monitoring Work at Headquarters Relating to steel Plant	1.00
103	Establishment of Steel Plant at Keonjhar District	0.01
104	Duburi Area Land Acquisition Reclamation and Settlement	0.01
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3365.00</b>
	<b>Total Industries &amp; Minerals</b>	<b>24011.55</b>

## Annexure- 10.2

## Industries &amp; Minerals

## Flow of funds to TSP/SCSP

(₹lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay	Flow of Funds to TSP	Flow of Funds to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
<b>INDUSTRY (Large &amp; Medium Industry)</b>				
1	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector	1500.00	60.00	0.00
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1500.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TEXTILE &amp; HANDLOOM (Village &amp; Small Enterprises)</b>				
1	Promotion of Handloom Industries	1400.00	295.00	587.50
2	Promotion of Sericulture Industry	569.97	487.99	60.99
3	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	401.00	80.00	10.00
4	Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons	80.00	40.00	5.00
5	Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency	1500.00	140.00	350.00
6	Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs)	400.00	320.00	40.00
7	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	635.29	25.70	64.26
8	O.C.T.&S.F Ltd for development of Sericulture (Subsidy)	0.03	0.01	0.01
<b>HANDICRAFT &amp; COTTAGE INDUSTRIES</b>				
1	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	1995.00	86.61	150.16
2	Marketing Support and Services Scheme	25.00	0.00	5.00
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>7006.29</b>	<b>1475.31</b>	<b>1272.92</b>
<b>MSME (Village &amp; Small Enterprises)</b>				
1.	Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme	30.00	3.00	0.00
2.	Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window	200.00	4.75	4.46
3.	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units	500.00	24.00	19.40
4.	Restructuring of District Industries Center (DICs)	100.00	2.00	1.00
5.	Subsidy in shape of FA against Capital Investment to SSI Units	96.13	4.80	3.88
6.	Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme	150.00	34.50	24.00
7.	District Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week	90.01	4.20	1.46
8.	Promotion of Coir Industry	42.00	0.00	1.37

## Chapter 10

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay	Flow of Funds to TSP	Flow of Funds to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Improvement of Salt Industry	30.01	0.00	1.20
10.	Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth	50.00	0.00	1.94
11.	Coir Enterprise Development	13.00	0.00	0.70
12.	Capital Investment Subsidy to M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009 (New)	200.00	9.55	7.80
13.	Up-gradation of Testing Laboratory (EPM)	51.13	21.20	15.58
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1552.28</b>	<b>108.00</b>	<b>82.79</b>
<b>Steel &amp; Mines</b>				
1.	Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of mineral resources	730.98	585.00	73.00
2.	Integrated Mines & Minerals Management System	2500.00	575.00	500.00
3	Construction of Office Building (a) MO, Kalahandi & Berhampur (b) Shade and its boundary wall at Dhenkanal	100.00	42.00	23.00
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3330.98</b>	<b>1202.00</b>	<b>596.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13389.55</b>	<b>2845.31</b>	<b>1951.71</b>

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## CHAPTER 11

### TRANSPORT

11.1 An efficient transport network and communication system is a basic pre-requisite for rapid and sustainable economic growth. A well-developed transport network, while improving the quality of life of people, plays a vital role in promoting trade and social integration and enhancing productivity and efficiency of the economy. High priority is, therefore, accorded for developing this important infrastructure sector in any kind of development strategy.

11.2 The road transport is by far the most important communication means, both for rural and urban areas. So far 53.5 percent of the villages have been provided with all weather connectivity in the State. The category-wise road length in the State is given in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1**  
**Category-wise Road Length in Odisha by 2013-14**

<b>Category of Roads</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>
National Highways	4,510.712
Express Highways	38.400
State Highways	5,086.176
Urban Roads	18,590.689
Rural Roads	28,158.737
Major District Roads	2,805.341
Other District Roads	8,879.758
Panchayat Samiti Roads	25,702.51
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,45,367.77
Forest Roads	7,545.799
Irrigation Roads	6,277.00
GRIDCO Roads	88.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,53,050.892</b>

11.3 Road safety has emerged as an area of concern with increase in road network and number of vehicles. High growth of vehicles and human mobility, a heterogeneous mix of vehicles, technology development in transport, poor driving skills and deficient road infrastructure, have led to an increasing number of road accidents in the State. During 2013, as many as 9,680 road accidents were recorded,

claiming 4,062 lives as against 9398 road accidents & 3,701 death recorded in 2012. The accident fatality rate in the State is high with 41.96 deaths per 100 accidents as per 2013 statistics. This calls for urgent attention to road safety measures.

11.4 The other modes of transport, relevant in the context of Odisha are, rail and water transport. Railway routes pass through 23 districts of the State excluding Boudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Nayagarh. By the end of 2013-14, the State had 2,540 km of railway lines including 54 km of narrow gauge lines. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km. is about 16 km compared to 20 km at the national level. Therefore there is a need for taking steps to cover the left out seven districts in the railway network and improving the rail density in the State to catch up with the national average.

11.5 With 480 km of coast line, the State has great potential for transportation through sea route. But this potential has not been exploited significantly. At present Paradeep is the only major port in the State. However, steps are underway to develop minor ports in 13 identified potential sites which are in different stages of development. The Paradeep Port has 10.9 million tones of cargo handling capacity. During 2013-14, 68.00 million tones of cargo (40.67 million tones of import and 27.33 million tones of export), were handled through this port with an average of 1.09 hours of pre berthing detention, 2.19 days turn-around time and 18,179 MT ship-berth-day output. Reducing pressure on Paradeep Port and improving the share of transport through sea route in the State requires developing identified minor ports during the twelfth plan period.

11.6 Inland water transport has a very small presence in the State compared to available potential. Presently, passenger launch services are used in remote areas where other modes of transport are generally lacking. Passenger motor launch services are operative in five different water routes in two sectors namely, Chandbali & Balugaon. Overall passenger traffic through inland water transport services in the State has increased only marginally from 1.04 lakh during 2008-09 to 1.25 lakh during 2013-14.

11.7 In the civil aviation side, Bhubaneswar is the only regular airport in the State. During the period January, 2012 to January, 2013 the aircraft arrivals in this airport was 11,695, while the passenger movements was 1,158,201.

11.8 Buses are a major means of road transport for common people in the State. During 2013-14, 15,755 buses, both public and private plied. This indicates 29 buses per one lakh population. From 2000-01 to 2012-2013, the number of public sector buses plying on roads increased from 254 to 299. During 2013-14, a sum of ₹855.16 crore motor vehicle revenue was collected against the target of ₹900.00 crore and the same has increased by 3.09 percent over previous year.

**ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16**

11.9 The scheme-wise details for each sub-sector are presented below. The overall summary of the revised outlay for 2014-15 and the proposed outlay for 2015-16 are presented in Table 11.2.

**Table 11.2**  
**Revised outlays of Annual Plan: 2014-15 and proposed outlay for**  
**Annual Plan: 2015-16**

Sector/ Sub-Sector	Revised Outlay of 2014-15	Proposed outlay for 2015-16
(₹ lakh)		
<b>I. Transport</b>		
1. OSRTC (PSU)	1,600.00	1,600.00
2. Other Schemes of Transport Sector	20,766.32	18,600.02
<b>Sub-Total (I)</b>	<b>22,366.32</b>	<b>20,200.02</b>
<b>II. Minor Ports and Inland Water Transport</b>		
1. Minor Ports	768.00	1,695.91
2. Inland Water Transport	84.00	21.00
<b>Sub-Total (II)</b>	<b>852.00</b>	<b>1,716.91</b>
<b>III. Civil Aviation</b>		
1. Civil Aviation	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>3,000.01</b>
<b>IV. Roads &amp; Bridges</b>		
1. Rural Roads & Bridges (RD Department)	2,71,223.04	3,25,200.00
2. Other Roads (Works Department)	2,27,929.29	2,43,589.00
3. Cement Concrete Roads (PR Deptt.)	49,856.00	19,688.00
4. Urban Roads	3,000.01	3,000.01
<b>Sub-total (IV)</b>	<b>5,52,008.34</b>	<b>5,91,477.01</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,82,226.66</b>	<b>6,16,393.95</b>

**Flow of Funds to TSP & SCSP**

11.10 In case of Annual Plan: 2015-16 earmarked outlays for TSP and SCSP components are ₹1,32,139.49 lakh and ₹1,12,364.38 lakh respectively of the total proposed outlay of ₹6,16,393.95 lakh. In percentage terms, allocations of funds for TSP and SCSP come to 21.44 percent and 18.23 percent respectively. The details of the proposed flow of funds to TSP and SCSP in 2014-15 and the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are presented in Table 11.3.



**Table 11.3**  
**Flow of Funds to TSP and SCSP**

*(₹lakh)*

Sector	Annual Plan: 2014-15			Annual Plan: 2015-16		
	Revised Outlay	TSP	SCSP	Proposed Outlay	TSP	SCSP
I. Transport	22,366.32	907.98	645.78	20,200.02	562.50	400.00
II. Minor Ports	768.00	0.00	0.00	1,695.91	0.00	0.00
III. Inland Water Transport	84.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00
IV. Civil Aviation	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.01	0.00	0.00
V. Roads & Bridges						
a) RD Deptt.	2,71,223.04	30,555.89	20,124.10	3,25,200.00	72,229.20	56,986.80
b) Works Deptt.	2,27,929.29	56,690.51	50,839.16	2,43,589.00	48,839.89	50,544.08
c) PR Deptt.	49,856.00	24,928.00	14,956.80	19,688.00	9,844.00	3,937.60
d) H&UD Deptt.	3,000.01	663.90	495.90	3,000.01	663.90	495.90
<b>Sub-Total (V)</b>	<b>5,52,008.34</b>	<b>1,12,838.30</b>	<b>86,415.96</b>	<b>5,91,477.01</b>	<b>90,176.99</b>	<b>74,064.38</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,82,226.66</b>	<b>1,13,746.28</b> <b>(19.54)</b>	<b>87,061.74</b> <b>(14.95)</b>	<b>6,16,393.95</b>	<b>1,32,139.49</b> <b>(21.44)</b>	<b>1,12,364.38</b> <b>(18.23)</b>

*N.B.: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total proposed outlay.*

### PLAN PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16

11.11 The Transport Sector consists of four Sub-sectors, namely, i) Transport, ii) Minor Ports & Inland Water Transport, iii) Civil Aviation and iv) Roads & Bridges. The scheme-wise details of the plan proposals for each sub-sector, for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are outlined below.

### TRANSPORT

11.12 Road transport has emerged as a predominant means of transportation of people and goods in the Country as well as in the State. Easy accessibility, flexibility of operations, door-to-door service and reliability, have earned road transport an increasingly higher share of both passenger and freight traffic vis-à-vis other transport modes. It, therefore, plays a vital role in trade, social integration and economic development.

11.13 Road Transport sector in the State consists of two segments: (a) Transport services that serve the public or commercial interests directly for the

customers and; (b) Transport infrastructure that is used by the transport service providers. The basic transport infrastructure, the road network is the subject matter of road owning departments of the Central Government such as Ministry of Road Transport and National Highways and the state government such as Works. Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Housing & Urban Development and potentially bus rapid transport systems are within the competence of the Transport Department. Road transport services for goods and passengers are mainly privately owned and operated. The Transport Department, however, has a major role in promotion as well as regulation of these services. By regulating use of vehicles and behavior of road users under various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, it promotes public transport, road safety and protection of environment. The Department significantly contributes to the state revenue.

### PLAN SCHEMES

#### STATE PLAN

11.14 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16 the plan ceiling for Transport Department is ₹20,200.02 lakh, out of which flow to TSP and SCSP will be ₹562.50 lakh and ₹400.00 lakh respectively. Out of the total plan ceiling, ₹1,600.00 lakh is meant for OSRTC (PSU), which will be met out of own resources of OSRTC and ₹18,600.02 lakh is meant for Transport. The details of the schemes amounting ₹20,200.02 lakh are given below.

#### **Road Safety and Enforcement** (₹200.00 lakh) (Transport Department)

11.15 Road safety has become a major public health concern in the State. Road safety involves many stakeholders from general public, vehicle manufacturers, road users, road engineers, licensing officials, traffic enforcement personnel, healthcare professionals and hospitals, non-governmental organization, insurance companies and media. The Transport Department, being the nodal department for road safety, plans to make interventions spanning four areas called the 4 Es-Education, Engineering, Enforcement and Emergency response. It will forge effective partnerships with different stakeholders on all these areas. A sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2015-16 to provide (1) LMV/HMV driving training for drivers fresh trainers & refresher training of HMV drivers, (2) Purchase & operational maintenance of interceptors & other road safety equipment, (3) Purchase of 12 nos. of new pollution testing units for 12 RTO offices.

#### **Infrastructure and Modernization of STA, RTO offices including RFID.** (₹ 1,600.00 lakh) (Transport Department)

11.16 The quality and quantum of regulatory and promotional needs in the road transport sector have increased rapidly. The infrastructure available with

the Transport Commissioner, State Transport Authority (STA) and Regional Transport Offices requires an urgent modernization to fulfill these needs. A sum of ₹1,600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for undertaking the following works.

- a) Infrastructure & modernization of STA & RTO Offices including Driving testing Tracks.
- b) Modernization of RTO Offices.
- c) Setting up fitness certification center at Rourkela & automated driving testing centre at five places.

**Bus Terminal & related infrastructure** (₹2,000.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.17 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh is proposed for development of Bus at Beramunda, Bhubaneswar, Gopalpur, Cuttack & Malatipatpur.

**Construction of Driving Training Schools** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.18 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed to set up of two nos. of new Driving Training Schools at Berhampur and Keonjhar to provide quality & formal Driving training.

**Rural Transport Connectivity in the scheduled areas of the State (Renamed as Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana)** (₹600.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.19 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed for Rural Transport Connectivity in the scheduled areas of the State which are economically backward having inadequate public Transport infrastructure under the following components.

- 1) ₹500.00 lakh for purchase of buses by OSRTC to operate in the selected routes.
- 2) ₹100.00 lakh for interest subvention on the loan availed by the entrepreneur for purchase of vehicles to operate.

**Creation and function of RTO Offices** (₹100.01 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.20 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹100.01 lakh is proposed for (1) creation and function of existing RTO offices. (2) Security and Service (wages) of security personnel deployed in border check gates & different RTO offices etc.

**Education, Research & Training** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.21 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for PMU Cell in Transport Department.

**Construction/Renovation of Non-Residential Building** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.22 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed for Construction of 5 nos. of R.T.O. office building at Jagatsinghpur, Barbil, Kendrapara, Nuapada, Bhubaneswar-II.

**Equity Contribution for Development of Commercially Viable Railway Projects in the State to be executed through SPVs** (₹ 8,000.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.23 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹8,000.00 lakh is proposed for Equity contribution for development of commercially viable Railway projects like Angul, Sukinda, Railway Ltd., M/S, Brahmani Railway Ltd. in the State to be executed through SPVs.

**Share Capital Investment in Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) for purchases of buses.** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.24 The basic objective of the OSRTC is to provide safe and dependable transport facility to the public. The Corporation safeguards public interest during market strikes and bandh calls given by private operators. It is the sole operator for providing services to the people of inaccessible and naxal-prone hilly areas. It acts as a regulator during demand for excess fare hikes by private bus owners. It provides travel concessions to physically handicapped persons, students and freedom fighters. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards Share Capital investment in OSRTC for purchase of buses to strengthen the public Transport system.

**Preparation of Master Plan for Railway Projects/Survey/Consultancy etc.** (₹5,000.00 lakh)  
(Transport Department)

11.25 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh is proposed for preparation of master plan for Railway projects for undertaking the following works.

- 1) ₹ 40.00 crore for Modernisation of Bhubaneswar Railway Station.
- 2) ₹ 10.00 crore for Khurda Bolangir Rail Link.

**MINOR PORTS & INLAND WATER TRANSPORT**

(Commerce Department)

11.26 Odisha is a major maritime state having coast line of 480 km from Bahuda estuary in Ganjam district to Subarnarekha estuary in Balasore district. Therefore, the State has great potential for a number of ports to facilitate transportation of cargo through the sea route. Presently Paradeep Port is the only major port of the country in the State. Development of minor ports in 13 identified sites is in different stages of operationalisation. Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road or rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika Lake and other inaccessible villages located in the coastal areas which can be negotiated only through water transport.

**Minor Ports**

(Commerce Department)

11.27 For establishment of a mega port of international standard at Dhamra, the Dhamra Port Company Limited has completed the rail link from Bhadrak to Dhamra. The Dhamra Port Company Limited has achieved financial closure of ₹2464 crore during the year 2007. This has been enhanced to ₹3239 crore in the year 2010. The Company has spent an amount of ₹3639 crore so far towards construction of the port. The port has already started its commercial operation with effect from 06.05.2011. In principle approval has been given to the POSCO India Limited for development of a Captive Port at Jatadhar Muhan in Jagatsinghpur district. The State Government has also signed the Concession Agreement with Creative Port Development Private Limited, Chennai for development of a port at Subarnarekha Mouth in Balasore district. MoU has been signed with Essel Mining and Industries Limited on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009 for development of a captive port at Chudamani in Bhadrak district. Government has signed a Concession Agreement with Navayuga Engineering Company Limited, Hyderabad on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2010 for development of a port at Astarang in Puri district. Government is making effort to develop a riverine port on river Mahanadi near Paradip to boost coastal shipping. In the process, WAPCOS has been selected through open bidding as Technical Consultant for feasibility study for setting up of a riverine port on Mahanadi river at Paradip. A sum of ₹1,716.91 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the following schemes.

**Upgradation of Satpada Jetty**

(₹430.21 lakh)

(Commerce Department)

11.28 To build a new well designed jetty demolishing the old one and to avoid siltation due to existing earthen jetty and also to provide sufficient berthing area for boats that are playing for tourist purpose it has proposed to develop RCC piled jetty of length 300 meter under State Plan. The work is in progress. An amount of ₹ 430.21 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16.

**RIDF Assisted Project** (₹1,200.00 lakh)  
(Commerce Department)

11.29 For construction of approach roads, new jetties and waiting hall at different location under RIDF-XIX in the State, a sum of ₹1,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to start the work under RIDF-XIX.

**Inland Water Transport** (₹16.00 lakh)  
(Commerce Department)

11.30 Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road and rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika, Astarang and Chandabali sector which can be negotiated/navigated only through water transport. Accordingly passenger lunch services have been introduced for providing better transport facilities to weaker sections of people. The Inland Water Transport Directorate which started functioning in the year 1973 undertakes passenger launch services and training of personnel in the Crew Training Institute. A new directorate i.e. Directorate of Ports & Inland Water Transport has been formed and started functioning with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2006. An amount of ₹16.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Repair & renovation of Office Building & Staff Quarters** (₹5.00 lakh)  
(Commerce Department)

11.31 An amount of ₹5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Payment of Consulting charges, Legal charges** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Commerce Department)

11.32 An amount of ₹50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Payment of Salary for Consolidate pay for contractual NMRs** (₹15.70 lakh)  
(Commerce Department)

11.33 An amount of ₹15.70 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### CIVIL AVIATION

11.34 Civil Aviation is gradually emerging as a preferred mode of communication for increasing number of people. With the entry of private airlines, air fares have come down substantially over the years, making it affordable for a large section of people. Because of change in people's preference for air travel, growth in tourism sector to a large extent has become dependent on expansion of air connectivity. This apart the sector is crucial for industrialization process. Keeping this

in view State has been striving to improve air connectivity to the State and also within the State. At present, Bhubaneswar is the only regular airport of the State. The proposals for the sector for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are given below.

### **Civil Aviation** (₹3,000.01 lakh) (General Administration Department)

11.35 Under the Administrative Control of GA Department the Directorate of Aviation administers the Civil Aviation facilities of the State Government i.e. maintains State Aircrafts, Airstrips and runs an Aviation Training Institute at Bhubaneswar on PPP model for Pilot Students. The State has 19 Airstrips across 15 districts excluding Biju Pattnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar, out of which 12 are owned by the State Government. Efforts are being made for development of Kuccha Airstrips by blacktopping for all weather aircraft operation. The plan proposal for the year 2015-16 in respect of Civil Aviation Wing is as follows:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| i) Purchase of new Aircraft  | : ₹ 0.01 lakh     |
| ii) Construction and development of existing airstrips and their infrastructure along with construction of new airstrips at Malkangiri | : ₹ 3,000.00 lakh |

### **ROADS AND BRIDGES**

11.36 Development and maintenance of road network is a major pre-requisite to accelerate pace and pattern of socio-economic development. The road length per 100 Sq. Km and per one lakh population in Odisha was 161.1 Km and 587.4 Km in 2012-13 as against 142.7 Km and 387.5 Km. at all India level in 2010-11 respectively.

11.37 The plan schemes of Roads & Bridges sector are implemented by four different Departments viz. Housing & Urban Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Works. The total proposed outlay for the sector in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, is ₹5,91,477.01 lakh. The Department-wise details of the schemes are given below.

### **PLAN SCHEMES (RD Department)**

#### **STATE PLAN**

11.38 The roads and bridges programme of the Rural Development Department aim at following three major components of rural connectivity.

- ❖ Providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations
- ❖ Improving the important rural roads as per IRC specification.
- ❖ Maintenance of the existing road network.

11.39 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹3,25,200.00 lakh is proposed for different schemes of the sector to be implemented by the Rural Development Department. The scheme-wise details are given below.

**NABARD Assisted RIDF Scheme** (₹ 45,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.40 Rural Development Department has been executing roads and bridges in rural areas through NABARD funding under RIDF since 1995-96 with more focus on construction of new bridges. Under RIDF, there is a provision of ₹ 45,000.00 lakh in State Budget for 2015-16.

**Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojana** (₹25,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.41 There is a provision of ₹25,000.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2015-16 for all whether rural connectivity of left out un connected habitations up to 100 population under PMGSY improvement of important RD roads.

**Completion of Incomplete Roads & Bridges under different trenches of RIDF & other schemes.** (₹ 12,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.42 The State Government has made provision under State Plan for completion of incomplete roads & bridges under different trenches of RIDF and other schemes. A sum of ₹12,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 2015-16.

**Constituency-Wise Allotment (CWA)** (₹2,840.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.43 There is a budget provision of ₹2,840.00 lakh during 2015-16, under CWA for providing 20 lakh for each Assembly Constituencies (except five urban constituencies) for improvement of Rural Roads.

**Land Acquisition Charges** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.44 There is a provision of ₹50.00 lakh for the year 2015-16 towards land acquisition for different Rural Roads & Bridges.

**Decretal Dues** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.45 After settlement of court cases Govt. needs to pay decretal dues as & when necessary. There is a provision of ₹10.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2015-16.



**Capacity Building (resource & infrastructure development)** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.46 There is a provision of ₹800.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2015-16 for Survey Expenses, Survey Equipment, Technical Training, Consultancy charges-PMU & Quality Monitoring of important roads, bridges & building projects, DPR preparation, Computerisation of offices, WAMIS, GIS exposure visit inside/outside country etc.

**Construction of RD Deptt. Buildings (Residential)** (₹ 2,200.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.47 There is a provision of ₹2200.00 lakh for construction of residential building under Rural Development Department for the year 2015-16.

**Construction RD Deptt. Buildings (Non-Residential)** (₹1000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.48 There is a provision of ₹1000.00 lakh for the year 2015-16 for construction of office building for different office of Rural Development Department.

**Road Works (PMGSY)** (₹1,90,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.49 There is a provision of ₹1,90,000.00 lakh for construction of roads & bridges. There is a central share of ₹1,80,000.00 lakh under the above scheme and State share of ₹10,000.00 lakh towards construction of bridges, tender premium and labour escalation etc. for the year 2015-16.

**Incentive to the Contractors** (₹ 300.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.50 There is a provision of ₹300.00 lakh under the above scheme in the year 2015-16 for incentive to the contractors for early completion of major projects.

**Biju Setu Yojana (BSY)** (₹15,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.51 Biju Setu Yojana (BSY) aims at construction of new bridges on rural roads for providing all weather connectivity in the rural areas of the state. There is a provision of ₹15,000.00 lakh for construction of bridges on rural roads during 2015-16.

**Improvement of Existing R. D. Roads** (₹5,700.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.52 The State Government has made provision of ₹5,700.00 lakh under State Plan during 2015-16 for improvement of important R.D. roads.

**Construction of Bailey Bridges** (₹25,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.53 Bailey bridges are constructed in inaccessible districts / areas where construction of conventional RCC bridges is not possible. There is a provision of ₹25,000.00 lakh for construction & completion of 85 nos. of bailey bridges in inaccessible areas during 2015-16.

**Development of Rural Road Connectivity** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

11.54 There is a provision of ₹300.00 lakh for development of rural connectivity during 2015-16. The modalities of the scheme is being finalized.

**PLAN SCHEMES (Works Department)****STATE PLAN**

11.55 The Works Department is in charge of improvement of 21,342.702 km of Roads (SH-4840.491 km, MDR-2820.721 km, ODR-9804.953 km). In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹2,43,589.00 lakh has been proposed for different plan schemes relating to Roads and bridges sector, to be implemented by the Works Department.

**Externally Aided Project (OSRP)** (₹ 26,200.00 lakh)  
(Works Department)

11.56 Tripartite Loan Agreement has been signed with World Bank for the Odisha State Roads Project (OSRP) in July, 2008 for an amount of US\$250 million. The loan was restructured in January, 2013 to US\$196 million. It has been agreed to take up 303 km busy corridors of the State identified under OSRP in the 1<sup>st</sup> Phase at an estimated cost of ₹1,411.45 crore. The loan has funding ratio of 80:20 by the World Bank and the State Government i.e. ₹984.42 crore and ₹427.03 crore respectively. The period of implementation of these projects is extended upto 30.06.2016. The loan agreement was signed in January, 2009 and the loan has been effective since 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2009. All contracts were drawn for implementation of 303 km length of road as below.

- |      |                                   |   |           |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| i.   | Berhampur – Taptapani road        | - | 41.00 km  |
| ii.  | Bhawanipatna-Kharia road          | - | 68.00 km  |
| iii. | Chandabali-Bhadrak-Anandapur road | - | 88.00 km  |
| iv.  | Jagatpur-Chandabali road          | - | 106.00 km |

Total 103.00 Km length of road has been improved up to December, 2014 out of which 22 km improved during 2014-15 by end of December under World Bank Assistance Projects. There is budget provision of ₹262.00 lakh with a target to improve 80.00 km length of road during 2015-16.

**RIDF (NABARD Loan Assistance)** (₹70,000.00 lakh)  
(Works Department)

11.57 Loan assistance has been availed from NABARD for construction of more and more Bridge and Road Projects in the State. Under this Scheme, in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, emphasis has been given (a) to clear liabilities of completed works (b) to provide funds for all spill over projects (c) to take-up new projects sanctioned. (d) token budget provision for projects awaiting NABARD sanction. Funds to the extent of ₹70,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹45,500.00 lakh is in State Sector and ₹24,500.00 lakh is in District sector. The position of bridge and road works executed with NABARD Loan Assistance are shown below:

Sl. No.	RIDF Work	Bridge in nos.	Road Projects in nos.	Total
i.	No of projects taken up under Tranche RIDF-I to RIDF-XIX (by end of 2013-14) by NABARD Assistance	173	321	494
ii.	No of projects completed by 2013-14	130	231	361
iii.	No of projects taken up under RIDF-XX during 2014-15 by end of January, 2015	05	33	38
iv.	No. of projects completed during the year 2014-15 out of other ongoing projects by end of December, 2014	04	08	12
v.	Target for completion during, 2015-16	12	26	38

**Central Road Fund** (₹11,889.00 lakh)  
(Works Department)

11.58 Under this resource head, roads and bridges are improved with funds available from Government of India. Funds under this scheme are generated from the State's Share of CESS collected from Oil Pool. Government of India has sanctioned 21 nos. bridges and 162 nos. of road projects with a sanctioned cost of ₹923.90 crore under this scheme since 2001-02 to till the end of December, 2014. Out of these sanctioned projects, 149 nos. of road projects and 21 nos. of bridge projects have been completed with an expenditure of ₹730.19 crore by the end of December, 2014. Funds to the extent of ₹11,889.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for completion of ongoing projects and to take up 6 nos. of new projects which are in pipe line.

**Other State Plan Projects**

(₹1,32,500.00 lakh)

(Works Department)

11.59 Other State Plan Projects amounting ₹1,32,500.00 lakh is given below.

- a) **Bridge Work:** Under this scheme, a sum of ₹14,743.89 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for 64 nos. of ongoing Bridges projects & to take up new bridge projects.
- b) **ROBs:** ROBs are taken up 50:50 cost sharing basis by the State Government with Railways. A sum of ₹9,436.66 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme for 13 nos. of ongoing ROB projects and take up new ROB projects.
- c) **Fly Overs and Under Pass:** There is provision of ₹2,260.13 lakh for 1 no. ongoing Fly Over on Khurda-Jatani-Pipili-Nimapara road & to take up 8 nos. of Fly Over Bridges (7 nos. in Bhubaneswar & 1 no. at Sambalpur) and 1 no. under Pass at Rajmahal Square, Bhubaneswar in the State during 2015-16. The proposed Fly Overs in Bhubaneswar are 1) Master Canteen Square, 2) Damana Square, 3) Kalinga Hospital Square, 4) Housing Board Square, 5) Rabi Takies Square, 6) Kalpana & Mausima Square and 7) Fly Over/Grade Separator on NH-5 for providing approach to Info Valley-II. The Fly Over Bridge in Sambalpur is at Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur.
- d) **Ring Road cum Bye Passes:** There is provision of ₹450.05 lakh for taking up of 9 nos. of Ring Road cum Bye Passes such as 1) Capital Region Ring Road, Bhubaneswar, 2) Sambalpur Ring Road, 3) Berhampur Ring Road, 4) Bolangir Ring Road & Bye Passes at 1) Manmunda in the District of Boudh 2) Bhawanipatna Bye Pass in Kalahandi district 3) Kothar Bye Pass in Bhadrak district 4) Mangalpur Bye pass in Jajpur District 5) Jajpur Bye pass in Jajpur District during 2015-16.
- e) **Road Works:** (i) During the year 2013-14, Government had introduced another new scheme “**Improvement of PWD roads in Urban Areas**” for development of urban roads taken over from H & UD Department. The scheme has been approved for a project outlay of ₹250.00 crore for improvement of 400.00 km ULB roads within the period spanning over 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16). By the end of December, 2014 Works Department has taken over 544.416 km of ULB roads from H&UD Department under 5 Municipal Corporations, 22 Municipalities & 22 NACs. By the end of December, 2014, 168.68 km of ULB roads have been completed with an expenditure of ₹133.94 crore. A sum of ₹70.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for completion of ongoing roads in urban areas.  
  
(ii) During the year 2013-14, Government had introduced another new scheme “**State Highways Development Project (SHDP)**” for development of State Highways in the State to Double Lane Standard. Under this new Scheme, all the State Highways of the State will be widened & improved to Double Lane Standard within 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The projects costing more than ₹50.00 crore under the scheme are to be executed in EPC contract & projects costing up to ₹50.00 crore

are to be executed in P1 Contract. Accordingly, State Cabinet have approved for development of 2158.26 Km of State Highways to 2-Lane Standard with a cost of ₹3,000.00 crore. By the end of December, 2014, action has been taken for 2-Lanning work for **1,653.450 Km** of State Highways with project cost of ₹2758.73 crore. A sum of ₹400.00 crore is proposed for Annual Plan: 2015-16 for ongoing works & to take up balance length of State Highways for double lanning. **(iii) Construction of North South Corridor (Biju Express Way):** During 2015-16 there is a budget proposal of ₹30.00 crore to take up projects under North South Corridor (Biju Express Way). **(iv) Other Road Development:-** There is provision for ₹22,540.30 lakh in the year 2015-16 for completion of ongoing road projects & to take up new road projects for improvement of road network.

- f) **Lump Provisions:** Following lump provisions are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.
- |      |   |                |
|------|---|----------------|
| i.   | Construction of ROB, and construction/reconstruction of CD works and incomplete road and bridge works | ₹ 500.00 lakh  |
| ii.  | Lump provision for Nabakalebara   | ₹1,000.00 lakh |
| iii. | Incentive to Contractor   | ₹ 100.00 lakh  |
| iv.  | Preparation of DPR & Capacity Building  | ₹1,000.00 lakh |
| v.   | Special repair to NH under Chief Engineer, NH   | ₹4,000.00 lakh |
- g) **Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Planning & Research:** Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Planning & Research are essential pre-requisites for any Road Development Programme. A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.
- h) **Decretal Dues:** Decretal dues are required to be paid for works executed by the Contractors in the event of Court Judgments going in their favour. To meet such expenses, ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.
- i) **Land Acquisition:** A sum of ₹9,900.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for payment of land acquisition charges for the land to be acquired mainly for widening of roads, construction of bridges and roads and construction of approach road to Bridge projects.
- j) **Development Infrastructure:** For construction of Office building and staff quarters under Works Department it is proposed to provide ₹1,300.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.
- k) **Capital Road Development Programme:** There is proposal of ₹2,000.00 lakh during 2015-16 for Capital road Development Programme for improvement of ongoing roads in Capital City and to take up new roads.
- l) **Investment in Public Sector:** Provision of ₹68.97 lakh has been kept for payment to OB & CC limited during 2015-16.
- m) **Core Road Network:** It has been notified by Government in Works Department to put in place Core Road Network (CRN) system pertaining to the roads having high traffic density, economic and tourism importance and such other roads catering to the Mining & Industrial areas of the state in order to provide better focus on management of road sector. The objective for having CRN system is to

deploy adequate resources for development and better management of all roads included under it through separate budgetary support. It is intended to ensure improve service to the road users by effective utilization of available resource as soon as this system is operationalized 31 roads totaling to 1610.250 km has been included under CRN. An amount of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed under State Plan for improvement of road and construction of Bridge & CD works on these roads.

- n) **State Plan (PPP):** The Government of Odisha in Works Department have initiated activities to take up development of State Roads through Public-Private-Partnership mode. In this endeavor, one of the life line road project of Western Odisha namely Four-laning work of Sambalpur – Rourkela section of SH-10, is under progress. Similarly, another important mining road in the district of Keonjhar namely Palaspanga- Bamberi road is under operation in PPP mode since 2013. Besides, Project preparatiuon activity for development of following roads in PPP mode is nearing completion.

<u>Name of the Road</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Project Cost</u>
1. Joda-Bamberi Road in Keonjhar District	18 Km	₹ 86.00 cr.
2. Satkutia-Patna Road in Keonjhar District	67 Km	₹ 137.00 cr.
3. Bisoi- Rairangapur in Mayurbhanj District	30 Km	₹ 97.00 cr.

There is budget proposal of ₹100 crore for the year 2015-16 to take up the projects under PPP mode.

**Economic Importance (E & I) Scheme (CSP)** (₹3,000.00 lakh)  
**E & I Scheme**  
 (Works Department)

11.60 Government of India have sanctioned and released fund for 10 nos. of road projects on 50:50 cost sharing basis under this scheme. Out of this, 8 nos. of projects have already been completed and improvement of 2 no. road projects in progress. Funds to the extent of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for completion of 2 nos. of ongoing projects.

**CENTRAL PLAN** (₹500.00 lakh)

11.61 A sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under Central Plan for the project sanctioned by Government of India towards Inter-State Connectivity under E & I Scheme.

11.62 The overall physical target for the year 2015-16 in respect of different schemes executed by Works Department is stated below.

Sl. No.	Schemes	In State	
		Completion of Bridge (in Nos.)	Improvement of Road (in Kms.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	RIDF	12	380.000
2	State Plan	20	400.000
3	CRF	0	40.000
4	SCA for KBK	2	40.000
5	E&I, ISC	-	10.000
6	EAP	-	80.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>950.000</b>

### PLAN SCHEMES (Panchayati Raj Department)

#### STATE PLAN

**Cement Concrete (CC) Roads** (₹19,688.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

11.63 In order to improve hygienic and sanitation facilities in rural areas as well as to strengthen rural connectivity, the State Government has launched a scheme for construction of C.C Roads from the year 2010-11 in interior pockets with special focus to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Adivasi Bastis. However more funds will be mobilized by dovetailing funds from other schemes like BRGF, GGY, and KBK grant. During 2014-15 there was a Budget Provision of ₹498.56 crore for this purpose. Total fund has been utilized for completion of 742.39 Kms CC roads by December, 2014. The proposed Budget Provision in the year 2015-16 is ₹19,688.00 lakh.

### PLAN SCHEMES (H&UD Department)

#### STATE PLAN

**Urban Roads** (₹3,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

11.64 For the development of urban communication, both surfaced and un-surfaced roads by ULBs, a provision of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of roads in different ULBs of the State, out of which amounts of ₹663.90 lakh and ₹495.90 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP sector respectively.

**Ring Road around Bhubaneswar** (₹ 0.01 lakh)

11.65 An amount of ₹0.01 lakh has been proposed towards Ring Road around capital city during 2015-16.

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## CHAPTER 12

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

12.1 Science & Technology have always been regarded as engines of growth and development, especially in the emerging global scenario and competitive economy. Basically, Science is known as the study of knowledge and Technology is the application of this scientific knowledge. Application of Science & Technology is essential for improving the quality of life of people and for rapid development of a region to reduce regional imbalance. With the introduction of modern gadgets in every sphere of life, human life has become simple and this is possible only because of intervention of Science & Technology. While Science & Technology facilitate the socio-economic development process, forest plays an important role in environmental and economic sustainability. It provides sustenance and livelihood to the rural poor and creates opportunities for substantial wage employment in adjoining areas. The environment is not to be seen as a stand-alone concern. It cuts across all sectors of development. Forests play a key role in maintaining ecological stability; reducing impact of natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones; re-charging ground-water levels; and checking soil erosion. Thus, the importance of forestry, as a life support system and as a sector having tremendous socio-economic value, is well established.

This Chapter includes (i) Scientific Research (including Bio-technology), (ii) Information Technology and (iii) Forestry, Ecology and Environment.

12.2 An outlay of ₹46,779.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, which includes ₹2,209.52 lakh under Scientific Research, ₹18,915.96 lakh under Information Technology, ₹21,442.57 lakh under Forestry & Wild life and ₹4,221.02 lakh under Ecology & Environment. Out of the Plan provision, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are earmarked at ₹7,598.84 lakh and ₹6,529.79 lakh respectively.

12.3 A brief account of various development schemes under the sector is indicated in Table 12.1.

**Table 12.1**  
**Development Schemes under Science & Technology Sector**  
(₹ lakh)

Sl No.	Name of the Major Schemes	Approved outlay for 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed Outlay for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scientific Research	2,775.34	2,775.34	2,209.52
2	Information Technology	12,994.69	12,994.69	18,915.96
3	Forest	22,502.20	22,502.20	16,131.55
4	Sanctuary and Nature Reserve	3,889.46	3,889.46	5,311.02
5	Ecology and Environment	2,652.02	2,652.02	4,211.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,813.71</b>	<b>44,813.71</b>	<b>46,779.07</b>



**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH****PLAN SCHEME**

12.4 A sum of ₹2,209.52 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various schemes under scientific research. This includes ₹59.78 lakh and ₹42.30 lakh under TSP and SCSP respectively.

**STATE PLAN**

12.5 The following schemes will be taken up during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Council on Science and Technology** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.6 In order to promote the development of Science & Technology in the State under the guidance of an expert body, a State Council on Science & Technology has been constituted as the highest policy making body in the State pertaining to Science & Technology Sector. Under the scheme, financial support to carry out application oriented research projects, development / popularization of Science & Technology / publicity and advertisement of various scientific activities and their development / expenditure related to advertisements for the posts / holding of seminars, workshops, conferences / sanction of travel grant / scholarship to Post Graduate basic science students of the State / other related expenditure of the State Council on Science & Technology. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Odisha Space Applications Centre (OSAC)** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.7 Odisha Space Applications Centre (ORSAC), as the State level apex body for remote sensing applications and research studies, is using the technology for natural resources surveys and management. Remote sensing data are used in various fields for forecast of agricultural crop acreage and production for the entire State, and for watershed management in major portion of the State. The Centre also conducts surveys and mapping of natural resources, and helps in wasteland and ground water management, identification of flood-prone zones, spotting of forest fires, determination of urban land use patterns and wetland earmarking. The Centre also undertakes schemes such as research in Atmospheric Science and Disaster Mitigation. These activities will be of immense use to the State in forecasting natural calamities so that the Government can initiate appropriate remedial measures in advance.

12.8 GRAMSAT Network provides a two-day audio & video connectivity between the studio and all the districts end. The user Govt. Departments use this infrastructure for training of the field functionaries and other related beneficiaries. The Department also uses this infrastructure for review of various Govt. projects for its smooth implementation in the field. GRAMSAT is in the process of

resuming production & transmission of both of its popular developmental new programmes titled “Sunara Odisha” & “Swapnara Odisha” in the year 2015-16. The programmes is planned to be transmitted through various news Channels to motivate general viewers to avail the benefits / opportunities out of Govt. plans & programmes for improving upon the livelihood.

12.9 Geospatial Technology Application for Rural & Urban Development to make use of Geo Spatial Data Base developed in ORSAC for Rural & urban Planning Management for micro level planning.

12.10 Indian Space Research Organisation has pursued the utilisation of the Space Technology for the development of education and has come up with a dedicated satellite named as EDUSAT. Under this programme, ISRO has supported installation of Control Centre and a few remote terminals in the State of Odisha following the decision to utilise the channel for benefit of the High School students.

In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Research & Development Programme under ORSAC** (₹100.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

12.11 Under Research & Development activities programme of ORSAC, the Scheme on “Study of Interoperability of different GIS (Geographic Information System) software & its interface with DIP (Digital Image Processing) software and their Web Applications” will continue and following three new programmes will be taken up during Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (i) Assessment of Erosion Prone area
- (ii) Study of Micro & Meso level effects of Coastal Erosion
- (iii) Survey & Mapping using unmanned Aircraft System

In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Development of Bio-Technology** (₹100.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

12.12 Biotechnology, the cutting edge technology with the potential to revolutionize many facets of industrial, agricultural and medicinal practices, is perceived as a major vehicle for socio-economic development through application and use of biological agents and materials in the production of appropriate goods and services. The identified priority areas under Biotechnology are: (i) Agriculture Biotechnology (ii) Medical Biotechnology (iii) Industrial Biotechnology (iv) Animal Biotechnology (v) Aquaculture & Marine Biotechnology (vi) Environmental Biotechnology (vii) Bio-resources and (viii) Alternative sources of energy.

Under the scheme the following activities / programmes are proposed to be taken up during 2015-16:

(i) Financial support to Research & Development Projects in Biotechnology/ Financial support for holding workshops / seminars / symposia / conferences etc. on Biotechnology / Advertisement / Road shows / brochure / preparation and printing of Booklets, charts, reports etc. for showcasing the development of Biotechnology/ Infrastructure development for Biotech Park (Promotional activities of BT Park and Biotech Incubation Centre) / Marine Biotechnology Park in the State / Development of Germplasm / Gene Bank in the State / Strengthening of Biotechnology Laboratories/ Contingent and travel expenditures including TA,DA etc., of experts & officers attending the meetings/ any other programmes relating to development of Biotechnology, (ii) Scholarship and Fellowship for Government Biotechnology Institutions and BT Finishing School Course, and (iii) Skill Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SEDP).

An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for various activities under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Popularisation of Science & Technology** (₹61.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

12.13 The Odisha Bigyan Academy has been set up for promotion and popularization of Science and Technology in the State. The Academy undertakes the following activities for popularisation of Science & Technology: (i) Organising exhibitions, discussions, workshops and seminars in all parts of the State for observation of National Science Day every year.(ii) Publishing magazines and periodicals to sensitize the public about the role of Science & Technology.(iii) Publication of monthly Odiya Science Magazine “ Bigyan Diganta” and its distribution to Panchayati Raj Institutions in free of cost.(iv) Publication & Distribution of English Science Magazine “ The Science Horizon”. (v) Presenting awards to eminent Scientists, researchers and writers of scientific literature. (vi) District level interactive sessions for Science Teachers & Students. An outlay of ₹61.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Pathani Samanta Planetarium (PSP)** (₹100.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

12.14 The main objective and function of Pathani Samanta Planetarium is popularisation of Astronomy, Astro-physics and Space Science among the public in general and student community in particular through Planetarium shows, Night sky watch programmes, training programmes on astronomy, astrophysics and space science, demonstration of models, holding of seminars, workshops and Bigyan Lekhaka Samukhya (Science Writers Forum) and Light, Water and Sound programmes, etc. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Planetarium at Sambalpur** (₹116.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.15 It is proposed to establish a Planetarium at Sambalpur for popularization of astronomy, astrophysics and space science and create awareness among the people of Western Odisha. People from nooks and corners of the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Phulbani etc. are not able to come to Bhubaneswar for witnessing a Planetarium show. The students and teachers of Western Odisha are deprived of witnessing the planetarium show due to long distance. Construction of Planetarium at Sambalpur will benefit the students and teachers of the above mentioned districts. An outlay of ₹116.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Museum at Khandapara** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.16 It is proposed to establish a Museum at Khandapara to bring the work and contribution of well known Astronomer Pathani Samanta into lime light in his birth place. It will be a place of visit for popularization of Science in general and Astronomy, Astrophysics & Space Science in particular and create awareness among people. The Museum will act as a nodal centre for the extended activities of Pathani Samanta Planetarium. With the help of this nodal centre, planetarium will take up activities around Khandapara for popularization of Science & Technology. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Documentation Centre-cum-Library** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.17 The Science & Technology Department has a Documentation Centre-cum-Library which establishes a close link with various research activities in the State and provides up-to-date information to researchers/scientists in various fields of specialization. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**Support to Scientific Institutions** (₹642.50 lakh)  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.18 Under this scheme, financial support is provided to the Scientific Institutions, namely (i) The Institute of Material Sciences, and (ii) The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications. An outlay of ₹642.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for these institutions.

**i) Institute of Materials Science (IMS)** (₹250.00 lakh)

12.19 The Institute takes up research programme in the field of materials science as this has a significant impact on future industrial development. The primary objective is to create basic experimental research facilities for the researchers of the State so that the untapped natural resources of our State can be exploited. An outlay of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**(ii) Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA) (₹392.50 lakh)**

12.20 Mathematics is one of the fundamental branches of human knowledge. The Institute undertakes to conduct reorientation and refresher courses for teachers/research scholars, fundamental research in mathematics and its applications, programmes for search of mathematical talent among students and for popularization and development of mathematics with special emphasis on research in modern areas and on introduction of new techniques. An outlay of ₹392.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centres (₹60.00 lakh)**  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.21 It is proposed to establish Sub-Regional Science Centres at Jeypore, Nrushingnath and at Keonjhar in the State to develop scientific temper, promote creative activities, highlight important and relevant topical issues in Science & Technology and popularize these for the benefit of the community. An outlay of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of District Science Centres (₹0.01 lakh)**  
(Science & Technology Department)

12.22 It is proposed to establish District Science Centres to create scientific temper / spirit among students and help them to learn the basics of science through fun and enjoyment. The proposed Science Centres will consist of the items like (i) One popular science gallery (ii) exhibit development laboratory (iii) one science park with 40 exhibits of educative in nature (iv) one conference room for teacher training programme, science quiz, science seminar etc. (v) other facilities such as science library, office, store etc. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**District e-Governance Society (DeGS) (₹100.00 lakh)**  
(Information Technology Department)

12.23 In order to facilitate e-governance applications at the district level and to co-ordinate various e-governance activities taken up / proposed to be taken up by the Government at district level, a District e-Governance Society (DeGS) has been set up at each District Head quarters. The DeGS have basic IT infrastructure and District e-Governance Manager is engaged to provide advisory services to the district offices for successful implementation of e-Governance initiatives. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)**

12.24 Information Technology is a fast growing sector of the Indian socio-economic scenario. Keeping in view the national level initiatives for the sector, the State Government have recognised Information Technology as a thrust area and priority sector because of its great potential for employment and foreign exchange generation.

12.25 The Department of Information Technology is entrusted with all matters relating to computer communication and electronics both software and hardware. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) functions as nodal agency for promotion and development of Information Technology in the State. Apart from playing an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government, the Department of IT acts as the nodal department for National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Software Technology Park of India (STPI), established at Bhubaneswar.

12.26 The Information Technology Department have formulated an Industry-friendly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy, 2014 replacing the ICT Policy 2004. This Policy would help IT reach the common man so as to narrow down the Digital Divide. The ICT Policy has the broad objectives as follows:

- Sustainable employment generation,
- Increase of investments in IT/ITES/ESDM sectors,
- Enhancing transparency in governance practice,
- Door-step delivery of host services and
- High export turnover and economic growth.

**PLAN SCHEMES**

12.27 A sum of ₹19,115.97 lakh (excluding ₹100.00 lakh under Scientific Research) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for promotion and development of IT related activities. This includes ₹2,471.00 lakh under NeGP, ₹3,570.00 under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant for Incentivizing Issue of UID by the Information Technology Department.

**STATE PLAN**

12.28 The following schemes will be taken up during Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Secretariat Automation System** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.29 Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS) Project is being implemented in different Government Departments to automate all the functions and working procedures of Secretariat. The system provides an effective method of storing, maintaining and retrieving the huge volumes of data that is generated

by integrating workflow, knowledge and security management. It is focused on implementing the Common Applications and Department Specific Applications. A Project Management Unit is placed at Secretariat to monitor and supervise the work. .

An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Horizontal Connectivity for OSWAN** (Information Technology Department) ₹1,000.00 lakh)

12.30 Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) Project is successfully operational in the SHQ, 30 DHQs, 284 BHQs and 60 Horizontal Offices. The horizontal connectivity has not been provided from BHQs to line offices. Both leased line & wireless connectivity are provisioned to be used in the said Project. In the meantime a number of applications of various Departments have been migrated to SDC and also Departments are requesting for OSWAN connectivity for their field offices. For connecting 1266 critical offices, BSNL has been awarded with the work. Similarly, as per the rough estimate prepared by the Consultant, M/s TCIL, an amount of ₹120 crore will be required for horizontal connectivity in 3500 offices. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Unique Identification Cell (UID Cell)** (Information Technology Department) (₹5.00 lakh)

12.31 The UID Authority of India has been set up by the Government of India with the mandate to issue Unique Identification Numbers to all residents in the country. The basic objective is to improve benefits service delivery, especially to the poor and marginalized sections of society. The UID Authority will create a platform to establish identity and perform authentication that can be used by several Government and private service providers. A key requirement of the UID system is to capture necessary demographic data in a standardized manner so that this identity information works across various systems. The number that the UIDAI issues will be a) easily verifiable in an online, cost-effective way, and b) unique, and robust enough to eliminate the large numbers of duplicate and fake identities in Government and private databases. As per the decision at Govt. of India level, the RGI has been given the responsibility to enrol and capture biometric data of citizens of Odisha. Once the biometric data are captured and Aadhaar numbers are issued to all, the databases for various schemes being undertaken at Govt. level are to be integrated with UID database. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed for UID Cell in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Finance Commission Grant for Incentivising-Issue of UID** (₹3,570.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.32 Department of Information Technology has been declared as Nodal Department of the UID Project and it will be implemented through OCAC. An amount of ₹3,570.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Innovative Projects** (₹1,501.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.33 The State Government has envisaged in creating Wi-Fi hotspot at specified locations across Bhubaneswar to make the city completely Wi-Fi enabled. The city Wi-Fi would allow students, faculties to more efficiently access news, conduct research and take advantage of e-learning applications. Citizens and visitors can access the Internet at public transportation, stations and in public vehicles. Apart from above it is envisaged that the Bhubaneswar City Wi-Fi will be integrated with all e-Governance application to make available the citizen centric services at anytime anywhere in the city. An amount of ₹1,501.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Capacity Building** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.34 Capacity Building and Training of the Government officials is one of the most important components for success of any e-Governance Projects. The State Government is implementing various e-Governance projects starting at the State level upto Panchayat level for efficient delivery of Public Services to the citizen. In order to provide basic training to the officials at Tahsils, Block and District level, the IT Department has decided to have this basic computer training programme to the officials to make them more familiar with handling computer before rollout of different services of e-District project. Total 13,760 employees will be trained in the scheme. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Support for Common Infrastructure For All Departments** (₹1.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.35 The objective of the scheme is to provide and maintain common infrastructure like Servers, Storage, Network Equipments, DG Set setting up a Data Centre at IT Center, Security Infrastructure like Content filtering Antivirus for SecLAN and OSWAN, etc which are used commonly by the Departments / Offices. An amount of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of these schemes in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**Operation of Sanjog Helpline and e-Despatch**  
(Information Technology Department)

(₹55.00 lakh)

**A. Operation of Sanjog Helpline**

12.36 Sanjog Helpline is an Integrated Grievance Redressal System for addressing the grievances relating to different schemes of the State Government. It offers the rural citizens an improved access to information on Govt. schemes and services and also to improve service delivery by capturing and tracking of grievances on different schemes through a Call Centre. The Call Centre is operating at OCAC and is being managed by its technical partner M/s CSM Pvt. Ltd. The service is available at the Toll Free Number. The objectives of the project are: i) Integrating grievances of Multiple Citizen Services, ii) Call Center having a single number to eliminate Confusion of citizen looking for help, iii) Multi-tier Complain Escalation using e-Mail, SMS, Fax & Tele-Call, iv) Escalation of complains to Designated Authorities for quick response and easy redressal, v) Daily basis single click MIS Report generation for better accountability.

**B. e-Dispatch**

12.37 'e-Dispatch' solution facilitates Electronic Dispatch of Letters through FAX, e-mail etc. and communication message through SMS. e-Dispatch has been implemented in 35 departments of Government of Odisha and other offices like BMC, Office of CEO, OPSC, RDC Cuttack and Labour Commissioner Office. Enterprise e-Dispatch has been implemented in the Directorates and Line offices (nearly 3500 nos.) of different Departments like Finance, ST & SC, Water Resources, Rural Development, Agriculture, H&FW, Works, W&CD, S&ME, Higher Education and FS&CW etc.

An amount of ₹55.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**e-Districts**

(₹200.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

12.38 Government of India has approved "Implementation of e-District Pilot Project in 28 Districts in the State of Odisha" under National Rollout Plan of the e-District Pilot project. Through e-District, Government of Odisha envisaged providing high volume G2C services efficiently to the District Administration by integration of various offices like Tahsils & RI,BDO, MI & Sub-collector etc. for providing services to the citizens through a common delivery interface by utilising the three infrastructure pillars: The State Wide Area Network (SWAN) for connectivity ,State Data Centre (SDC) for secure and safe data storage and Common Service Centres(CSCs) as the primary front-ends for service delivery. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Incentive under IT Policy** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.39 IT Department has brought out a new ICT Policy in 2014 to develop IT/ITES/ESDM industries for inclusive growth and employment in the State and leverage IT & ITES in governance to transform the State to a knowledge driven welfare society for improving the quality of life of citizens. This policy will remain in force until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. The object is to attract top leading IT/ITES & ESDM companies to the State and to achieve a gross ICT Turnover (including exports of software and IT Services, ESDM, Domestic consumption and Training) of USD 4 Billion ( 24,000 crores) and achieve direct employment of 60,000 professionals in 800 IT/ITES/ESDM units. The major incentives in the policy are on land, power, interest subsidy, capital investment subsidy, Sales Tax, VAT, and Stamp Duty etc. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Promotion & Facilitation of IT Industries** (₹2,028.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.40 The Industry Facilitation and IT Promotion Cell (IF&ITP Cell) was constituted by the Information Technology Department at Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) during January 2005. This Cell was primarily set up for promoting Bhubaneswar as an ideal IT/ITES destination to prospective investors and providing single window services to IT /ITES units for obtaining clearances from various Government Departments and ensuring hassle-free delivery of incentives under the provisions of the ICT Policy and other Government Policies like IPR 2007 etc.

The primary objective of the IF & ITP Cell are IT/ITES Industry Promotion, IT/ITES Industry Facilitation, Creation of employable manpower for IT/ITES sectors, Participation in IT / Industry events and road shows, Preparation of promotional materials like promotional brochures and CDs, Comparative study of ICT Policies of leading States, Evaluation of IT project proposals for recommendation of allotment of land by IDCO, coordinating with IT Industry for industry-academic interface.

An amount of ₹2,028.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.41 The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the ICT infrastructure in the Secretariat and important Offices like Chief Minister Office and other important offices. Keeping in view the usage of applications like OSWAS, e-Pass etc. by the departments, it is essential to extend the connectivity to the ASO and Diarist level. At present nearly 3000 nodes have been connected and more nodes need to be connected to Secretariat LAN. In order to cater the demand of new nodes and

infrastructural requirements of important offices like CMO, Office of Chief Secretary, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)** (₹300.00 lakh) (Information Technology Department)

12.42 Any website or web application is being accessed through an address called IP. IPv6 is the next generation protocol for internet networking. IPv6 offers better addressing, security and other features to support large networks. IPv6 supports billions of hosts and provides better security, it also processes data packets faster than IPv4 and reduce size of the routing tables. To provide IPv6 Consultancy and services, 11 organisations have been selected and empanelled by DOT, GOI. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Implementation of e-Governance Projects** (₹2,171.00 lakh) **as per the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP)** (Information Technology Department)

12.43 The National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) envisions a six pillar model for delivery of “web-enabled Anytime, Anywhere access” to information and services in rural India. These are: i) e-district, ii) State Wide Area Network (SWAN), iii) Common Services Centres (CSC), iv) State Data Centre (SDC), v) Capacity Building, vi) State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG).

Out of these 6 schemes indicated above, 4 schemes namely e-district, State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centre (SDC) and Capacity Building will be implemented during the year 2015-16.

#### (i) e-district

As per the integrated framework for delivery of services under e-District Mission Mode Project issued by Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India on August 2012, “The national roll out of e-district MMP Scheme cost is to be shared by DeitY (through Grants in Aid- GIA) and the States (Additional Central Assistance- ACA) in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

#### (ii) State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

The State Wide Area Network programme envisages creating a core computerization infrastructure for the entire State covering the State Head Quarters, District Head Quarters, Sub-Divisional Head Quarters, Blocks and Tahsils.

This network is connected from the State Headquarters (SHQ) to District Headquarters (DHQ) down to Block Headquarters (BHQ). GoI is also planning to connect the BHQ with GP through wireless connectivity. The backbone capacity is minimum 2Mbps up to district with Voice, Data & Video and voice & data up to Block level.

### (iii) State Data Centre (SDC)

State Data Centre has been set up at State Head Quarters which will be connected through OSWAN for public delivery system through CSCs. 19 numbers of G2G & G2C application of various departments like e-District, e-Municipality, e-Registration, CCTNS, IOTMS, Mamata, etc. have been hosted in SDC.

### (iv) Capacity Buildings

The Capacity Building (CB) Scheme as a central sector scheme addresses the critical “Human Resource Development” and “Training” components of NeGP to provide technical & professional support to State level policy & decision-making bodies and to develop specialized skills for e-Governance initiatives.

A sum of ₹2,171.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

### **Mission Mode Project for Computerization of Treasuries under NeGP (Finance Department)** (₹300.00 lakh)

12.44 This scheme aims at supporting the State/U.T Governments to computerise their treasury functions and provide required interface for data sharing among treasuries, State/U.T Finance Departments, Accountant General(AG)Offices, Reserve Bank of India(RBI), Agency Banks, Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System(CPSMS) of Controller General of Accounts(CGA), minimal reconciliation and feeding treasury data seamlessly in to State Data Centres resulting in reduced incidence of missing credits, facilitation of pension payments and web based citizen’s queries regarding receipt and expenditures etc. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Infocity-II – IT SEZ** (₹3,000.00 lakh) (Information Technology Department)

12.45 Bhubaneswar is one of the three IT Investment Regions being developed in India (Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka are the other two States). Infovalley is a key economic driver of the IT Investment Region. It was decided at the Government level to develop the Infovalley IT SEZ through IDCO. At present approximately 500 Acres of land is under possession of IDCO in Infovalley. Out of that 262.52 Acres have been notified as IT/ITES SEZ by Government of India. 35 Acres proposed for Business Park. 160 Acres proposed for Electronic System Designing & Manufacturing Park and 113 Acres of additional land (land under category of forest) proposed for greenery. Besides, it has been proposed to develop the Infocity-I at Chandaka. A sum of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar)** (₹1,033.60 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

**( a) Infrastructure Development of IIIT-Bhubaneswar**

12.46 With a view of providing a world class Information Technology Institution, the State Government have established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar). It has been converted to a University. The institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges, to cater to the need of the Industries including IT & ITES Sectors. IIIT-Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting edge technologies and industry sponsored research programme. In order to accommodate the students, construction activities of necessary infrastructures like hostel (single room) and studio apartments, faculty housing, guest house, etc has been proposed during 2015-16. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**(b) Scholarship to PhD Student**

12.47 In the academic year 2015-16, it is proposed to take 10 PhD students and awarding scholarship ₹20,000 per month per scholar for a period of four years. For the purpose an amount of ₹33.60 lakh has been proposed in 2015-16. A total sum of ₹1,033.60 lakh is proposed for implementation of the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Infrastructure for State Data Centre** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.48 Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) is a central facility created under National e-Governance Programme of Government of India to facilitate ICT infrastructural needs of the State Government to provide services uninterruptedly and securely through electronic mode. The facility has been created under BOOT model and managed by competent technical resource personnel on 24 X 7 X 365 basis. OSDC is Operational since last two years. As per the DeITY guidelines, a Composite Team has been formed by the State and NIC together for efficient management of SDC. Odisha State SDC offers services that provide a cost effective strategy for Departments/PSUs that need to quickly ramp up their IT infrastructures. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of STPI Facilities** (₹293.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.49 The State Government has given emphasis in their ICT Policy 2014 for creating more IT Parks at suitable locations in the State, preferably in tier-II townships to disperse the IT development uniformly. Synchronizing the vision for an uniform development of IT and ITeS and spreading of IT industries to other potential

locations of the State, Government of Odisha have planned for setting up of STPI Centre at Balasore and requested STPI in this regard. In the STPI centre following services : all regulatory and statutory services under STP scheme of Government of India, High speed data communication facility, Incubation facility, Project management and consultancy services, Promotional activity, Manpower development programme, Built of space for SMIT Industries 100% occupied are being offered. An amount of ₹293.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**Financial Support for Closure of Sick Public Sector** (₹8.00 lakh)  
**Electronic Units viz., OSEDC Ltd. / Konark TV Ltd.**  
(Information Technology Department)

12.50 The Odisha State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) Ltd., along with its three subsidiary companies viz., IPTRON Times Ltd., ECOMOS Electronics Ltd., and ELCO Communication Systems Ltd., and Konark TV Ltd. have been closed. For meeting the expenditure relating to post closure activities and legal expenses of the OSEDC Ltd. and its subsidiaries and Konark TV Ltd. pending in various Courts, funds are required. An amount of ₹8.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)** (₹12.00 lakh)  
(Information Technology Department)

12.51 State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) project formulated under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is to full fill the vision of providing easy and convenient services to the citizens through remote access primarily through Common Service Centres (CSCs) and thereby enabling the State Portal by implementing the key components viz SSDG, electronic Form(e-forms), Application and Computing Infrastructure. The SSDG, a core component in e-Governance infrastructure under the NeGP acts as a standards based messaging switch and providing seamless interoperability and exchange of data across the departments. The basic components of the Facilitating Services through CSC's Enabling Implementation of State Portal, SSDG & e-forms are: State Portal including Applications and e-Forms, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), Training and Manpower of SSDG, State Portal, Gap Infrastructure at the destination offices including the gaps in connectivity and Compliance (STQC). The basic objective of SSDG is to co-operate, collaborate and integrate information across different departments in the State.

An amount of ₹12.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Indian Institute of Information Technology** (₹1.00 lakh)  
**(IIIT) under PPP Mode.**  
(Information Technology Department)

12.52 It has been decided to establish second Institute of Information Technology namely Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) under PPP Mode

during 2015-16. The same will be established with budgetary support from Human Resource Development Department, Government of India, State Government and Private Partner. An amount of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Computer Based Information System (CBIS) (₹10.00 lakh)**  
**in Government Departments**  
(Information Technology Department)

12.53 The scheme has the primary objective of empowering Government Departments to utilize Information Technology tools, applications and related software. A training centre named Information Technology Centre is currently functioning under the administrative control of IT Department. All other Departments can access all the facilities available of IT Centre at Secretariat. A team of IT professionals deployed through Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) are working hard to provide faster Internet connectivity and access to the State Government Portal. An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme

**Computerisation of HRMS in Odisha (₹1,500.00 lakh)**  
(General Administration Department)

12.54 Anti- corruption Action Plan, Odisha Modernising Government Initiative(OMGI), HRMS, Office Automation, Reforms in Performance Appraisal system, Transparency in quarter allotment, collection of rent are being taken up under on-going programme through computerisation and also e-Governance by A.R. Cell of G.A. Department. To meet the salary expenditure and procurement of server, an amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed for computerisation of Human Resource Management System (HRMS) in Odisha in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation of e-Governance facilities in OPSC (₹7.36 lakh)**  
(General Administration Department)

12.55 An amount of ₹7.36 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of e-Governance facilities in OPSC.

**IT Infrastructure of Home Department (₹20.00 lakh)**  
(Home Department)

12.56 To cater the requirement of computer up-gradation and its peripherals for implementation of OSWAS in the Home Department, an amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE**

12.57 Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability and contribute significantly to the State's economy, especially to livelihoods of forest-

dependent communities. Odisha is rich in forest cover. As per India State of Forest Report, 2011 (based on satellite data), the actual forest cover in the State was 48,903 sq. kms in 2009 which is 31.41 percent of the State's geographical area. The State has 7,060 sq. kms of Very Dense Forest (VDF) with crown density above 70 percent, 21,366 sq. kms of Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) with crown density ranging from 40-70 percent and 20,477 sq. kms of Open Forests (OF) with crown density ranging from 10-40 percent assessed separately. Tree cover outside forests (TOF) assessed separately is 4,301 sq. kms. The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub area constitute respectively 4.53%, 13.72%, 13.15%, 2.76%, 3.04% and 65.51 % of the total geographical area of the state.

### PLAN SCHEMES

12.58 An outlay of ₹25,653.59 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. This includes ₹21,442.57 lakh for Forestry & Wildlife and ₹4,211.02 lakh for Ecology & Environment. Out of the Plan Provision, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are earmarked at ₹6,290.20 lakh and ₹5,153.49 lakh respectively.

## FOREST

### STATE PLAN

**Increasing the Green Cover in the State** (₹12,136.93 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.59 During 2013-14, a new scheme namely “**Increasing the Green Cover in the State**” has been introduced by subsuming eleven continuing plan schemes such as Economic Plantation, Odisha Bamboo Development Programme, Bald Hill Plantation, Urban Plantation, Plantation of Medicinal Plants at Patrapada, Avenue Plantation, Maintenance of permanent Nurseries, Conservation of Sacred Groves, Popularization of Fuel Efficient Chullahs, Ama Jangal Yojana and Agro Forestry. But during the year 2015-16, 10 (ten) components have been included in the scheme “Increasing the Green Cover in the State” and the Ama Jangal Yojana is implemented as a separate scheme. A sum of ₹12,136.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**a. Economic Plantations** (₹1,100.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.60 The condition of growing stock in the forests of the State is being consistently improved through this scheme by raising plantations of economically important species like Teak, Bija, Red Sanders and Rosewood on suitable sites on a sustained basis. Casuarina will be raised also on coastal belts to ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. Along with maintenance of plantations created during last 2 years, plantations of economic species will be raised at 2.5m x 2.5m spacing with superior quality of planting stock. An amount ₹1,100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.



**b. Odisha Bamboo Development Programme** (₹214.45 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.61 Bamboo found extensively in Odisha is a versatile building and structural material of future. It is one of the most productive and fastest growing plants. Emphasis has been given for all round development of bamboo by accelerating its growth in the State. To address all aspects of bamboo, the Odisha Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) has been constituted by the State Government at the State level for development of bamboo resources. So far under this component 5,589 ha. bamboo plantation has been taken up. An amount of ₹214.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**c. Bald Hill Plantation** (₹1,538.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.62 The districts of Cuttack, Jajpur, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Khordha and Sundargarh are dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover. This Scheme was introduced in 2009-10 for restoring green cover of these barren hills. So far an area of 2168 hectares is covered under bald hill plantation in Cuttack, Khordha, Berhampur, Rourkela, Kalahandi North and Jeypore divisions. Besides, Bolangir, Nuapada, Gajapati, Mayurbhanj and Nayagarh districts where the landscape is dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover are to be covered under this scheme. An amount of ₹1,538.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Urban Plantation** (₹5,262.24 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.63 This scheme aims at creating green pool in crowded urban areas. Initially the tall sampling plantation was taken up in and around Bhubaneswar city areas through OFDC Ltd. & the City Forest and Chandaka Wild Life Division. From the year 2011-12 few other important cities and towns of the State are being covered under this plan scheme. During 2013-14 & 2014-15 almost all cities/ NACs throughout the state have been covered. An amount of ₹5,262.24 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Plantation of Medicinal Plant at Patrapada** (₹60.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.64 To enhance/ popularise knowledge concerning medicinal plants, a medicinal plant knowledge centre has been established at Patrapada near Bhubaneswar. Under this scheme, 314 medicinal plant species in 314 plots (a separate plot for each species) have been planted. Each plot is bounded by contour bunds to create zero run-off area. A demonstration area is developed where all 314 plant species are displayed at a landscape site. Development and maintenance of rare medicinal species will be done during 2015-16 at Patrapada. An amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Avenue Plantation** (₹1,304.29 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.65 The objective of the scheme is to create a green belt along both sides of the State's National Highways, State Highways, District & Panchayat roads as well as urban roads to provide environmental services as well as to act as shelters during summer and rainy days and minimise air pollution. It is proposed to plant 17 month old saplings and its maintenance up to 3<sup>rd</sup> year with provisional wire mesh gabion for initial protection of the planted saplings. It is proposed to take up 1000 RKM avenue plantation during 2015-16, along with maintenance of old avenue plantation. An amount of ₹1,304.29 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.

**Maintenance of Permanent Nurseries** (₹723.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.66 The objective is to create easy and abundant availability of Quality Planting Material (QPM). This scheme aims to fulfil three vital purposes to promote & increase tree cover outside forests, to supplement the QPM requirement of the department and to create year-round employment opportunity for local people. During the plan period, it is proposed to establish permanent nurseries in 281 Ranges of the State. 264 such permanent nurseries have already been established in the State. It is proposed to raise & maintain 1.00 crore seedlings in the existing 264 permanent nurseries during 2015-16. An amount of ₹723.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Agro Forestry** (₹1,843.25 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.67 The objective of this scheme is to increase the tree cover outside forests in agricultural land. The farmers will get their requirement of fuel and fodder from trees planted in their agricultural land and at the same time the agricultural land will be enriched with humus. The tree saplings will be supplied free of cost to the farmers to plant them in the farm bund and as alley/intercropping. Farmers having at least 0.5 acre of land for planting will be supplied saplings with proper verification of land records. The farmers will be sensitised for adopting different agro-forestry models. 2.50 crore seedlings is proposed to be distributed to the farmers. An amount of ₹1,843.25 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Conservation of Sacred Groves** (₹57.70 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.68 The sacred groves are surviving pieces of natural climax vegetation in the State comprising of many rare & important flora and preserved traditionally by local people. The activities undertaken under this scheme are documentation of the sacred groves, providing signages and wherever land is available adjoining the sacred groves, plantation of indigenous species as per the requirement of the community. During 2014-15, 200 sacred groves are covered in Ghumsur (S),

Karanja, Rairangpur, Baripada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Sundargarh, Kalahandi North & South and Bamara WL Division. An amount of ₹57.70 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Popularisation of Fuel Efficient Chullahs** (₹4.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.69 To reduce the pressure on forest and high dependency of the local people on forest produce, a low cost locally made indigenous fuel efficient, smokeless chullahs will be popularised in the forest fringe villages. One thousand number of Fuel Efficient Chullahs will be supplied to beneficiaries inhabiting in the forest fringe villages covered under thirtysix nos. Territorial and Wild Life Divisions to reduce the consumption of fire woods. An amount of ₹4.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Monitoring and Evaluation** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.70 To carry out monitoring and evaluation of plantations to be raised during 2015-16 and other related activities, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Contingency** (₹5.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.71 To meet the contingent expenditure under the schemes, an outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Token Provision** (₹0.10 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.72 A sum of ₹0.10 lakh is proposed towards following schemes ₹0.01 lakh for each scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- i. Economic Plantation
- ii. Odisha Bamboo Development Programme
- iii. Bald Hill Plantation
- iv. Urban Plantation
- v. Plantation of Medicinal Plants at Patrapada
- vi. Avenue Plantation
- vii. Maintenance of Permanent Nursery
- viii. Agro Forestry
- ix. Conservation of Sacred Grooves
- x. Odisha Community Forest Protection & Participatory Management in JFM mode

### **Eco Tourism Development** (₹100.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.73 There are excellent spots outside the Sanctuaries and National Parks which are potentially good eco-tourism destinations. Creation of minimal camping, trekking and nature exploration facilities is necessary at these sites to attract nature lovers. It is proposed to undertake infrastructure facilities such as nature trails, watch towers, interpretation centres in such potentially good ecotourism destinations. In addition to this, non-forest dependent occupation/livelihoods amongst the villages living in the forest fringe would be promoted. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Intensive Protection of Critically Endangered Areas** (₹300.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.74 This scheme has been proposed to strengthen efforts for protection of forests against organized mafia and timber smugglers and against illicit removal of firewood and poles. Critically vulnerable belts of forests have been identified @ one belt in each of 37 Territorial Forest Divisions where forest protection measures have been beefed up. A vulnerable forest belt normally comprises of 3 contiguous Beats where there is operation of organized gangs of forest offenders/timbers mafia/poachers. The scheme input comprises of deployment of a squad in vulnerable forest belt. This will comprise of a squad of 10 local youth engaged on daily wages at each selected location where the squad is stationed on continuous basis. The squad will carry out regular patrolling and monitoring of the identified forest belt with surveillance of potential offenders operating in the area. It also acts as strike force when required to aid in search, seizure & raid operations. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Forest Research** (₹30.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.75 The programme of Silvicultural research on tree improvement and nursery and plantation techniques and plant ecological studies will be stepped up and research facilities will be upgraded. It is envisaged to support special research schemes on the following themes:

- i) Tree breeding / improvement activities of commercially important trees and important indigenous species including NTFPs.
- ii) Standardization of nursery and establishment techniques of medicinal plants and NTFP species.
- iii) Sustainable harvest techniques for NTFPs and medicinal plants.
- iv) Propagation of improved varieties of Bamboo and Canes.
- v) Application of bio-fertilizer.
- vi) Development of agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the State.

vii) Development of seed production areas for major species.

An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Human Resource Development Programme** (₹30.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.76 The Forest staffs need to be trained on technical aspects of forestry and extension methods. The training of initial recruits and orientation courses for in-service personnel is extremely important. The forest training institutions need to be strengthened by providing updated knowledge on emerging & new topics on all aspects of forestry & forest management, modern training facilities and equipments, amenities like boarding & lodging facility for trainees, facilities for sports and other curricular activities. Presently, there are only two institutes, Social Forest Training Institute, Bhubaneswar and Forest Rangers College, Angul where most of the training programmes are conducted. The condition of these institutes are required to be improved by providing modern training equipment amenities like boarding & lodging facilities for the trainees facility for sport & other curricular activities etc., so as to make them permanent training institutes for department trainings. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Construction of Buildings** (₹250.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.77 The objective of the scheme is to provide accommodation facility for DFOs, ACFs and Ministerial Staff working in the office of RCCFs & DFOs by constructing new staff quarters for them. An amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Policy Analysis & Strategic Planning Unit (PASPU)** (₹30.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.78 Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning Unit is established for publicity works like airing of the radio programme “BANANI”, PASPU Administrative Expenditure & Revision of Odisha Forest Department code. An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **State Medicinal Plant Board** (₹120.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.79 State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted in the year 2002 for promotion and cultivation of medicinal plants in the State. Under this scheme proliferation of medicinal plantation and awareness generation, publicity and allied activities like study, market research, etc. will be taken up in the State. An amount of ₹120.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Ekamravan at Bindusagar** (₹22.45 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.80 Ekamravan at Bindusagar, Bhubaneswar has been developed under Ekamra Garden Society in which a garden of medicinal plants is established. The objective of establishing this garden is to create awareness among the urban population on the traditional practices of herbal medicine.

An amount of ₹22.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for environmental development, pollution control and other developmental activities of Ekamravan.

**Intensification of Forest Management** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.81 The scheme intends to address both the general problems of forest protection and the area specific requirements for management interventions. The scheme primarily addresses forest protection issues, but due importance is also attached to strengthening of infrastructure, survey & demarcation of forest blocks, protection & conservation of sacred groves, eradication of invasive weeds as well improving the management of bamboo forests. Needless to add that the scheme aims at modernizing the forestry sector and improving the working conditions at the cutting edge level. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Management of Plantation** (₹1,748.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.82 For maintenance of 3 crore seedlings (Tree outside Forest) under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant and for maintenance of 2<sup>nd</sup> year & 3<sup>rd</sup> year Assisted Natural Regeneration(ANR) with Gap Plantation, an amount of ₹1,748.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme Management of Plantation in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**National Bamboo Mission** (₹564.07 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.83 Odisha have an area of about 18000 sq.km. of bamboo forests as mixed forest. About one lakh artisans are supplementing their livelihood from bamboo & handicraft. To promote bamboo sector development in Odisha the OBDA is working: i) To increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential area with suitable species to enhance yield ii) To promote marketing of bamboo based handicrafts iii) Capacity building of bamboo farmers and artisans iv) To generate employment opportunities for skill & unskilled person, especially women & unemployment youth including SC, ST & Minority groups. An amount of ₹564.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Green India Mission** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.84 Green India Mission was initiated by the Government of India during 2011-12. It is one of the 8 missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The mission aims to enhance carbon sinks in sustainably managed forest and other ecosystems, adaptation of vulnerable species/ecosystems to the changing climate, adaptation of forest dependent communities. There are five landscape identified in the state of Odisha where the boundaries coterminous with five territorial division namely Kalahandi North, Kalahandi South, Dhenkanal, Berhmapur, Ghumsur South Forest division. Effective convergence of schemes like MGNREGS/CAMPA/NAP/IFM holds the potential for adding value to an effort and improve productivity & enhances operational efficiencies. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**SANCTUARIES AND NATURE RESERVES****STATE PLAN****Wildlife Protection and Conservation Measures** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.85 Wildlife and biodiversity resources within and out-side the protected areas network need special attention for maintaining the quality of the habitats and restoring the corridors. Degradation and fragmentation of habitats and loss of traditional migration paths has led to serious man - wild animal conflict resulting in large scale damage to life and property.

It is proposed to provide ₹1,500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for strengthening anti-poaching measures, mapping, fencing of sanctuaries, relocation of families from sanctuary areas, management of wildlife depredation, setting of protection camps, and payment of ex-gratia relief, development and upkeep of deer parks and other infrastructures, etc.

**Eco-tourism in Wildlife Sanctuary and Forest Resorts ( One-Time ACA)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.86 In development of eco-tourism the emphasis is on the provision of quality service. Although, from the point of view of eco-tourism, luxury and comfort are not important, the desirable services for facilitation of eco-tourism would comprise the following:

- (i) Clean and hygienic accommodation
- (ii) Standard arrangement of food and water

- (iii) Services of Naturalist and Eco guides; Interpretation Centre including appropriate signages.
- (iv) Efficient management of booking, reception, watch towers, camp sites, boating and trekking expeditions, etc.
- (v) Infrastructure development including installation of solar lighting system, provision of ramp for physically handicapped/disable persons.

An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme which includes ₹46.00 lakh for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and ₹35.00 lakh for Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan (SCSP).

### **Implementation of Odisha Elephant Management Plan** (₹400.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.87 The aim of the scheme is to protect elephants and their habitats, keeping away elephants from habitations and crop lands, payment of compassionate grants, development of fodder and water regime. The following important activities are to be undertaken under the scheme: i) Anti-poaching strategy/Anti depredation strategy ii) Habitat improvement and securing the corridors iii) Administrative measures needed to be implemented in the strategy (iv) capacity building (v) Setting up coordination cell –cum data centre at the Head quarters for analysing spatio-temporal information on elephants & management of other wild animals. All these activities are proposed to be continued during 2015-16 to strengthen measures for elephant conservation and mitigation of problems rising due to elephant depredation. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Management and Development of Elephant Corridor** (₹500.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.88 The scheme namely Management and Development of Elephant Corridor has been introduced during 2012-13 . The broad objectives and work plan proposed in the scheme are: (i) Corridor consolidation / improvement, (ii) Improvement of elephant fodder (iii) Development of infrastructure like creation of water body, watch tower, anti-depredation camp shed, vehicle, telephone line, internet and (iv) Engagement of fire fighting squads (v) providing alternative resource as livelihood for people using the corridor-resource through income generating activities. (vi) IEC materials, hoarding, training & awareness. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Protection and conservation of Olive Ridley turtle.** (₹70.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

12.89 Various measures of Protection and conservation of turtles at their nesting sites- Gahirmatha, Devi / Rushikulya river mouth, Dhamara / Talsari / Chilika are being taken up to reduce turtle mortality.



For protection and conservation of Olive Ridley sea turtles, an amount of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Similipal Tiger Reserve** (₹1,301.35 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.90 For the scheme Similipal Tiger Reserve, an amount of ₹1,301.35 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 which includes ₹700.00 lakh towards recurring expenditure and ₹601.35 lakh towards non-recurring activities. The recurring expenditure of the scheme is shared equally by Govt. of India (NTCA) and State Government. An amount of ₹350.00 lakh towards State share of expenditure and ₹951.35 lakh towards Central share of expenditure is proposed for 2015-16 under Central Assistance to State Plan.

**Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitat** (₹429.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.91 The scheme for development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves has been replaced with a new scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" from 2009-10. An amount of ₹429.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16. An amount of ₹329.00 lakh as Central share of expenditure & ₹100.00 lakh as State share of expenditure is proposed for 2015-16

**Satkosia Tiger Reserve** (₹850.65 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.92 The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India declared Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary as the second Tiger reserve of our State in March, 2008.

An outlay of ₹850.65 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The recurring expenditure of the scheme is shared equally by Govt. of India (NTCA) and State Government. Accordingly, ₹250.00 lakh is proposed towards State matching contribution and ₹600.65 lakh towards Central share of expenditure for implementation of the scheme under Special Component Plan for SCs is proposed for 2015-16.

**Zoological Park, (Nandanakanan)- Maintainance of Wildlife** (₹60.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.93 Nandan Kanan is one of the premier Zoological Parks of the country. The Park lacks modern infrastructure and amenities. For construction / renovation/redesign of enclosures of the zoo, improvement of roads, lawns, toilets and visitor amenities in the zoo, an amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of which ₹20.00 lakh is proposed as State matching share and ₹40.00 lakh under Central Zoo Authority (CZA) share for implementation of the scheme.

**Strengthening of transmission line in elephant corridor** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.94 This scheme aims to reduce the death of elephants due to electrocution. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Construction of Prakruti Bhawan** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.95 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of Prakruti Bhawan at Bhubaneswar.

### ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

12.96 Industrial development has an adverse impact on environment if proper measures are not taken. In this context, the Government plays an important role in striking a healthy balance between industrial development and protection of environment. The thrust areas of the Ecology and Environment are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening of institutional capabilities for environmental management for sustainable use of resources, protection and conservation of ecosystems, prevention and control of pollution through regulatory and promotional measures, and
- (ii) Encouraging people's initiatives and community participation in environment protection and prevention of pollution.

### PLAN SCHEMES

12.97 A sum of ₹4,211.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the following schemes under Ecology and Environment sector

### STATE PLAN

**State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) & State Expert Appraisal Commission (SEAC)** (₹31.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.98 An amount of ₹31.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority and State Expert Appraisal Commission.

**Climate Change Cell (CCC)** (₹71.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.99 State Govt. has constituted a Climate Change Cell under the Forest and Environment Department for consultation with different stake holders and International Funding Organisation for implementation of the key activities. An amount of ₹71.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Finance Commission Award-Grant-in-Aid to Chilika Development Authority for development of Chilika.** (₹1,447.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.100 An amount of ₹1,447.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika lagoon, which constitute ₹1,250.00 lakh under 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants and ₹197.00 lakh for other developmental activities.

**Odisha Bio-diversity Board-Grant-in-Aid General** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.101 Odisha Bio-diversity Board has been created to promote awareness among the people for conservation of bio-diversity and its sustainable use and equitable beneficiary mechanism. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP)** (₹32.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.102 In order to ensure optimum sustainable use of coastal resources, conservation of bio-diversity and critical habitats as well as to provide alternative livelihood options to local communities, an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project has been started in July 2010 with the final assistance from World Bank. The objective of the “Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan” is to reduce vulnerability to disaster, study of dynamic coastal erosion and development of livelihood securities to coastal fisherman by providing alternative livelihood activities. An amount of ₹32.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Odisha Wetland Development Authority** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.103 Odisha Wetland Development Authority is constituted to conserve and protect the ecosystems of important Wetlands and formulate guidelines for holistic management of Wetlands of the State. Management Action Plan for 17 Wetlands are under preparation. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem** (₹220.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.104 The scheme “National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem” is introduced by the merger of two schemes: (i) National lake conservation plan, (ii) National wetland conservation programme for development of wetlands. Management Action Plan (MAP) of Chilika, Ansupa, Tampara, Kangia, Fishery Tank at Laxmisagar, Bhubaneswar and Kusumi lake at Jajpur have been prepared and submitted for consideration of funds. An amount of ₹220.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**National Wetland and Coastal Ecosystem Research & Training Centre** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.105 Govt. of India in Ministry of Environment and Forest has agreed for setting up of a National Wetland and Coastal Ecosystem Research and Training Centre at Bhubaneswar. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities** (₹80.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.106 State Govt. has participated in the GEF/UNIDO funded project namely, “Environmentally sound management of Medical wastes in India.” The State Govt. is committed to contribute a total of ₹10.00 Crore over a period of five years from 2013-14. It is a pilot project in which large medium and small-scale health units are considered for effective Bio-medical Waste Management generated from those health care facilities. An amount of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Catchment Area Treatment Plan** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.107 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**GIA to Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Forest & Environment Department)

12.108 Regional Plant Resources Centre is conducting the activities such as i) Development of Fernery ii) Development of Grass Garden iii) Construction of modern Green House for plant propagation and cultivation iv) Research Projects on plant inventories conservation/micro propagation/genetic improvement and up gradation v) Germ-plasm collection of plant groups. To undertake the above activities, an amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**National Afforestation Programme (NAP)**  
(Forest & Environment Department)

(₹1,980.00 lakh)

12.109 The National Afforestation Programme scheme is operated by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forests as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central funding. The objectives of the scheme are (i) sustainable development and management of forest resources with peoples participation with focus on improvement in livelihoods of forest-fringe communities especially the poor (ii) increase/improve forest and tree cover for rehabilitation of degraded forest and other areas in participatory forest management processes. An amount of ₹1,980.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

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## CHAPTER 13

### GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

13.1 General Economic Services are essential to fasten the development processes and effectiveness in different sectors. Some of the economic activities, included under this chapter, are secretariat economic services, survey and statistics, excise administration, public distribution system, consumer welfare and protection, weights and measures, decentralization of planning and capacity building, advance training to staff, State renewal fund for public enterprises and tourism development. These have been discussed in this chapter.

13.2 The development plans of the sector will be implemented by the Excise Department, Finance Department, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department, General Administration Department, Planning & Coordination Department, Public Enterprises Department and Tourism Department. The Department-wise abstract of allocation of funds for 2015-16 is depicted in Table 13.1. The plan performance for the last two years and the amount involved for the important schemes and programmes for implementation by the aforesaid Departments for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given in Table 13.2.

**Table 13.1**

SL No	Name of the Development Departments	(₹ lakh)
		Year: 2015-16
1	Excise Department	500.00
2	Finance Department	3,000.00
3	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department	3,383.86
4	General Administration Department	1,500.00
5	Planning & Coordination Department	50,351.48
6	Public Enterprises Department	200.00
7	Tourism Department	13,624.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>72,559.79</b>

#### OBJECTIVES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16

13.3 The important objectives of the sector are indicated below:

- a) More emphasis on decentralization of Planning processes at the district and sub-district levels through strengthening and capacity building of District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMU).

- b) Greater focus on monitoring of plans and programmes implemented in KBK districts in particular and other districts in general through evaluation and impact assessment studies.
- c) Implementing infrastructure projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- d) Increasing allocation of Untied Funds to districts under various schemes for bridging locally felt critical needs and giving immediate benefits to the stakeholders with perceptible improvement in public infrastructure and services.
- e) Imparting high-end skill trainings to officers of various technical services in institutions of Management of international repute to enhance their decision making capacity, stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human resources development.
- f) Pursuing new and innovative projects / programmes / schemes keeping in view the need of the State.
- g) Enhancing the capacity of the State Government to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction, increase in capacity to attract private investment, generate revenue and ensure improvement in service delivery
- h) Bringing about qualitative improvement in the statistical systems to create scientific and reliable data base for formulation of better plans and to evaluate alternative development strategies.
- i) Facilitating more employment opportunities and increased foreign earnings through accelerated development in tourism industry by projecting Odisha in the domestic as well as Overseas Markets as a favoured tourist destination through appropriate publicity in electronic media and marketing strategies including launching of special campaigns.
- j) Streamlining the processes of procurement, distribution and supply of essential commodities to consumers at fair prices and to improve the Consumer Welfare and consumer Awareness.
- k) Pursuing and implementing the mandated public and cooperative enterprises reforms as per the reform policy spelt out in the “White Paper on Public Enterprises Reform” presented in the OLA in April, 2002 by the State Government.
- l) Strengthening and streamlining of excise administration with provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure.

- m) Pursuing investment strategies at the district level which aim at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created and better utilization of an existing capital which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment by bridging in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the districts.

## PLAN SCHEMES

13.4 To facilitate operation and implementation of Plan schemes under this sector, an outlay of ₹ 72,559.79 lakh has been proposed under State Plan including State Share for Central Sponsored Schemes for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Table 13.1 depicts major scheme-wise plan performance during the last two years including revised outlays for the year 2014-15 as well as proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 13.2**  
**Plan Performance during the last two years and**  
**Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

SL. No.	Major Schemes	Annual Plan			
		2013-14 Expenditure	2014-15 Revised Outlay	2014-15 Expenditure	2015-16 (Proposed Outlay)
1	Secretariat Economic Services	172.55	242.00	242.00	471.60
2	Tourism	8,335.83	13,070.95	13,070.95	13,624.45
3	Survey & Statistics	18.00	2,071.00	2,071.00	523.61
4	Public Distribution System	1,556.31	2,228.40	2,228.40	3,213.86
5	Weights & Measures	19.29	104.76	104.76	170.00
6	District Planning & Other Development Programmes	22,491.70	20,047.00	20,047.00	21,221.30
7	Odisha State Renewal Funds Society-Corpus Fund	927.54	200.00	200.00	200.00
8	Strengthening of Excise Administration	594.74	500.00	500.00	500.00
9	Advanced Training to Officers	0.00	10.00	10.00	25.00
10	Management Development Programmes for Officers	05.54	10.00	10.00	25.00
11	Special Development Programmes	8,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00	12,789.97
12	Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance and Administration	349.37	2,650.00	2,650.00	3,000.00
13	GIA to PHDMA /SARCA	100.00	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,075.00
14	State Viability Gap Fund (VGF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00
15	Project Preparation Funds to Departments	441.33	900.00	900.00	500.00
16	Evaluation & Impact Assessment	100.00	20.00	20.00	100.00



SL. No.	Major Schemes	Annual Plan			
		2013-14 Expenditure	2014-15 Revised Outlay	2014-15 Expenditure	2015-16 (Proposed Outlay)
17	Odisha Fund for Devt. Initiatives	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,500.00
18	PMU and Capacity Building	0.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
19	State Innovation Cell	0.00	190.00	190.00	500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,462.20</b>	<b>61,014.11</b>	<b>61,014.11</b>	<b>72,559.79</b>

### FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

13.5 Out of the total outlay of ₹ 72,559.79 lakh proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 3,989.96 lakh and ₹ 2,692.08 lakh has been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively. Table 13.3 depicts the details of flow of funds under major schemes towards TSP and SCSP in the General Economic Services Sector for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 13.3**  
**Flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP**

Sl No	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2015-16		
		Outlay	Earmarked Towards	
			TSP	SCSP
1	Public Distribution System	2,660.00	13.96	8.38
2	GIA to SARCA/PHDMA	10,075.00	3,866.00	1,705.00
3	Tourism Infrastructure	6,964.98	110.00	978.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,699.98</b>	<b>3,989.96</b>	<b>2,692.08</b>

### SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

#### STATE PLAN

#### **Strengthening of State Planning Machinery** (₹ 210.00 lakh) (Planning & Coordination Department)

13.6 Development planning is an elaborate exercise and involves data collection and analysis, coordination, conceptualization, programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation. The State Planning Machinery under the control of Planning & Coordination Department, among other things, looks into formulation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans, District Plans, Regional Plans, and Manpower Projection and Planning. It undertakes evaluation and monitoring of various development programmes and issues general guidelines for formulation and implementation of development programmes at the District level by District Planning Committees (DPC) and other

agencies. It is also responsible for collection and analysis of appropriate data and interpretation of statistics.

13.7 With a view to strengthening planning capabilities, the State Government reorganized the State Planning Machinery in 1979 and created six functional cells, viz., Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Cell, Plan Information Cell, Perspective Planning Cell, Regional and District Planning Cell, Manpower Cell and Evaluation & Monitoring Cell. A Poverty Task Force (PTF) Cell has also been added to provide necessary support to activities undertaken by the PTF constituted for the purpose. Further, one Externally Aided Project (EAP) Cell to monitor and coordinate externally aided projects, one Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell to coordinate the PPP activities, and one Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Cell have also been constituted to look into special development interventions for 18 (eighteen) selected Tribal and Backward districts (Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts) of the State. Besides, one Statistical Cell has been constituted to analyse technical proposals received from Government of India and other quarters. One Section is also responsible for formulation and monitoring of the Long Term Action Plan for expeditious development of KBK districts.

13.8 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, “Strengthening of State Planning Machinery”, was introduced in the year 1989-90. The main objective of the scheme was to provide technical support and to further strengthen sectoral planning capabilities. The scheme has been transferred to “State Plan” since 1992-93. The proposed outlay under this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹ 210.00 lakh.

**Monitoring of Special Plan for KBK Districts.** (₹ 51.60 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.9 The State Government have been implementing the Special Plan for accelerated development of undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts. With a view to ensuring effective implementation of the programme, the State Government have created an Office of the Chief Administrator (KBK) with headquarters at Koraput and have appointed a very senior I.A.S. Officer of the rank of Chief Secretary as Chief Administrator (KBK). His main functions are to monitor and supervise the implementation of entire gamut of development schemes in the KBK districts and to send his assessment reports on the Special Plan alongwith his suggestions to the Government from time to time. In order to provide secretarial assistance to the Chief Administrator (KBK), this scheme has been conceptualized and operated. A sum of ₹ 51.60 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been provided.

**State Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.10 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is increasingly becoming the preferred mode for conceptualization and implementation of infrastructure projects. It offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital for creating public infrastructure as well as improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users. Since private sector is, now-a-days, better equipped in terms of finance, human

resources and managerial capabilities, 'Public Infrastructure with Private Participation' is a welcome step for development of infrastructure and services sector. The Government of Odisha have formulated a PPP policy: "Policy for Facilitating Public-Private Partnership for Infrastructure Development in the State of Odisha".

13.11 In order to coordinate the PPP activities in the State, a PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning & Co-ordination Department, and is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations that emerged in the National Level Conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2006. To facilitate different activities in the State PPP Cell, a sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grants for observance of the Nabakalebar** (₹ 10.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.12 The world famous Nabakalebar of Lord Jagannath at Puri will be observed during the year 2015-16. To make all the arrangements for necessary improvement of the existing and creation of new infrastructure for the smooth conduct of the Nabakalebar, a sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**MLA Local Area Development Fund** (₹ 14,700.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.13 The State Government have been implementing a scheme, "Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) Fund" effective from 1997-98 on the lines of "Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Fund". Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh will be provided to each constituency. A sum of ₹ 14,700.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed for operation of the scheme.

**Special Problem Fund** (₹ 4,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.14 A "Special Problem Fund" scheme has been in operation to undertake developmental works of urgent and immediate nature. An outlay of ₹ 4,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed under this scheme.

**Strengthening of District Planning Machinery** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.15 District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted and reconstituted as per the provisions of the Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998 and Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000 at the district level for formulation of District Plans. For strengthening capacities at district level for decentralized planning, formulation of District Plans and other allied activities, a sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Capacity Building of District Planning & Monitoring Units** (₹ 300.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.16 The State Government are committed for decentralization of planning process as enshrined in the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments of the Constitution. With a view to encouraging decentralized planning and strengthening the district planning apparatus, the State Government has constituted the District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all districts vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 8429/DPC dated 29.06.2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives: (i) collecting, analyzing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning, (ii) providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and (iii) assisting DPC in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes. For capacity building of DPMU and other related activities, a sum of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters.** (₹ 2,021.30 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.17 A sum of ₹ 2,021.30 lakh has been proposed for construction of different offices and residential buildings of Planning & Coordination Department in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of the proposed amount, a sum of ₹ 1,620.00 lakh and ₹ 401.30 lakh has been set aside for construction of office and residential buildings respectively.

**Grant-in-Aid to SARCA** (₹ 10,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.18 The Government of Odisha as well as the Government of Government of India have accorded very high priority to the development of infrastructure in general and rural connectivity in particular, in KBK districts and other backward districts. In consultation with Government of India, the State Government have conceptualized a Special Connectivity Programme for KBK districts. The Programme is proposed to be implemented in two phases. In the first phase, all habitations with populations of 1000 + and all unconnected Gram Panchayat Headquarters are required to be connected through all-weather connectivity. The programme envisages convergence of funds from various sources including PMGSY, RLTA and Special assistance from Government of India from time to time. With a view to ensuring formulation, expeditious and effective implementation, supervision and monitoring of the programme, a High Power Authority called “Special Area Rural Connectivity Authority (SARCA)” has been constituted under the administrative control of the Government of Odisha in P & C Department. To support and facilitate various activities of the SARCA, a sum of ₹ 10,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grant-in-Aid to PHDMA** (₹ 75.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.19 The Government of Odisha have attached greater focus on faster reduction of poverty and perceptible improvement in Human Development Indicators (HDI) to bring about quick visible impact in the quality of life of people. The State Government has constituted an Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)”, an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department. To support and facilitate various activities of PHDMA, an outlay of ₹ 75.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Advanced Training of Officers from Technical Services in Institutes of International Repute** (₹ 25.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.20 The public sector functions have become increasingly specialized. Therefore, the need for highly specialized training for officers of various technical services in institutions of international repute/foreign universities has been considered desirable. The objectives of such technical training are to: (i) impart necessary high-end skills, (ii) develop right type of attitudes, (iii) increase in decision making abilities, and (iv) stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human resources development. Therefore, it has been proposed to impart advance training to officers of technical services in institutions of international repute / foreign universities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan: 2012-17. For the purpose, a sum of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Management Development Programmes for Officers of General /Technical Services** (₹ 25.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.21 In order to formulate and manage development programmes, there is a need to expose officers of general and technical services to Management Development Programmes (MDP) in Management Institutions of repute. For this purpose, a sum of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Project Management Unit (PMU) & Capacity Building** (₹ 120.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.22 The scheme has been launched during the year 2014-15 with the following main objectives.

- (i) Formulation of Perspective and Manpower Plan for the State with predetermined strategies.
- (ii) Integration of District Plans that with the State Plan and monitoring of the same.

- (iii) Coordination with national and international institutions of repute, such as National Level Management Institutes, IITs, Research and Development Organizations in enhancing the technical capacities of different Cells and Sections of the Planning & Coordination Department.
- (iv) Building up planning expertise in different sectors by keeping close liaison and coordination with the Planning Commission, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, National Institute of Public Finance, Institute of Economic Growth, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, etc.
- (v) Identification of critical gaps in the State's economy for timely and effective intervention, and
- (vi) Recommending Framework for Performance Management System (FPMS) in Government Departments.

13.23 To accommodate the aforesaid initiatives, an outlay of ₹ 120.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Innovation Cell (SIC)** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.24 The scheme has been launched during the year 2014-15 with the following main objectives to;

- (i) Promote technological intervention in various sectors, particularly in Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Health, Education, Energy, Industry and Science & Technology etc.
- (ii) Develop policy on innovation in Government, establish Technology Innovation Centres and develop innovation in eco-system in the State.
- (iii) Encourage young talent and local Universities, colleges, medium and small scale industries, Research & Development (R & D) institutes, map opportunities for innovation in the State through sensitization programmes and promote incubators for promising technologies, and
- (iv) Provide incentive for scientific and technological talent for undertaking R & D activities on innovative projects.

To accommodate the aforesaid initiatives, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Special Development Programmes** (₹ 12,789.97 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.25 The State Planning & Co-ordination Department pursues new and innovative projects / programmes / schemes keeping in view the need of the State from time to time. To accommodate such initiatives, an outlay of ₹ 12,789.97 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Project Preparation Fund for Different Departments** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.26 A new Scheme namely, “Project Preparation Fund for Different Departments” has been in operation from the year 2012-13. This investment will support formulation of new and innovative projects to be implemented by different development Departments of the State Government. The object will be to renew or better utilize an existing capital asset or a new one to provide immediate benefit. To meet investment of aforesaid nature at the State level, a sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Viability Gap Fund (VGF)** (₹ 4,000.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.27 With the objective of bridging up critical gaps in investment and timely completion of projects taken up in PPP mode in the State, the State Government has introduced a new intervention namely, **Viability Gap Fund (VGF)** from the year 2011-12. To accommodate such initiatives, an outlay of ₹ 4,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Evaluation and Impact Assessment** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
**Study in different Districts**  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.28 Various old and new programmes / schemes / projects are being implemented at the district level. To assess the impact of some selected important ongoing programmes and to make the programmes more goal oriented, it is most appropriate to get the particular programme evaluated to know its efficacy and take further follow up action by the concerned Department. Therefore, a sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the aforesaid purposes.

## **SURVEY AND STATISTICS**

### **STATE PLAN**

### **STATISTICAL SERVICES**

13.29 In order to bring about qualitative improvement in the formulation of plans and to evaluate alternative development strategies, Surveys and Studies need to be conducted. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Planning & Coordination Department is mandated to cater to data needs of various Government organisations and academic institutions. It is currently engaged in conducting various studies and surveys including state income estimation, capital formation, employment, national sample survey, annual survey of industries, census of

state government employees, manpower studies, socio-economic studies, economic survey and preparation of analytical reports. These activities are funded under State Plan and Central Plan Schemes. The scheme details are given below.

**Capacity Building of Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (₹ 85.41 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.30 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) is the only training institute of its kind in the eastern region of India. It is proposed to impart training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and conduct training programmes sponsored by the Government of India from time to time. RIPAE&S has been selected as the Centre of Excellence. Trainees from outside the country also take part in the training programmes conducted in the institution. To increase the capacity of the institution in different fields, a sum of ₹ 85.41 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Education, Research & Training** (₹ 14.50 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.31 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) functions under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. It imparts in-service training to statistical personnel working in different Departments of Government of Odisha as well as Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of ₹ 14.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme, to take up different activities on education, research and training by the institute.

**Strengthening of Statistical System and Training Infrastructure** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(Planning & Coordination Department)

13.32 Accurate and viable data has become more and more indispensable for decentralized planning system adopted by the State. It has now become imperative to strengthen the statistical system and create appropriate training infrastructure for the purpose of correct and meaningful planning. It has been proposed to provide vehicles, GDPS, computer upgradation at a cost of ₹ 50.00 lakh and ₹ 50.00 lakh for construction buildings of the Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S). A sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme, to take up different activities as specified above.

**Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)** (₹ 323.70 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.33 This scheme has been implemented from 2009-10 fully financed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India to prepare a State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) which would seek to address not only the current operational requirement, difficulties and professional bottlenecks but in fact also those which can be anticipated in the years to come by Statistical



Organisations in the States. The SSP would strive / endeavour to set out a medium strategy to produce comprehensive and relevant socio-economic data for the country. The draft SSSP for Odisha has been prepared covering a time period 2012-17 which includes five major components such as: (i) Improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in the State, (ii) Human Resource Development (HRD), (iii) Developing the Statistical Infrastructure, (iv) Investing in physical infrastructure including IT, and (v) Improving statistical operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of statistical data. The draft plan has been approved in the National Level Steering Committee of ISSP at New Delhi on 16.03.2012 and MoU has been signed on 28.03.2012. This Central Plan Scheme has been transferred to State Plan during 2014-15. Major activities to be taken up under the scheme include, (i) construction of Parisankhyan Bhawan at D E & S Head Quarters, (b) Block Statistics Office in 314 Blocks, (c) Rang Level Training Centres , and (d) renovation and up-gradation of RIPAES / District / Range Level Statistical Offices. An outlay of ₹ 323.70 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to carry out different activities under ISSP.

## CENTRAL PLAN

### **Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics** (₹ 31.10 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.34 This scheme has been in operation in the State from the year 1988-89 to collect quarterly and annual progress reports on different minor irrigation schemes from concerned executing agencies and Regional Rural Banks. A consolidated report for the State on different Minor Irrigation Projects describing projects completed, irrigation potential created and potential utilised is then prepared. An outlay of Rs. 31.10 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to conduct and complete the 4<sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census with reference year, 2006-07 covering all villages of the State for collection and compilation of quarterly progress report for submission of the same to Government of India.

### **Fifth Census of Minor Irrigation** (₹ 540.36 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.35 At the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, the 5<sup>th</sup> Census of Minor Irrigation under RMIS will be conducted with reference to the year 2011-12 in the State covering the period from July 2013 to June 2016. An outlay of ₹ 540.36 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Sixth Economic Census** (₹ 2,122.99 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.36 To ascertain the basic economic standards of the people of the State, another census is being undertaken namely the Sixth Economic Census after successful completion of the Fifth Economic Census. The scheme will be implemented

covering the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (2012-2017) period. A provision of ₹ 2,122.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Agricultural Census** (₹ 222.12 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.37 The scheme is being implemented in the State since 1970-71. Eight such censuses have been conducted in the State. The ninth Census aims at collection and compilation of data on operational holdings in various size and classes is being carried out in three phases. To carry out the activities under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 222.12 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)** (₹ 4,024.11 lakh)  
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

13.38 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been implemented in the State by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics since 1976-77. The main objective of the scheme is to conduct sample survey in 20 percent villages in each block to estimate the area yield rate and production of selected major crops in the State. The Scheme has been converted in to Central Sector Scheme from the year 2007-08 with 100% assistance from Government of India. To carry out the activities under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 4,024.11 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

### STATE PLAN

**District Innovation Fund (DIF)** (₹ 1,500.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

13.39 The Scheme namely, “District Innovative Fund” has been introduced from the year 2011-12 with the financial assistance from the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission which aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created and bringing about immediate welfare returns for comparatively low investment at the district level. This investment will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the districts, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment. The objective will be to renew or better utilize an existing capital asset and provide immediate benefit. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh will be made available to each district of the State. At the district level, only 90% of the cost of a project to be taken up under this scheme will be met from DIF and the balance 10% from non-governmental contributions either from the public or NGO. This 10% contribution must be collected and remitted to the PL account of the DRDA of the concerned district before the project is sanctioned. To meet investment of aforesaid nature at the district levels, a provision of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**EXCISE****STATE PLAN****Strengthening of Excise Administration** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Excise Department)

13.40 At present, 60 Excise Range Offices and 185 Charge Offices are functioning in the State. For proper functioning of these offices and strengthening of excise administration, suitable buildings and model excise stations, mobility to excise personnel, adequate infrastructure and other related activities are imperative. To streamline these activities relating to excise administration and to strengthen the infrastructure base, a sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction / completion of 66 Range / Charge Offices with attached Malkhana and Hazat non-residential buildings in the State.

**PUBLIC ENTERPRISES****STATE PLAN****Odisha State Renewal Fund** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(Public Enterprises Department)

13.41 Public Enterprises Department has been mandated by the State Government for implementation of public and cooperative enterprises reforms as per the reform policy spelt out in the “White Paper on Public Enterprises Reform” presented in the Odisha Legislative Assembly in April, 2002. After completion of two phases of reform programmes through the DFID assisted Odisha Public Sector Reforms Programme (OPERP) and to carry forward the said Public Enterprises Reform Programme in the State PSUs, the Odisha State Renewal Fund Society (OSRFS) has been set up *vide* Government Resolution No. 8459, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2008 having its tenure till 31.03.2014. After completion of the tenure, the State Government has been pleased to extend the operating period of the society for further period from 01.04.2014 to 02.12.2014 as deemed extension of the society for continuance of the Public Enterprise Reforms Programme. Further, after completion of the deemed extension period, Govt. has been pleased to extend the period of the society for another five year starting from 03.12.2014 to 31.03.2019 with a corpus fund of ₹ 63 crore. So far, out of the total Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore for implementation of OSRFS during the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 40 crore has been allocated including an one time assistance of ₹ 10 crore from DFID as support to various activities relating to PSUs / Cooperative Bodies reform programme. The Public Enterprise Department would release corpus funds to OSRFS for implementation of various reform programmes of the State PSUs including VR Scheme, implementation of Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for alternative livelihood for VR retirees of the State PSUs, technical assistance in shape of consultancy support to the PSUs through OSRFS consultants. Out of the above funds released to OSRFS, an amount of ₹ 48.84 crore has

been spent as on 31.03.2015. To support these initiatives, a sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed as corpus fund for Odisha State Renewal Funds Society during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of Public Enterprise Reform Programmes.

## TOURISM

13.42 The State of Odisha offers a variety of tourist attraction ranging from sculpture and cultural heritage to varied natural attractions including wildlife and it is comparable to any top tourist destination of the country. Tourism holds the promise of prosperity for a fast developing economy. This sector has great potential to stimulate growth of economy and employment. In view of the above, high priority has been accorded for development of tourism which is one of the critical sectors of the State Economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings as well as creation of employment opportunities. It induces generation of employment in a wide spectrum of activities like hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment and other activities. It can have strong backward and forward linkages. Though Odisha has vast potential for development of tourism, much of this potential has remained untapped so far. For tourism prospects in Odisha, thrust is also given to implement projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and development of Human Resource by appropriate training.

13.43 Tourism related activities not only create direct jobs, but also create opportunities for indirect jobs. The ratio of indirect jobs to direct jobs in the Tourism Sector is approximately 3:1 in Odisha. Proper focus and investment on tourism will have multiplier effects on private and small enterprises and employment.

13.44 Development of tourism is generally measured in terms of tourist arrivals to the State. The recorded figures during the Eleventh Plan and the 1<sup>st</sup> part of the Twelfth Plan are given below in Table 13.4. It is observed that there is growing trend of tourist arrivals to the State due to massive publicity campaigns. The tourist arrivals in 2013-14 have been of the order of 101.31lakh (0.67 lakh foreign tourists, and 100.64 lakh domestic tourists).

**Table 13.4**

### TOURIST VISITS IN ODISHA DURING LAST 7 YEARS

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2007-08	62,10,586	43,311	62,53,897
2008-09	64,82,213	42,303	65,24,516
2009-10	71,04,079	47,105	71,51,184
2010-11	77,70,441	53,212	78,23,953
2011-12	84,72,208	62,816	85,35,024
2012-13	92,91,734	65,522	93,57,256
2013-14	1,00,64,072	67,400	1,01,31,472
2014-15 (up to Nov.2014)	64,26,083	39,164	64,65,247

13.45 The growth rate at the National level is around 18%, whereas the growth rate in Odisha has been of the order of 15%. Therefore, the target for tourist arrival for the year 2015-16 in Odisha is estimated to be 190.54 lakh.

13.46 Odisha Tourism despite the strong cultural and religious heritage, varied natural attractions and immense growth potential, currently presents a comparatively small role in world tourism scene. It has to compete with other States and destinations within India by focusing on its varied tourism products and by offering globally competitive improved facilities, services and experiences to the discerning tourists. This would make Odisha as the most preferred destination for a large segment of tourists to achieve the desired growth potential.

13.47 By the end of the Eleventh Plan, there is a paradigm shift in the policy and planning for development of tourism at the Central vis-à-vis State levels. While Central Assistance was earlier given for individual projects, it is now given for Integrated Development of Destinations and Travel Circuits under different schemes so that the benefit of investment can be reaped to the maximum. Similarly, the Central Financial Assistance is considered more for improvement of infrastructure like approach roads, landscaping, parking space, public convenience, and interpretation centre.

13.48 The tourism policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach by initiating identified policy measures, strategies, funds support, professional management by establishment of required synergies through effective coordination, appropriate institutional arrangements, focused attention and improved performance. This will facilitate creating an enabling environment for effective implementation of tourism policies to translate the tourism vision of the State into reality.

## **OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY**

13.49 The main objective of the development of tourism is to increase the tourist traffic, extend their duration of stay and repeated subsequent visits to the State. Instead of leaving the projects to the private sector investment, thrust is given to projects under PPP mode and Human Resource Development by appropriate training. Emphasis is given for appropriate promotion and marketing campaign both inside and outside the country for promoting the State as a favoured tourist destination and encouraging more private sector investments. In the sector, both Public and Private Investments are encouraged along with convergence of activities for development of tourism infrastructure like roads, wayside amenities and renovation of available infrastructure.

13.50 Following strategies have been adopted for development and promotion of tourism during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- (i) Completion of the ongoing projects.
- (ii) Grant to State Institute of Hotel Management.
- (iii) Construction of way side Amenities centres.

- (iv) Projecting Odisha in the domestic as well as Overseas Markets as a favoured tourist destination through appropriate publicity and marketing including launching of special campaigns through electronic media.
- (v) Creation and upgradation of tourism infrastructure.

**PLAN SCHEMES**

13.51 An outlay of ₹ 13,624.45 lakh has been proposed for implementation of various schemes including ₹ 1,514.45 lakh towards infrastructure development for destination and circuits for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The scheme-wise details for the year 2015-16 are as follows.

**STATE PLAN**

13.52 State Government has earmarked the following schemes to be implemented during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of Tourism Infrastructure** (₹ 6964.98 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.53 The number of identified tourist centres has gone up from 326 to 341 which necessitate adequate and appropriate infrastructure to attract more tourists to the State. A lot of identified tourist spots have potential to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists, but are languishing due to non availability of adequate basic amenities and other infrastructure. An outlay of ₹ 6,964.98 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed to provide aforesaid facilities through development of tourism infrastructure. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 110.00 lakh has been proposed under TSP and ₹ 978.70 lakh under SCSP.

**Furnishing of Tourism Units** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.54 Development and improvement of Tourism Units is a regular process so as to maintain their presentability. Furnishing of new units and refurbishing the existing ones with provision of basic amenities and e-enabled services is necessary for running the same successfully. For meeting the required expenditure for the purposes, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Modernization of Tourist Offices and Tourist Counters** (₹ 150.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.55 Tourist offices and Tourist Counters are set up for disseminating relevant and accurate information to tourists. These offices and counters serve as mirror images of Odisha Tourism. For implementation of e-governance, modernization of office space, refurbishment of these units and their regular upkeep and maintenance, an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed.

**Promotion of Basic Wayside Amenities** (₹ 1,500.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.56 Keeping in view the needs of tourists, Government have planned to establish a number of basic wayside amenities centers (Jajbar Kiosks) at different places. These centers will provide facilities like restaurant, toilet block, drinking water facilities, cloak room, parking place and landscaping in uniform pattern. Hence a provision of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Acquisition of Land / Land Bank** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.57 The Department of Tourism shall take steps for identification of land for development of tourism project across the State. These land packages shall be reserved in the form of a Land Bank for development of appropriate categories of tourism projects as identified by the Tourism Department. The details of the Land Bank for tourism projects would be made available on the website of the Tourism Department. The Tourism Department will be the facilitator for grounding the tourism project and would be the first point for receiving applications from private entrepreneurs for development of tourism projects on the land identified in the Land Bank. In order to create such Land Bank by way of acquisition, funds are required to be made available with the Department. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed.

**Project Monitoring Unit,  
Consultancy & Architectural Fees** (₹ 75.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.58 It is felt that a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) shall be formed in the Department of Tourism comprising of one highly professional consultant / Architect, one Executive Engineer, Two Assistant Engineers, Two Junior Engineers and Two Data Entry Operators to assist the Department for better formulation, timely monitoring and expeditious implementation of tourism projects in the State having a sound and robust Management Information System (MIS). A provision of ₹ 75.00 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Incentive under New Tourism Policy  
and Critical Gaps** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.59 The Draft Tourism Policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures. The policy aims to streamline and strengthen the Human Resource Development activities which include Capacity Building Programme, Sensitisation of Stake Holders in Tourism Industry and making available trained manpower in hospitality and tourism. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are funding many projects under the Destination, Circuit and Rural Tourism Scheme in which some components like road, external

electrification and water supply are not admissible for which the State Government has to bear the cost to make the projects full-fledged. Similarly the Software components of Interpretation Centres like light and sound show, Laser show with 3D and 4D provisions are required to give better knowledge of heritage sites of Dhauli, Konark, Gandhi Smruti Pitha, Netaji Subash Bose Memorial Hall and others. A provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to take up related activities under the scheme.

**Clearance of Liabilities** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.60 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed in order to meet the liabilities, if any.

**Information Technology Initiatives** (₹ 10.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.61 For up gradation of Information Technology (IT) initiatives and implementation of Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS), a provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Innovation** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.62 In order to render necessary consultancy and architectural support to the Project Monitoring Cell (PMC) of the Tourism Department, a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Promotion and Publicity**

13.63 Besides, the State Government have proposed to continue the ongoing promotion and publicity schemes with an outlay of ₹ 3,110.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The details are indicated below:

**Grants to State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM)** (₹ 110.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.64 The Food Craft Institute (FCI), Balangir has been set up with joint assistance from the State Government and Central Government with a view to developing and creating skilled manpower for the dynamic Hotel & Tourism Industry. Started in the year 2004, the Institute has been elevated to the status of State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) w.e.f. 18.10.2010. The institute is currently offering education at degree level in Hospitality and Hotel Administration, Diploma in Food Production, Diploma in Food & Beverage Services, Diploma in Front Office operations and Diploma in House Keeping operations. Keeping in view the advancements in the ever evolving hospitality industry, the Institute has been equipped with modern labs to effectively train prospective students on various aspects of Hotel operation. The



Institute also provides Hostel facilities for both boys and girls. A team of qualified faculty members have been engaged for the purpose. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 110.00 lakh including salary component of ₹ 80.00 lakh and ₹ 30.00 lakh for non-salary component for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 has been proposed towards grant-in-aid for operation of the State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Balangir.

**Deployment of Tourist Police Personnel, (₹ 300.00 lakh)**  
**Beach Cleaning, Life Guard and Safety Equipment.**  
 (Tourism Department)

13.65 It is felt necessary for deployment of Tourist Police at different tourist spots for safety and security of tourists. The tourist police can also provide necessary help and guidance to tourists to make their stay pleasurable. Most tourists are fascinated to the beaches of Odisha especially at Puri, Gopalpur, Chandipur and Chandrabhaga. Due to large crowds, the beaches get dirty. Therefore, it is necessary that the beach cleaning equipments should be procured and placed at the disposal of local authorities. Besides, Odisha Human Rights Commission has indicated to augment the strength of Home Guards for Puri to the extent of 60 by recruiting from among Nolia Community to function as Life Guards at the beach at least in two (2) shifts. This will help in spotting and rescuing the drowning cases. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Organisation of International Events, Fairs, Festivals (₹ 2,580.00 lakh)**  
**and Advertisement through Electronic Media**  
 (Tourism Department)

13.66 In order to attract more foreign tourists to the State, vigorous publicity campaigns including organisation of road shows is required to be made on a regular basis in overseas countries to promote Odisha as a tourist destination. Participation of Odisha Tourism in different Travel Marts and Exhibitions outside the Country such as WTM, London, ITB, Berlin, ITB, Asia, PATA, Arabian Travel Mart, Dubai, Eco Tourism Festival, USA will provide good opportunities to sale Odisha as a Tourist Destination abroad. Konark Festival, Shreekshetra Utsav, Toshali National Crafts Mela, International Odishi Festival, International Sand Art Festival, Mukteswar Dance Festival, Raja Rani Music Festival, Satkosia Eco Festival, Quiz programme, World Tourism Day and Ekamra Festival have been identified as State Level Festivals by Government of India. Participation in different tourism events like SATTE, IATO Convention, IITF- New Delhi, TTF-Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkota, other events and road shows in various major cities also provide good opportunities to sell Odisha as a tourist destination.

13.67 To attract more tourists both international and domestic, emphasis has also been given for placing advertisements in electronic media which is a more effective method of selling tourism products. Electronic Media plays an important role in marketing as a destination for its visual impact as well as wider global reach. For telecasting Odisha's Destinations in India, South East Asia, Asia Pacific, Europe, USA, Australia and New Zealand, important global TV channels like Discovery,

National Geographic and BBC (World) have been identified to promote Odisha as a special campaign on a regular basis. It has been decided to place tourism advertisements in Print Media and also through display of pictorial hoardings and signages during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Besides, tourism maps, folders, brochures, posters and stickers which are important tools of publicity are to be produced for distribution among tourists, travel agents and tour operators to highlight tourism potential of Odisha. The Department of Tourism is planning to develop indigenous design souvenirs of National / International standard. The products to be comprised of Dokra, filigree, Brass work, Horn work, Wood work, Terracotta, Stone carving etc. Colourful T-shirts, Caps, Mugs, Wall hangings with the Odisha Tourism logo and depicting pictures of monuments and wild lives are to be displayed and sold in all accommodation units of Department of Tourism and Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC). Moreover, with a view to attract more and more tourists (both overseas and domestic), commensurate with the State's tourism potential, an aggressive marketing strategy is being contemplated by way of organizing enhanced road shows, participation in more National and International events, web and social media advertisement and appointment of a celebrity as Brand Ambassador for Odisha Tourism. An outlay of ₹ 2,580.00 lakh has been proposed for the purposes of organization of international events, road shows, State and National level fairs and festivals, support to district level festivals, advertisement through electronic media (overseas and domestic), print media, hoarding, signage, design and development of souvenir, in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Organisation of Training Programmes** (₹ 120.00 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.68 Capacity building of human resources in hospitality industries, organization of Eco-guide Training Programme and training programme of officers of the Tourism Department and other stake holders are essential to match with the increasing modernity in tourism sector. To accommodate all these facilities during 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 120.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits** (₹ 1,514.45 lakh)  
(Tourism Department)

13.69 A good number of projects have been sanctioned by Government of India under Circuit Development, Destination Development and Mega Tourism Development Schemes. For completion of continuing projects and implementation of new projects under such schemes, a sum of ₹ 1,514.45 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as the State's matching contribution for the Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.

## CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### STATE PLAN

13.70 The State Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department is responsible for procurement, distribution and supply of essential commodities to consumers at fair prices. This Department executes the following State Plan Schemes under this sector: (i) Public Distribution System (PDS), (ii) Consumer Awareness and Consumer Welfare, (iii) Weights and Measures, and (iv) Strengthening Legal Metrology.

### STATE PLAN SCHEMES

13.71 An outlay of ₹ 10,530.50 lakh has been proposed under different State Plan Schemes to be funded in the Twelfth Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and ₹ 3,383.86 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Details of the schemes under this sector are highlighted below.

**Grants for Replacement of Ration Cards** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.72 It has been proposed to strengthen the Public Distribution Systems (PDS) to ensure that the benefits of PDS reach the genuine consumers. For this purpose, digitization of new Ration Cards is essential. For better implementation of the Public Distribution Systems through completion of digitization of Ration Cards in the State, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Consumer Protection Programme** (₹ 130.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.73 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 aims at providing simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of grievances of consumers. It also seeks to promote a broad-based consumer movement in the State. For implementation of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, the State Government have constituted thirty-one Consumer District Redressal Fora (District Fora) and a State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at Cuttack.

13.74 In order to provide pre and post purchase service counseling to consumers, Consumer Counseling Centres are proposed to be set up in all 31 Districts Fora. To make Counseling Centres functional and viable, there is a proposal to provide financial assistant to Consumer Counseling Centres. Besides, various activities for improving the consumer awareness like production, publication and dissemination of publicity materials, mass media campaigns, organizing seminars and workshops at district and block levels have to be undertaken. Further, essential commodities are being distributed to Below Poverty Line (BPL) consumers at subsidized prices under the Public Distribution System (PDS). Generation of public awareness about the PDS schemes and rights of consumers under PDS is essential for protecting the rights of

consumers. It is proposed to take up campaign for promoting consumer awareness for PDS consumers through mass meeting, publication of posters, production and telecast of programmes in electronic media, outdoor advertisements, seminars and workshops. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹ 130.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹ 13.96 lakh and ₹ 8.38 lakh have been earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively.

**Strengthening of PDS** (₹ 10.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.75 For successful implementation of the Departmental Storage System, the role of more than 3,700 Gram Panchayats (GP), who shall deal with the Fair Price Shops (FPS) and to operate the same, is very important. It is imperative that they have enough funds to pay for the PDS items. In order to enable these GPs for successful implementation of the aforesaid scheme, an amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed as the Revolving Fund for Institutional FPS dealers in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Creation of Capital Assets for Running PDS** (₹ 620.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.76 Creation of capital assets like construction of godowns is essential for running PDS in the State for which an amount of ₹ 620.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for smooth implementation of PDS.

**Legal Metrology Laboratories** (₹ 20.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.77 The Legal Metrology Laboratories need to be upgraded and modernized with facilities for inspection of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures. With introduction of new technology, wide range of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures has been introduced in the market. Strengthening of infrastructure of the Legal Metrology wing and capacity building of Enforcement Officers of Legal Metrology Organisation is essential to protect the interest of consumers. There is necessity to modernize legal metrology by conducting training through introduction of latest testing equipments and programmes to upgrade skills of the officers of Legal Metrology Organisation. A provision of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Construction of ACLM Buildings** (₹ 150.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.78 For construction of office of 17 Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology (ACLM) buildings in districts, a sum of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Automation of Fair Price Shop** (₹ 1,400.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.79 Fair Price Shop (FPS) constitutes the last stage of the operation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as envisaged under the scheme End-to-End Computerization. Automation of FPS is required to be completed for complete implementation of End-to-End Computerization of TPDS in the State. To undertake all the related activities under the scheme, a sum of ₹ 1,400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**End-to-End Computerization of Targeted PDS** (SS: ₹ 553.86 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

13.80 For implementation of the scheme on “End-to-end Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations in the State an amount of ₹ 553.86 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as per the guidelines of Government of India.

**EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT (EAP)**

**Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance & Administration (OMEGA)** (₹ 3,000.00 lakh)  
(Finance Department)

13.81 This is an Externally Aided Project (EAP) under DFID programme with project period from 2011-12 to 2015-16. The project objective is to enhance the capacity of the State Government to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction, increase in capacity to attract private investment, generate revenue and ensure improvement in service delivery. Some of the major outputs of the programme would be growth in industries and infrastructure with environmental safeguards, increased revenue mobilization, employment generation in non-farm sector, promotion of MSMEs, development of clusters, improvement in inter agency coordination, strengthening of PPP policy, skill development, transition from VAT to GST, increase in Tax / GSDP ratio, modernizing internal audit, revision of financial rules and codes, improving public expenditure review, improving capacity for planning, better delivery in PDS, support women’s access to participation, empowerment and strengthening accountability. For implementation of such initiatives in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 3,000.00 lakh has been proposed.

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## **CHAPTER 14**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES-I (Education)**

#### **GENERAL EDUCATION**

14.1 Education plays a vital role for empowering people with skills and knowledge. It is an important input which gives them access to productive employment in future. Education emancipates, empowers and opens up avenues for earning and helps upholding human dignity and hence is an important indicator of human development. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. It opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Knowledge base, levels of skills and evolution of art and culture in a society depend to a large extent on education. Investment in education is, therefore, a long term social investment.

14.2 The State Government has been steadily moving towards achieving the national goal of universal education. The literacy rate of Odisha during 1951 was 15.8% against the all India average of 18.3%. Further, the literacy rate of Odisha has increased to 63.08% in 2001 against the all India average of 64.80%. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 73.05% and 74.04% respectively. The literacy rate of Odisha has increased about 10 percentage points between 2001-2011 while at the national level it increased about 9 percentage points. While the male literacy rate of 82.40% in the State in 2011 is marginally higher than the national average of 82.14%, the female literacy stands at 64.36% which is lower than the national average of 65.46%. The gender gap of 18.04% in literacy rate is a matter of concern. The State Government has attached high priority to reduce this gap. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is lower than the overall literacy rate of the State. The literacy rate among Scheduled Caste was 55.5% and among Scheduled Tribe it was 37.41% in 2001. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 69.02% and 52.24% respectively. Apart from reducing the gender gap, the State Government has accorded high priority to bridge the literacy gap among major social classes.

14.3 Skill formation and upgradation can be possible through technical education. Besides, sports, art and culture are key areas of human development. The State Government has, therefore, accorded very high priority to these areas in the Annual Plan period: 2015-16.

#### **SCHOOL AND MASS EDUCATION**

14.4 There are 36,642 primary, 20,597 upper primary and 8,280 high schools in the State to provide education at Elementary and Secondary levels. There has been significant spatial and numerical expansion of elementary and secondary schools in the State over the years. Access and enrollment at the primary stage of education have reached near universal levels. The number of out-of-school children has reduced

significantly. The gender gap in elementary education has been narrowed and the percentage of children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes enrolled is almost proportionate to their population.

## PLAN Schemes

14.5 Elementary Education, Teachers Education, Mass Education and Secondary Education comprise the broad categories of schemes under the School and Mass Education Programmes. The revised outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 was ₹3,54,898.00 lakh, which includes ₹1,35,616.50 lakh under SSA. The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹4,00,426.53 lakh. The break-up of the State Plan outlay for different sub-sectors of the School and Mass Education Department in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1**

**Sub-sector wise provision of outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sectors	Revised outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15	Annual Plan: 2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	Elementary Education	98,454.00	3,03,065.74
(ii)	Teachers' Education	1,587.38	4,122.55
(iii)	Adult & Mass Education	1,180.00	672.97
(iv)	Secondary Education	62,680.32	92,565.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,63,901.70</b>	<b>4,00,426.53</b>

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

14.6 “Universalisation of Elementary Education” has been adopted as one of the major components of “Basic Minimum Services”. It is pertinent to mention here that the achievements in the previous year i.e. 2013-14 in the age group of 6-14 was 63.86 lakh and as such special drives have to be initiated to achieve the target for the year 2015-16. The drop-out rate which was 7.39% in 2007-08 declined substantially both at Primary and Upper Primary stages at 1.97% in 2013-14. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) which was 82.03% in 2007-08 has improved to 93.09% in 2013-14. But, the fact remains that the sublime aim of “Universalisation of Elementary Education”, is not achievable without the assistance of Government of India for removing various constraints and providing infrastructural incentives. The State Government is also making concerted efforts with its limited available resources to bridge the gap.

## STATE PLAN

**Grant-in-Aid to Non Govt. U.P. Schools** (₹1,685.45 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.7 For payment of the Grant-in-Aid to 916 no. of eligible U.P. Schools in the new revised GIA, funds to the tune of ₹1,685.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Taken Over Municipal Primary & Upper Primary Schools** (₹1,192.85 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.8 It has been decided to include the teachers engaged in Urban Municipal Primary and Upper Primary Schools in the Government fold. For the scheme, funds to the tune of ₹1,192.85 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as detailed below:

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Municipality Primary Schools, | ₹ 746.84 lakh         |
| b) Municipality U.P. Schools,    | ₹ 446.01 lakh         |
|                                  | <b>₹1,192.85 lakh</b> |

**Engagement of Contract URDU Teachers in Government and Non-Government UP Schools** (₹27.46 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.9 In order to provide Urdu teaching at primary level, 33 post of contract Urdu teachers have been created in Government and non-Government U.P. Schools in the State. For continuation of the scheme, funds to the tune of ₹ 27.46 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Reimbursement of per Child Expenditure in favour of Un-aided Schools under Right to Education (RTE) Act** (₹200.00 lakh)

14.10 The total annual recurring expenditure incurred by the State Government (either from its own funds / funds provided by the Central Government or by any other authority) on Elementary Education with respect to all Schools (established, owned or controlled by it or by the local authority) divided by the total number of children enrolled in all such schools, shall be the per-child expenditure incurred by the State Government. As per the provision under section 12(1) (c) of RTE Act, un-aided private schools and specified category schools shall admit at least twenty-five percent of the strength of Class-I children belonging to weaker sections and children belonging to disadvantaged groups from the neighbourhood and provide them free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. Further, where the school admits children at pre-primary level, such admissions shall be made at that level. Such expenditure per child is to be reimbursed by the State Government to un-



aided schools. For implementation of the scheme, a provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of New Office Building of different DEO & BEO** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.11 In order to make the Department more decentralized for delivering services, a massive restructuring programme has been undertaken as per which 11 new DEOs and 314 BEOs offices have been opened. For construction of new office buildings of DEOs and BEOs, an amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Repair, Renovation and Restoration (New)** (₹2,000.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.12 For repair, renovation and restoration of Govt. Primary and U.P. Schools in the State, an outlay of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Innovation, e-Governance and Capacity Building (New)** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.13 To enhance the quality of education in Schools, it is necessary to bring Innovation, e-Governance and to develop Capacity Building in the Department for which, an outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Mid Day Meal additional funds towards cooking cost** (₹6,499.99 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.14 To improve nutritional content of the food provided to the children, an outlay of ₹6,499.99 lakh is proposed over and above the State Share as additional fund from the State Government towards cooking cost in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored “Mid day Meal” scheme in the State.

**LPG Connection for MDM programme (State funding)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.15 An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards LPG connection for MDM programme from the State Government for the year 2015-16 for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Mid-day Meal” scheme in the State.

**Mathematics Talent Search-Pathani Samanta Scholarship** (₹250.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.16 In order to create competitiveness among the children in Mathematics at Secondary level it is decided to organize Talent Search and to give them

incentives in the form of scholarship named after Pathani Samanta, an amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Honorarium of Inclusive Education Volunteers engaged under SSA scheme.** (₹440.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

14.17 An outlay of ₹ 440.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**Finance Commission Award** (₹23,200.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.18 For the Annual Plan: 2015-16, Finance Commission grants amounting to ₹23,200.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)** (SS: ₹65,113.46 lakh,  
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹1,20,925.00 lakh)

14.19 This is a flagship programme of Government of India which aims to universalize Education up to Class-VIII and provide quality education. The funds under this scheme is mainly used for constructing new school buildings and additional class rooms, engagement of SSA teachers to popularise Primary Education and to provide training to teachers, supply the much needed teaching & learning materials, free Books and uniforms. Teachers training and pedagogical improvements are also important components of this expenditure. The scheme is implemented with 65% assistance from Government of India. This is a continuing scheme since 2001-02. An outlay of ₹1,20,925 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹65,113.46 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of SSA-RTE and KGBV Scheme in the State.

**National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM Scheme)** (SS: ₹17,394.52 lakh,  
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹62,337.00 lakh)

14.20 With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) has been launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Mid day Meal Scheme is meant for the Primary and Upper Primary School children in the entire country. The programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided Primary and Upper Primary Schools and the EGS/AIE Centres including Madrasa and Maktabas supported under SSA of all areas across the country. An outlay of ₹62,337.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹17,394.52 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## TEACHERS EDUCATION AND SCERT

## STATE PLAN

**Construction of additional class rooms in Govt. ST Colleges & Schools** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.21 In order to strengthen the teachers' training facilities in B.Ed and CT, for which additional class rooms are required to be constructed in Government Secondary Training Colleges and Schools in the State. For such new construction and completion of the incomplete buildings, ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grant to SIET** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.22 SIET was the only Educational Media based organization of the State fully funded by Government of India. Since last three years GoI has stopped financial support towards salary of the staff for the organizations closed by State Government. In order to meet the arrear salary cost of the ex-staff of the organizations, an amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education**  
(School and Mass Education Department)

**Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutions** (SS: ₹622.54 lakh,  
(School and Mass Education Department) CA: ₹2,212.83 lakh)

14.23 The SCERTs are visualized as lead academic institutions at State level providing support to DIETs, CTEs, IASEs and to be engaged in educational research and training. They should function along the lines of NCERT at the State level, providing advice to State Government on policy issues, support the implementation and appraisal of programmes and to undertake activities for quality improvement in school education and teachers' education. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 75% from GoI and 25% from State Government. An outlay of ₹2,212.83 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹ 622.54 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme** (CA: ₹198.00 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.24 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)” was launched in May, 2008. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarship to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at Class-VIII and encourage them to continue the study in classes from IX to XII in Government, Government aided and local body schools. The Scheme has been implemented in the State with 100% GoI funds. An outlay of ₹198.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education** (CA: ₹589.16 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.25 To promote enrolment of girl child in the age group of 14-18 at secondary stage, especially those who passed Class-VIII and to encourage the secondary education of such girls, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, “National Scheme for Incentives to girls for Secondary Education” was launched in May, 2008. The scheme covers all SC/ST girls who pass Class-VIII and girls, who pass Class-VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes) and enroll for Class-IX in State/UT Government, Government-aided or local body schools in the academic year 2008-09 onwards. The scheme has been implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 100% from GoI. An outlay of ₹589.16 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**Appointment of Language Teachers** (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.26 Under the three language formula, to encourage usage of Hindi, Urdu and one Modern Indian Language, other than English among school-going children, the Government of India has introduced the scheme of Financial Assistance for appointment of Language Teachers in various Government Schools of the country. This scheme aims at fulfilling the requirement of language teachers in the Government Schools and also encourages propagation of the national language as well as URDU and other modern India languages like Kanada, Malayalum, Tamil and Telegu in the country. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 100% from Government of India. An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

## **ADULT AND MASS EDUCATION**

14.27 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission, was introduced in the State in the year 1991-92 with the objective of making literate to all illiterate adults up to the age of 45 years and subsequently upto 55 years.

An outlay of ₹272.97 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of different schemes of Adult and Mass Education as under.

## STATE PLAN

**Special Cell in the Department** (₹136.73 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.28 An outlay of ₹136.73 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of a Special Cell to deal with huge numbers of court cases in the Department.

**Administrative Structure at Directorate level** (₹136.24 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.29 The Adult / Mass Education Programme as a part of National Literacy Mission was introduced in the State in the year 1991-92 with the objective of making all adult illiterates up to the age of 45 years and subsequently 55 years literate. An outlay of ₹136.24 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 strengthening of administrative structure at Directorate level.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Saakshar Bharat**  
(School & Mass Education Department) (CA: ₹300.00 lakh  
SS: ₹100.00 lakh)

14.30 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Saakshar Bharat” is to promote and strengthen adult education, specially women by extending educational options to those adults who have lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education. An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh as Central Assistance and ₹100.00 lakh as State share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. This scheme has been implemented covering 19 districts of Odisha with 75% assistance from Government of India and 25% from State Share.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.1 An outlay of ₹92,565.27 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 which includes ₹6,929.77 lakh towards SS of CS Schemes under Secondary Education. The following schemes will be taken up under the State Plan.

**Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government High Schools** (₹23,000.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.2 To extend Grant-in-Aid to the teaching and non-teaching posts of approved eligible Non-Government High Schools under Grant-in-Aid Act, an amount of ₹23,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Taken over of Urban Municipal High Schools** (₹4,200.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.3 For payment of salary to teaching and non-teaching staff of the Urban Local Body High Schools taken over by the Government, an amount of ₹4,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Engagement of Contract Teachers in Government High Schools** (₹10,000.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.4 For payment of remuneration to contractual teachers engaged in Government High Schools, an amount of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Benefit to State Awardee Teachers** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.5 A sum of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed to provide benefit to State Awardee Teachers, in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Madrasa** (₹269.49 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.6 To extend Grant-in-Aid to the approved teaching posts of eligible Non-Government Madrasa in the State, an amount of ₹269.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grant-in-Aid to Non-Govt. Sanskrit Tols (New)** (₹ 123.00 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.7 To extend Grant-in-Aid to the approved teaching posts of approved eligible Non-Govt. Sanskrit Tols in the State under the new GIA Act, an amount of ₹ 123.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Distribution of free cycles to Class-X Students** (₹12,500.00 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.8 The State Government has decided to distribute free cycles to all Class-X girl students of Government and Government-Aided High Schools. An amount of ₹12,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for provision of cycles.

**Construction of Second Sainik School** (₹2,500.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.9 The Second Sainik School has been proposed to be opened in Sambalpur district. For construction of the building an outlay of ₹2,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Repair, Renovation and Restoration (New)** (₹2,500.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.10 For repair, renovation and restoration of Government High Schools, an outlay of ₹2,500.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Institute of Open Schooling (New)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.11 For opening of State Institute of Open Schooling in the State, an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Girls Hostel for Secondary Students under KGBV Scheme (New)** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.12 For opening of Girls Hostels for Secondary Students under KGBV scheme out of State fund, an outlay of ₹300.00 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Non Recurring cost for Model Schools (State funding)-** (₹ 3,000.01 lakh)  
**Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya**  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.13 An outlay of ₹ 3,000.01 lakh is proposed towards Non-Recurring cost for Model Schools – Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya from the State Government in the year 2015-16 for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme establishment of Model Schools in the State.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME****Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan (RMSA)** (SS: ₹1,500.00 lakh,  
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹4,500.00 lakh)

14.14 The RMSA is a national flagship programme initiated in 2009-10 to universalise Secondary Education by making good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons of age 14-18 years with strong focus on gender, equity and justice aspects. Odisha Madhyamika Sikshya Mission has been implementing RMSA Programme in Odisha. The major focus of the scheme is: i) Universal access of Secondary level education to all students in the age group 15-16 years by 2015 by providing a Secondary School within 5 kilometers of any habitation

and a Higher Secondary School within 7 kilometer of habitation and ii) Universal retention by 2020. For the said scheme it is proposed to provide ₹1,500.00 lakh as State Matching Share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The scheme has been implemented with 75% assistance from Government of India and 25% funding by the State.

**Implementation of Information and Communication Technology Programme in Secondary Schools** (SS: ₹406.49 lakh,  
CS: ₹939.45 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.15 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented for Information and Communication Technology Programme in Secondary schools. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from the Government of India and 25% assistance from the State Government. For this, an outlay of ₹406.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State share and ₹939.49 lakh under Central Assistance.

**Construction and running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary Schools (New)** (SS: ₹198.61 lakh,  
CA: 1,489.55 ₹lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.16 An outlay of ₹1,489.55 lakh is proposed towards Central Assistance and ₹198.61 lakh towards State Share for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary Schools in the State. The scheme is implemented with 90% assistance from the Government of India and 10% share from the State. The scheme will cover girl students studying in Class-IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Community and BPL families.

**Vocationalisation of Education** (SS: ₹100.00 lakh,  
CA: ₹300.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.17 An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh as Central Assistance and ₹100.00 lakh as State Share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education" in the State for introduction of vocational education in 30 new Adarsha Vidyalayas from Class-IX onwards as per NVEQF in IT/ITeS, Automobile, Retail and Security. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education will be implemented in the State with a sharing pattern of Centre and the States successively in the ratio of 75:25, 90:10 and 100%.

**Establishment of Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State** (SS: ₹4,724.67 lakh,  
CA: ₹14,174.00 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.18 An outlay of ₹4,724.00 lakh as State Share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 and ₹14,174.00 lakh as Central Share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State. The scheme has been implemented with 75% assistance from Government of



India and 25% funded by the State. Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State will be established on the model of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

**Scheme for Providing Education to Madrasa, Minorities and Disabled**

**Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Education (IEDSS)** (CA: ₹3,085.25 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

14.19 The purpose of the scheme is to enable students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and giving them an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The Scheme also intends to provide educational opportunities and facilities to students with special need in the general education system at the secondary level (classes IX to XII). This scheme also supports training of general school teachers to meet the needs of children with disabilities at the secondary level. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹3,085.25 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (New)** (CA: ₹800.00 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.20 This scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/ Unaided Minority Institutions (Elementary, Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools) (New)** (CA: ₹1724.75 lakh)  
(School and Mass Education Department)

14.21 This scheme is to facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure of minority institutions (elementary/ secondary/ senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme will, inter alia, encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are educationally most deprived amongst minorities. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹1724.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

14.22 Higher Education in the State comprises University Education, Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate Education and Education at Higher Secondary level including Vocational Education. The Higher Education Department also deals with a number of research and specialised institutions like Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics.

## PLAN SCHEMES

14.23 Higher Education plays a vital role in creating a value-based society. Emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of facilities in educational institutions. There has been an encouraging response to professional and specialised courses like Honours in Computer Science, MBA, MCA, Information Technology and Company Secretary-ship in different Government Colleges. A systematic effort has been made to develop human resources to meet the challenges of the new millennium, emerging out of the impact of liberalization, globalization and privatization. An outlay of ₹81,932.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## STATE PLAN

14.24 An outlay of ₹81,932.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the following schemes.

**Scholarships for Professional Education** (₹4,000.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.25 It has been proposed to provide scholarships to students pursuing professional education such as Engineering, Medical, MBA and MCA. Under the scheme, scholarships @ ₹10,000/- per student per annum will be provided. An outlay of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Grants for Infrastructure Development of Universities** (₹11,999.99 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.26 There is an urgent need to upgrade the standard of the Universities to have quality output of students with required competency. A provision of ₹11,999.99 lakh for infrastructure development of the Universities is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Improvement of Science Laboratory in Govt. Degree Colleges** (₹1,300.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.27 Though hardly 15% students are enrolling in Science Education, the output is still poor with regard to quality of education as most of the Government Colleges lack well equipped / quality Science Laboratory. A sum of ₹1,300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Engagement of Guest Faculty** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.28 Large vacancies of faculty positions is one of the major concerns for quality education. To overcome the issue, Govt. have decided to engage retired OES Officers as Guest Faculty with consolidated remuneration. For the said purpose, a provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**e-Evaluation of Papers of +2 Examination** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.29 A continuous effort for reforms in +2 examination system Government has initiated in utilizing modern technologies for evaluation of answer papers. For e-evaluation of answer papers, an outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Odisha State Higher Education Council** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.30 For better Governance, the Task Force of Higher Education has recommended for establishment of Odisha Higher Education Council in the line of National Council of Higher Education Reforms (NCHER). An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Modernisation of Quality Education for Government & Non Government Colleges.** (₹2,000.00lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.31 Infrastructure development activities will be taken up in Laboratories and Libraries of Government and non-Government colleges. Equipments and books will be provided in order to ensure quality education. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

**Interest Subvention on Study loan to Students pursuing Higher Technical Studies.** (₹400.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.32 To encourage the students of the State to pursue higher technical education, "Interest Subvention on Study loan" will be given, for which a sum of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Colleges** (₹36,000.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.33 The State Government, with its limited number of Government colleges, is not able to provide higher education to all desirous students. As an alternative, the Government has decided to encourage establishment of Colleges through private initiative, particularly in rural areas and provide grant in their favour.

An outlay of ₹36,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, which includes ₹24,000.00 lakh towards payment of Block Grant to newly eligible Non-Government Colleges and ₹12,000.00 lakh towards payment of GIA salary to employees under GIAO 2004.

**N.C.C. (Opening of new NCC Units)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.34 For enhancement of N.C.C. Cadets in the State, new N.C.C. Units will be opened. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

**Odisha State Open University** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.35 For establishment of the Odisha State Open University, a provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Rovers and Rangers** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.36 The purpose of the scheme is to make students courageous and daring and help them to build their character inculcating the spirit of patriotism in them. An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**New Initiatives in e-Governance** (₹ 250.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.37 There are nearly 2,100 Colleges and 8 Universities under the administrative control of the Higher Education Department. There is an urgent need for preparation of a database on information of all employees of the Government, Non-Government colleges and Universities. A sum of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**Infrastructure Development Grant to Non-Government Colleges** (₹2,500.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.38 For completion of on-going projects, renovation of colleges, hostels and residential buildings of Non-Government colleges, an amount of ₹2,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Infrastructure Assistance to Sambalpur University–  
Institute of Information Technology (SU-IIT)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.39 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Evaluation & Monitoring Cell** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.40 An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to establish and strengthen Evaluation & Monitoring Cell of Higher Education Department.

**Grants to Youth Red Cross Society** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.41 An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 in favour of Red Cross Society for creation of awareness among the college students for blood donation.

**Construction of Government College Building of the State** (₹7,000.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.42 Higher Education should encompass excellence and quality as essential elements. But quality envisages better infrastructure equipments and better facility. Most of the Government Colleges are above 50 years of their existence. They have grown up in size with regard to enrollment and opening up of new subjects but are having poor infrastructure. To overcome the difficulties, adequate financial support for infrastructure, hostel, library, laboratory, equipments etc. are required. For this purpose a sum of ₹7,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Distribution of Laptops to +2 pass out meritorious Students** (₹3,000.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.43 The objective of the scheme is to provide Laptops to +2 pass out meritorious students of the State to encourage them in their hi-tech learning and teaching process for which there is a provision of ₹3,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Self-Defence Training for Girl Students** (₹560.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.44 As a part of Odisha State Youth Policy-2013, self-defence training to 04 lakh girl students under Higher Education Department is proposed to be provided to make them self reliant against the rising adversities and atrocities they face in day to day life. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹560.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Rashtriya Uchchatar Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)** (CA: ₹8,500.00 lakh)

14.45 Rashtriya Uchchattara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India, spreading over two Plan periods of XII and XIII Plans. The main objective of the RUSA is to achieve Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) 30% by 2020. Odisha is a participatory State to this scheme, with matching share of 65:35 between Central and State Government. Funding will also be provided for private aided institutions, for permitted activities in a ratio of 50:50. The objectives of RUSA are to be achieved through need based and customized equity intervention, quality improvement programme and mandatory accreditation. Faculty issues would be addressed through creation of new posts, filling of existing posts by full time faculty and faculty improvement programme. RUSA is envisaged as a prime vehicle for strategic funding of State institution so as to ensure that issues of access, equity and quality are addressed in an equitable manner with the State as a composite unit of planning. The establishment of 08 new Model Degree Colleges in the low GER district of Odisha has been approved under RUSA Scheme. Moreover, the State is planning to submit the Annual and 5 years Perspective Plan to Government of India to implement academic and non-academic reforms that focus on quality and relevance, excellence, resource mobilization, greater institutional autonomy with accountability, resource and equity for which ₹8,500.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**National Service Scheme (NSS)** (SS: ₹1,132.75 lakh, CA: ₹ 1,780.00 lakh)  
(Higher Education Department)

14.46 N.S.S. is a Centrally Sponsored scheme that provides avenues for youth activities with rural bias. It provides an opportunity to N.S.S. volunteers to take leadership in social activities. An outlay of ₹2,912.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹ 1,132.75 lakh as State Share and ₹ 1,780.00 lakh as Central Assistance.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

## PLAN SCHEMES

14.47 An outlay of ₹27,978.51 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under State Plan, including ₹215.51 lakh as State share of CSS.

## STATE PLAN

**Improving Employable Skills & Creation of Self Employment Opportunities for Un-employed Youths** (₹143.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.48 The activities proposed to be undertaken are: i) Training of Faculties of Polytechnics and participation of Directorate in the State / National level skill exhibitions / Fairs, and ii) Payment of remuneration under PPSs to PTGF at the revised rate approved by Government for 10 Polytechnics. An amount of ₹143.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Monitoring Cell Establishment** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.49 It is proposed to introduce the new scheme for operationalising the State and 8 Zonal level Monitoring Cells for monitoring and supervision of Diploma level education in the State as approved by Government through engagement of retired persons. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Operationalising EDUSAT Net work for the Technical Institutes** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.50 It is proposed to introduce the new scheme for operationalising EDUSAT Network in technical institutes towards recurring expenses. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Infrastructure Development of Technological Universities / Engineering Colleges** (₹13,000.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.51 Universities, Engineering Colleges and Professional Institutes in the State are required to be provided with financial support towards (i) Ongoing civil works, procurement of goods for laboratory development etc., activities for up-gradation of existing UG/PG/Research level courses/capacity expansion of UG/PG/Research level courses (ii) Establishment of Advanced level laboratories (L 1, L2 & L 3) for improving skill and knowledge of UG, PG and Research level students. A sum of ₹13,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Infrastructure Development of Government Engineering Schools / Polytechnics** (₹11,000.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.52 For infrastructure development of Government Polytechnics both existing and new in the State towards ongoing/new Civil works, procurement of

goods for lab development etc., for up-gradation of Diploma level courses / capacity expansion of Diploma level courses, an amount of ₹11,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## CENTRALLY SPONSERED SCHEME

**Shifting of Mining Discipline from M.P., Talcher to OSME, Keonjhar** (SS: ₹19.93 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.53 For running Diploma in Mining courses at Odisha School of Mining Engineering (OSME), Keonjhar, an outlay of ₹19.93 lakh is proposed as State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (Phase-II)** (SS: ₹ 95.58 lakh, CA: ₹286.74 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.54 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and has been approved for implementation in the ratio of 25% State share and 75% Central Share. For upgradation of CET, Bhubaneswar, VSSUT, Burla, through World Bank assisted TEQIP-II, an outlay of ₹382.32 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of New Polytechnics** (CA: ₹3,023.26 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.55 Infrastructure development of 22 (twenty two) new Polytechnics under the scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics, has been proposed under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of GoI / MHRD at three phases viz:

**Phase-I:** 1) Gajapati, 2) Boudh, 3) Sambalpur, 4) Malkangiri,

**Phase-II:** 5) Deogarh, 6) Nabarangpur, 7) Jajpur, 8) Nayagarh, 9) Kalahandi, 10) Nuapada, 11) Sonapur, 12) Kendrapara, 13) Jagatsinghpur, 14) Puri,

**Phase-III:** 15) Angul, 16) Bolangir, 17) Mayurbhanj, 18) Bargarh, 19) Koraput, 20) Bhadrak, 21) Balasore and 22) Kandhamal @₹1,230.00 lakh per Poly-technique as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) from the Ministry, will be taken up.

A sum of ₹3,023.26 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as Central Assistance.

**Construction of Women Hostels at Polytechnics** (CA: ₹10.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.56 In order to improve enrolment of students belonging to SC and ST community as well as women in Diploma education, it is proposed to avail Central



assistance from GoI / MoHRD for establishment of hostels at the existing and new polytechnics. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as Central Assistance.

**Up-gradation of Existing Polytechnics** (CA: ₹200.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.57 For infrastructure development and up-gradation of existing 13 Polytechnics, a sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Community Development through Polytechnics** (CA: ₹80.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.58 A sum of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Establishment of Advanced Plastic Processing Technology Centre (APPTC) at Balasore** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

14.59 An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards this scheme.

## **SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES**

14.60 Youth are an important segment of the society. The focus of Sports and Youth Services sector is to develop this human resource. It is aimed to provide sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of budding talents, arranging competitions, providing stipend to students and pensioners, and above all to promote various youth related activities to engage youths in a constructive manner. An outlay of ₹6,622.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 which includes ₹1,207.04 lakh for CSS.

### **STATE PLAN**

**Purchase of Sports Goods** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.61 An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for providing of qualitative Sports goods, Conditioning equipments, International standard training equipments, Gymnastic equipments, Sports wears and Uniform etc. for Sports Hostel inmates of 15 nos. of Sports Hostels, three nos. of Centres of Excellence & District Coaching Centers.

**Organisation of State Level Talent Scouting Programmes** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.62 For selection of sporting talents in different parts of the State & their admission into the Sports Hostels/ Centres of Excellence through regular skill and battery test every year, talent scouting programme is organized by the Department, for which an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of State Level Sports Infrastructure** (₹1,500.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.63 Keeping a view on abundance of local talents having repute of National / International standard, for creation and development of State Level Sports infrastructure throughout the State apart from the Kalinga Stadium Complex, relating to different Sports and Games, a sum of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Financial Assistance to Sports Persons to pursue SAI Academic Courses to improve their Employability(New Scheme)** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.64 This is a new scheme to be introduced by the Sports and Youth Services Department during 2014-15 with an objective to offer a one-time financial assistance to the talented indigent sports persons earning laurel for the State by bagging national and international medals and intending to pursue Academic Courses through SAI in order to improve their scope of employability in the process of selection as Coach in Sports disciplines through open competitions in the State or elsewhere. However, availing of such assistance may not be construed to be a claim for employment in the State Government. An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Construction of Mini Stadium** (₹1,100.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.65 Government of Odisha has launched a scheme namely "Construction of Mini Stadium" at Block level at an estimated cost of ₹25.00 lakh for each Mini Stadium. An amount of ₹1,100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Development of Sports Infrastructure in the State** (₹2,300.00 lakh)  
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

14.66 The Sports and Youth Services Department has created Sports Infrastructure at various places in the State for promotion of sporting activities. It has been approved for establishment of Centre of Excellence in Hockey and Football at Bhubaneswar, State Weightlifting Hostel at Berhampur, Archery District Sports Complex at Sambalpur and Gopalpur in order to provide intensive coaching by the Coach having National / International repute. Allied infrastructural facilities will also be

developed at the District level keeping in view for achieving medals in the ensuing Asian & Olympic Games. Sports infrastructure at the district level will be strengthened. It has been contemplated for construction of own building over existing land for the Government College of Physical Education in Bhubaneswar. Similarly, funds are necessary for special repair and renovation of G.C.P.E. at Kulundi. A sum of ₹2,300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Integrated Youth Development Programme (New Scheme)** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

14.67 'Integrated Youth Development' programme comprising of 'Active Citizenship Programme', 'National Integration Camp' and 'Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme' are to be implemented in association with NSS, NYKS, Bharat Scout and Guides, Youth Red Cross. This scheme is required to be implemented in consonance to the policy decision observed in the 'Odisha State Youth Policy – 2013'. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Construction of Sports Stadia, Gymnasia etc.** (₹65.00 lakh)  
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

14.68 Availability of Sports infrastructure is the basic need for promotion of Sports and Games. In order to complete constructions of ongoing Sports infrastructure, Repair / Renovation / Maintenance of the existing (both residential & non-residential) sports infrastructure as well as for construction of staff quarters at Kalinga Stadium Complex, Bhubaneswar, a sum of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Maintenance of Public Health for Residential Building & Non Residential Building** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

14.69 Repair, renovation and maintenance of PH, Sewerage and Sanitation Systems of Residential Buildings, infrastructure of Sports and Youth Services Department at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Rourkela are being undertaken. An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for maintenance of public health of residential and non residential buildings.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)** (SS: ₹107.04 lakh,  
(Sports & Youth Services Department) CA: ₹1,100.00 lakh)

14.70 PYKKA Scheme has been revised as RGKA (Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan) from the year 2014-15. During 2014-15 target has been set for construction of 30 Block Level Sports Complex @ 1 for each district at identified places of the districts. This target will be doubled for the next year i.e. 60 Blocks for the year

2015-16 and subsequently will cover all the 314 blocks for the State by 2018-19. An outlay of ₹ 107.04 lakh is proposed towards the State Share and ₹ 1,100.00 lakh as Central Assistance for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## **ART AND CULTURE**

14.71 The rich cultural heritage of the State with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, tribal and traditional arts, sculpture, dance and music attracts a large number of scholars, tourists and artists to the State. The Department of Culture looks after systematic and comprehensive promotion of Art and Culture in the State and preservation of ancient cultural traditions and antiquities with the help of its subordinate offices and autonomous organisations working under it. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹6,063.01 lakh is proposed for development of Art and Culture which includes 14th Finance Commission Grant of ₹1,625.00 lakh, TSP ₹30.00 lakh with District Sector Outlays of ₹888.16 lakh and State Sector Outlays of ₹3,549.85 lakh.

### **STATE PLAN**

**Organisation of Cultural Functions** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.72 Organisation of periodic cultural functions is one of the major activities of the Culture Department. A sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to organise different national and state festivals, birth anniversaries of eminent personalities, Utkal Divas celebrations and Folk Dance festivals in the State.

**Art and Crafts College, Khalikote** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.73 An outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for improvement of the standard of teaching, payment of stipends to students as well as smooth running of the Art and Crafts College, Khalikote.

**Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore** (₹15.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.74 The Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore is the oldest school which imparts education in different disciplines of arts and crafts. For development of standard of teaching units, opening of photography unit, library facility, payment of stipends to students and smooth functioning of the school, a sum of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**B.K.College of Art and Crafts, Bhubaneswar**

(₹40.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.75 An amount of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for different works and activities of the college including purchase of library books and different art equipments, machines, payment of stipends to students, establishment and operation of computer unit and also up-gradation and maintenance of ceramic unit in art.

**Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar**

(₹50.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.76 The Mahavidyalaya has 10 independent Departments of performing Arts with teaching facilities from +2 level. The Mahavidyalaya organises “Sangeetayana” (a musical programme) each month under the initiative of the Department of Culture for practical proficiency and creating new artistic talents for future. For proper execution of all above programmes including development of infrastructure and hostel building, an amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Grants Towards Film Awards**

(₹40.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.77 With a view to encouraging development of Odia films, there is an existing scheme for giving awards in different disciplines of Odia films and Serials. An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme. This year Tele-film award is being initiated also.

**Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy**

(₹100.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.78 The Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy is the State Academy of music, dance and drama. It promotes dance, drama, music and other performing arts in the State. A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this institution.

**Odisha Sahitya Academy**

(₹125.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.79 The Odisha Sahitya Academy is an autonomous body that functions under the Department of Culture for promotion of literature and literary activities. An amount of ₹125.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for translation and retranslation of award winning Odia Books and financial assistance to authors for publications as well as for functioning of this organisation.

**Odisha Urdu Academy** (₹70.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.80 The Odisha Urdu Academy has been constituted for promotion and development of Urdu language and literature. An outlay of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this organization.

**Odisha Lalitakala Academy** (₹85.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.81 The State Academy of Visual Arts, Odisha Lalitakala Academy, works for promotion and development of Visual Arts in the State. The activities of this Academy, inter alia include sanction of awards to eminent artists, organization of State Level Fine Art Exhibitions, Artist Camps, Tribal Art Exhibitions, National Art Exhibitions, Children Art Competitions and Chitra Competition. As a registered autonomous body, it is fully financed by the Government in Culture Department to carry on its regular activities. An amount of ₹85.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this organization.

**Directorate of Culture** (₹40.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.82 The Directorate of Culture has been functioning under the administrative control of the Culture Department. An amount of ₹18.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the expenses of the Directorate which includes ₹8.00 lakh for State level function for Governor's Trophy and ₹4.00 lakh for Grants to Odia Cultural Organisations and in border areas. This year the Department is going to award Chief Minister's Trophy and spend ₹10.00 lakh for Advertisement cost. Purchase of a new vehicle is also proposed under this scheme.

**Rabindra Mandap and Kala Mandap** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.83 For improvement and modernization of Rabindra Mandap, Kala Mandap, Mini Auditorium and Utkal Mandap, an amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed under State Plan in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 including maintenance and upgradation of light and sound system in four auditorium like Rabindra Mandap, Bhanjakala Mandap, Mini Auditorium etc. and make necessary sitting arrangement.

**Tribal Area Sub-Plan** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.84 For promotion of Tribal Art and Culture, it has been decided to organize different art exhibition on Tribal Art and Paintings and also to organize Cultural programmes on various Tribal Dance and Music. A sum of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this purpose.

**District Cultural Centres** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.85 Thirty (30) District Culture Centres are functioning in the State under the administrative control of the Culture Department. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Grants to Memorial Hall** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.86 The scheme is undertaken by the Department of Culture to construct memorial halls, installation and maintenance of statues at different places in the State to commemorate the memories of the eminent personalities. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**GKCM Odissi Research Centre** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.87 GKCM, Odissi Research Centre has been functioning since 1983 to promote documentation and research on Odissi Dance and Music. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for GKCM, Odissi Research Centre.

**State Library** (₹40.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.88 The Hare Krishna Mahatab (HKM) State Library is the apex library of the State. This caters to the needs of scholars and other readers. It functions in three shifts in a day. An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the library.

**Miscellaneous Grants** (₹315.67 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.89 For development of Art & Culture of Odisha, grants are given to different institutions under various schemes for which an amount of ₹315.67 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The details are as follows:

a. Grants for development of theatre and drama	₹ 25.00
b. Grants to South East Asian Project	₹ 50.00
c. Grants for other development programme	₹ 185.67
d. Grants to State Council of Culture	₹ 25.00
e. Project Management Unit	₹ 30.00
<b>Total -</b>	<b>₹ 315.67</b>

**Odisha State Museum** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.90 The Odisha State Museum epitomizes the glorious cultural heritage of the State. Amongst its valuable rare collections, palmleaf manuscripts in particular, have earned national acclaim. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for maintenance and different developmental works like installation of CCTV, Electronic Security Systems in the State Museum.

**Grants to Utkal University of Culture** (₹240.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.91 To promote education, research and training in various spheres of culture including language, literature, visual arts, architecture and folkdance, the Utkal University of Culture was established in 1999. An amount of ₹240.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Culture University.

**State Archaeology** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.92 The Odisha State Archaeology looks after conservation, preservation and excavation of old monuments in the State. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for maintenance of this office and preservation of Protected Monuments in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**State Archives** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.93 The Odisha State Archives which functions under the Department of Culture as the storehouse of old valuable records, an outlay of ₹50.00 lakh including Digitisation of Archival Rare Books and Records is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Capital Sector** (₹1,329.18 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.94 For development of Art & Culture different projects have been taken up by the Culture Department through the IDCO / Chief Engineer Buildings for which an outlay of ₹1,329.18 lakh, including ₹ 1.00 lakh for renovation of Kabisurya Rangamancha of Ganjam Kala Mandap is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Fourteenth Finance Commission Grant (TFC)** (₹1,625.00 lakh)  
(Culture Department)

14.95 The 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has provided a grant of ₹6,500.00 lakh for preservation of Monuments and Buddhist Heritage sites in the State during the span of four years beginning from the year 2011-12. An outlay of ₹1,625.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**District Sector**

(₹888.15 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.96 Development of Art and Culture in district sector is a vital issue. The District Councils of Culture have been formed in all 30 districts with respective Collectors as Chairpersons since 1994. These are registered cultural organizations formed for promotion of culture and act as coordinating agency at the district level. An amount of ₹3.00 lakh is provided to each District Council Culture for promotion of culture and to establish / operate Odishi Dance and Music School in each district headquarters for imparting Odishi Dance and Music at the base level. The overall schemes under district sectors include an amount of ₹888.15 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 as follows:

a.	Grants to Chhow Institutions	₹ 15.00 lakh
b.	Grants to District Council of Culture	₹ 100.00 lakh
c.	Grants for District Cultural Festivals	₹ 100.00 lakh
d.	Artist Welfare Fund	₹ 50.00 lakh
e.	Grants to Dance and Music School of the State	₹ 50.00 lakh
f.	Grants to Cultural Association	₹ 55.15 lakh
g.	Grants to Netajee Birth Place Museum Trust	₹ 35.00 lakh
h.	Financial Assistance to Dasarathi Patnaik Memorial Library and Museum	₹ 15.00 lakh
i.	Financial Assistance for Development of Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Smarki at Cuttack.	₹ 15.00 lakh
j.	District Libraries	₹ 30.00 lakh
k.	Grants to Rural Libraries (RRRLF)	₹ 75.00 lakh
l.	Grants to indigent artists	₹ 8.00 lakh
m.	Revival of Bhagabat Tungis	₹ 300.00 lakh
n.	Celebration of Bicentenary paikabidroha	₹ 40.00 lakh
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>₹ 888.15 lakh</b>

**Support to Culture Department**

(₹5.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

14.97 An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for office maintenance, capacity building and training

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## **CHAPTER 15**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES-II (Health, Water Supply and Sanitation)**

#### **HEALTH**

15.1 Health is a critical component of human development. Provision of health care facilities for the people is a vital constituent of the development process. Health sector has therefore remained one of the priority areas of the State Government. There is a continuous endeavour to provide adequate health care services and improve health status of the people with due focus on tribals and backward regions of the State. Besides, for addressing the health needs of the under-privileged and under-served people, steps have been taken to improve the existing healthcare system in the State through various reforms and innovative measures.

#### **PLAN OBJECTIVES**

15.2 It has been the constant endeavor of the State Government to transform public health care into an accountable, accessible and affordable system of health services. Accordingly the following objectives have been set for the health sector under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17:

- (i) To provide adequate, qualitative, preventive, promotive and curative healthcare services to the people of the State.
- (ii) To ensure equitable healthcare services to disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
- (iii) To provide affordable quality healthcare to the people not only through the allopathic system of medicine, but also through reliable alternative systems like Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy.
- (iv) To ensure greater access to primary healthcare facilities by bringing medical institutions as close to the people as possible or through Mobile Health Units, particularly in under-served and backward districts.
- (v) To improve maternal and child health conditions and reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates.
- (vi) To improve hospital services at secondary and tertiary levels both in terms of infrastructure, personnel and quality of care, and
- (vii) To impart training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff and upgrade their skills and knowledge to meet needs of healthcare.

## PLAN STRATEGY

15.3 The strategies adopted and to be adopted to achieve the envisaged objectives for the health sector are outlined below:-

### Reduction of Absenteeism of Medical Personnel

15.4 In order to stop the practice of absenteeism of doctors, the Government has made provision for additional financial incentives for doctors posted in the District Head Quarters and other than the District Head Quarters in the KBK and KBK plus districts. For accommodation of staff, cluster of quarters are being constructed out of RLTA funds in the KBK Districts.

### Devolution of Responsibilities

15.5 The Chief Medical Officers have been empowered to fill up all the District Level vacancies like pharmacists, junior laboratory technicians (pathology), M.P.H.W. (Male), staff nurse, radiographer, sweeper and attendants through contractual appointments observing specific guidelines provided for different kinds of paramedical force. The Government has also provided funds to block level authorities for the development of Rural Health Infrastructure.

### IMR & MMR

15.6 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India during 2013 was 40 per thousand live births and the 12<sup>th</sup> plan goal is to reduce it to 28. The corresponding IMR for Odisha is 51 and the 12<sup>th</sup> plan goal is to reduce it to 37. Similarly, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India during 2011, was 178 per 1,00,000 live births and the 12<sup>th</sup> plan goal is to reduce it to 100. In Odisha, MMR during 2012 was 235 and the 12<sup>th</sup> plan goal is to reduce it to 119. To achieve the goal, following new strategies have been implemented in addition to augmentation of the on-going Family Welfare and Immunization Programme.

i) After implementation of Janani Surakhya Yojana, funds placed under IMR Mission for mobility support are utilized for transportation of sick neonates and sick puerperal mothers for their treatment in Government Medical Institutions. The terms and conditions for payment include mobility support of ₹150/- (within 10 km) and ₹200/- (more than 10 km). Funds for mobility support under IMR are spent through Block Medical Officer by engaging their subordinate staff and involving the PRI Members.

ii) It is observed that huge number of pregnant mothers usually suffer from malaria. As a result, they are affected by anemia and sometime die. This is also causing delivery of dead babies and low birth weight babies. The mission introduced Chemoprophylaxis treatment by giving cloroquine tablets weekly to pregnant mothers after 12 weeks of pregnancy till four weeks after the delivery to prevent them from malaria.

iii) Awareness is created among the people for breast feeding, safe delivery and skilled delivery on rural areas through newspapers and electronic media.

iv) Inter-sectoral coordination is ensured among W & C.D. personnel, PRIs and Health providers at base level.

**District Plans**

15.7 Steps are being taken for formulation of District Health Plans for identified schemes.

**Availability of Doctors**

15.8 In order to check the problem of shortage of doctors, the age of superannuation of doctors has been enhanced to 60 years. Besides, seats in the Medical Colleges have been increased to 250. The Government has already taken active steps to involve the ISM practitioners for providing Primary Health Care. Steps are also being taken to establish five new medical colleges in the state.

**National Health Mission (NHM)**

15.9 The main objective of NHM is to provide comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society. In order to have better management of primary health care, the practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Sidhha and Homoeopathy are converged with the mainstream.

15.10 There are also several new initiatives which are incorporated in NHM. One among them is making provision of Accelerated Social Health Activist for every 1000 population in rural areas. At present, 43,068 ASHAs are in position. With provision of uniform Drug kits, Bicycles 45,660 GKS (Gaon Kalyan Samitis) have been formed.

**SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED**

- i) The district window programme which includes the schemes like medicines for panchabyadhi, eradication of malaria, homoeopathic, ayurvedic and unani treatment, emergency feeding programme, construction of residential buildings in cluster, will be implemented.
- ii) Programmes for the development of infrastructure will be adequately funded.
- iii) The present norm of one tribal area sub-centre for 3,000 population will be revised to one sub-centre for 1,500 population.
- iv) The present norm of one primary health centre for 20,000 population in tribal areas will be further revised to one primary health centre for 15,000 population.

- v) For safe institutional delivery, O.T., labour room etc. would be upgraded.
- vi) The training programmes and refresher course for doctors, medical and para-medical staff, from all medical streams will be continued.
- vii) Two hundred Ayurvedic and two hundred homoeopathic dispensaries are to be opened.
- viii) Hepatology, Ophthalmology and Immunology departments, C.T. Surgery, Open Heart Surgery and SVPGP in the SCB Medical College, Cuttack are to be improved.
- ix) Extension of tele-medicine network in the Medical Colleges and its extension to all Districts of the State.
- x) P.G. courses to be started at Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar on its up gradation to a Postgraduate Institute.
- xi) DM Course in Gastroenterology and M.Ch. courses in Plastic Surgery, Pediatric Surgery, Urology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery to be started in SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
- xii) MDS Course in the disciplines of Maxillo facial and Pedodontics to be started and BDS seats to be increased from 20 to 50 in Dental Wing of SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
- xiii) Telemedicine resource centers started in 22 DHS would be continued.
- xiv) Infrastructure improvement to be undertaken in the existing institutions of eye, cardiology, cardiothoracic and cancer.
- xv) Improvement of Plastic Surgery department in SCB Medical College, Cuttack is proposed.
- xvi) Steps are being taken to make the Cardio Thoracic Department full fledged and functional with additional hands, instruments and equipments for taking more Open Heart Surgery cases.

**MONITORBLE TARGETS**

15.11 The 12<sup>th</sup> plan monitorable targets for Health Sector are given in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1

## Monitorable Targets for Health Sector in 12th Plan period

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17
1	2	3	4
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>		
(i)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per '000 Live Birth	37
(ii)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per lakh Live Birth	119
(iii)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.1
(iv)	Malnutrition of Children (0 to 3 years)	Percent	30
(v)	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	Percentage	45
(vi)	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	950
(vii)	Immunisation		
(a)	Polio	000*Nos.	5,000
(b)	BCG	000*Nos.	5,000

**PLAN SCHEMES**

15.12 An outlay of ₹2,06,583.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Health sector. Out of this, ₹2,06,471.45 lakh for the plan programmes of Health & FW Department and ₹111.57 lakh for the plan programmes under Medical & Public Health of Labour and ESI Department. The resource head-wise break-up of the allocations is as given below which is followed by scheme-wise details of the proposals.

Health & Family Welfare Department

i)	14 <sup>th</sup> FC Grant	: ₹ 8,750.00
ii)	State Share of CSS	: ₹ 29,154.00
iii)	Central assistance for CSS	: ₹ 86,024.00
iv)	Others	: ₹ 82,543.45
	<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>: ₹2,06,471.45</b>

Labour & ESI Department

i)	Others	(B)	: ₹ 111.57
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>(A +B)</b>	<b>: ₹ 2,06,583.02</b>

## STATE PLAN

**Emergency Medical Ambulance Service(EMAS)** (₹3,200.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.13 Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (EMAS) provides pre-hospital care and transportation service across the state for all kind of medical emergency arising due to accident, fire, natural calamity, pregnancy, or otherwise where immediate medical attention is required. The scheme has been launched from 2012-13. A provision of ₹3,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme. Flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹1,000.00 lakh and ₹800.00 lakh respectively.

**Equipments for Government Medical Colleges and District Headquarter Hospitals** (₹8,400.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.14 A sum of ₹ 8400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to purchase High Modernised equipments required for improving Health Service delivery in Government Medical Colleges and District Head Quarter Hospitals.

**Swasthya Sanjog** (₹800.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.15 With a view to provide health services at the door steps of the people of far flung areas, Mobile Health Unit equipped with medicines and doctors is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with proposed outlay of ₹800.00 lakh. The flow of fund towards TSP and SCSP are ₹ 400.00 each.

**District Ayurveda and Homeopathy Offices**  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.16 An amount of ₹79.83 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the expenses of District Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Offices of four districts.

**Multi Purpose Training to Medical & Para Medical Staff** (₹185.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.17 The Scheme aims to provide multipurpose training to medical & Para medical Staff and for capacity building of Health professionals and skill upgradation in the field of ICU of District Headquarter Hospitals, Bone Marrow Transplantation and Liver Transplantation etc. A sum of ₹ 185.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**ANM & GNM School** (₹480.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.18 Government of India has established 7 ANM & GNM Schools in different districts for which the non recurring expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. For meeting recurring expenses, a sum of ₹480.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Mobile Health Units (MHUs) in PPP mode** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.19 For running of 22 Mobile Health Units in PPP mode so as to provide patient care in remote areas of the state a sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Renal Transplantation Unit** (₹60.00 lakh)  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

15.20 With a view to providing facility to patients suffering from renal diseases and requiring renal transplantation, Government have decided to open a Renal Transplant Unit in the Department of Urology of SCB Medical College and Hospital. A sum of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Payment of Decretal and Legal Dues** (₹ 7.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.21 An outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for payment of decretal dues arising out of legal complications.

**NEW SCHEMES**

15.22 So as to provide better health care to common people the following new schemes have been proposed to be implemented under State Plan Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Public Health Response** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.23 In order to tackle sudden outbreak of communicable diseases like Dengue, Chikungunya, Diarrhea, Infective Hepatitis, Measles, Influenza A-H1 N1 as a result of frequent occurrence of Flood, Cyclones and Heat Waves, it has been proposed to provide Logistic/Mobility Support, IEC activities, Training, Health Education Activities, Formation of Disaster Management Cell etc with a proposed outlay of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16



**Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM)** (₹ 1,200.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.24 Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM) is an integrated part of environmental health and occupational safety. This scheme aims to provide effective waste management up to level of 1749 PHC hospitals by strengthening activities like Outsourcing, Training, Containment area renovation, establishment of effluent treatment plant, authorization from OSPCB and immunization. An amount of ₹1,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Mental Health Programme** (₹100.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.25 To ensure accessibility, affordability and availability of Mental Health Care at minimum cost to cases of mental illness and mental disable persons, the said scheme have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a proposed outlay of ₹100.00 lakh.

**Food Safety** (₹50.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.26 The Scheme intends to provide mobility support, collection of food sampling for test and analysis, periodical inspection of food business premises, issue of registration to food business operators and IEC activities / Sensitisation meeting for effective implementation of of Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Dedicated Power Supply** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.27 Dedicated Power Supply Scheme aims to provide D.G set for State Vaccine Store, Bhubaneswar, three Regional Vaccine Stores and District Vaccine Stores for ensuring Power Supply round the clock. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Cancer Screening** (₹350.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.28 Cancer Screening Scheme aims to strengthen Sub Centre, PHCs, CHCs for early detection of cancer by application of evidence based sample screening technology. It also encompasses capacity building of field level health functionaries on Cancer Screening; develop Cancer Diagnostic facilities at DHHs and referring cases to District/Tertiary hospitals for confirmation and management. It is to create awareness among people for early signs and symptoms of Cancer. This scheme is to be implemented on pilot basis in five districts i.e Koraput, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Kendrapara and Mayurbhanj. An amount of ₹350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Special Programme for reduction of IMR & MMR** (₹5,000.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.29 This scheme reiterates the commitment of Government to reduce IMR and MMR. Various key activities shall be taken under the scheme for treatment of Pregnant Woman and newborn child. An amount of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Tele Medicine** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.30 The Odisha Telemedicine project was launched during the year 2003 by The Government of Odisha. The Telemedicine project was implemented in three phases. It has been playing a significant role in the state by augmenting the quality of health care of the people of the state by skill development of Medical-cum-Para medical personnel through Tele-consultations, Tele-follow ups, Tele-seminars, online skill promotional courses and online training programmes. Funds were being provided from Odisha Health Sector Project (OHSP) under EAP scheme upto 2014-15. A sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme under State Plan.

**Emergency Fund for Epidemics (EFE)** (₹600.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.31 The fund aims to provide facility to tackle outbreak diseases at any time or after natural disasters. As there was no provision of fund earlier for the scheme to meet such exigency and to restore immediate health care facilities, EFE has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹600.00 lakh.

**Upgradation of Blood Bank** (₹500.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.32 The Blood Bank of the State provide services to all Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia patients of the State and Neighboring State. The main aim of Blood Bank is to provide quality blood to the patients round the clock as an emergency service. The Blood Bank runs its operations out of funds generated from users fees starting from purchase of pouch to paying salary to supporting staff of the Blood Bank. In order to cater the need of the Blood Banks, sophisticated equipments of advanced technology are highly essential to maintain the quality of blood as per the guidelines and recommendations of D&C Act. For modernization and up gradation of the Blood Banks, an amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Upgradation of State Drug Testing Laboratory and Accreditation** (₹300.00 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.33 For purchase of Equipments, Books and Journals ;Consultant Fees and Infrastructure Development of Cosmetic testing Wing for testing of Cosmetics and NABL accreditation of SDT & RL under upgradation work of State Drug Testing

Laboratory for NABL accreditation, a sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**AMC/CMC Equipments** (₹ 750.00 lakh)  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

15.34 A sum of ₹750.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Annual/Comprehensive maintenance cost of the exiting equipments in different Medical Institutions of Health & Family welfare Department.

**Infrastructure Development** (₹58,811.45 lakh)  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

15.35 An outlay of ₹58,811.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Infrastructure Development in three Medical Colleges and Hospitals and other institutions under H & FW Department as outlined below.

Infrastructure Development in three Medical Colleges and Hospitals

- i) Construction of residential buildings for Medical Institutions – ₹2,500.00 lakh
- ii) Construction of Non- residential buildings for Medical Institutions – ₹20,811.45 lakh
- iii) Construction of residential buildings for Medical Colleges and Hospitals - ₹ 1,000.00 lakh
- iv) Construction of Non-residential buildings for Medical Colleges and Hospitals - ₹ 33,000.00 lakh
- v) Sanitation programme in Medical Institutions - ₹500.00 lakh
- vi) Sanitation programme in Medical Colleges and Hospitals - ₹1,000.00 lakh

**Infrastructure Development with 14<sup>th</sup> FC Grant** (₹ 8,750.00 lakh)  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

15.36 14<sup>th</sup> FC grant of ₹8,750.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for following infrastructure development works.

- i) Construction of Buildings of three Medical Colleges ₹1,875.00 lakh
- ii) Construction of 25 staff quarters in Ayurvedic and Homeopathic and Unani Dispensaries (Flow of funds on TSP ) ₹ 375.00 lakh
- iii) Construction of 294 sub-Centers Building ₹ 3,825.00 lakh
- iv) Construction 16 PHC (N) Building and Staff Quarters in PHC (N) (Flow of funds on SCSP) ₹ 2,675.00 lakh

**Other Plan Schemes (Token Provision)** (₹ 0.17 lakh)  
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

15.37 Token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for each of the following Plan Schemes, in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

- i) *Provision for Acquiring Oil Odisha Building*
- ii) *Swasthya Bhawan*
- iii) *Opening of new Govt, AYUSH Hospital*
- iv) *Establishment of AIIMS at Sijua, Bhubaneswar*
- v) *Effluent Treatment Plant*
- vi) *Robotic Surgery in Medical College & Hospital (MCH)*
- vii) *Installation of NAT PCR for testing of blood in MCHs*
- viii) *Tertiary Cancer Centre*
- ix) *Goiter Control Programme*
- x) *Medical Corporation*
- xi) *Gamma Knife*
- xii) *Swasthya Sibir*

15.38 Token provision of ₹0.02 lakh is proposed for Human Resource Management System (HRMS) for development of Hardware and Software @ ₹0.01 lakh each.

15.39 Token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for Mo Masari Scheme out of which the flow of fund towards TSP and SCSP are ₹0.01 each.

**Medical & Public Health under ESI Scheme**

Medical benefits under following ESI Schemes are provided by the Labour & ESI Department to the insured persons and their family members through a network of ESI Hospitals & Dispensaries.

**Waste Management System at ESI Hospitals** (₹ 3.45 lakh)  
**Choudwar & Bhubaneswar**  
(Labour & ESI Department)

15.40 Bio-medical Wastes from ESI Hospitals Choudwar and Bhubaneswar segregated at the Hospital points, are carried in separate Boxes / Poly Packets and transported by the cleaning agency to its plant site where the waste degradable and non-degradable are treated, shredded and burnt as per the prescribed technical procedure. A sum of ₹3.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Scheme. Out of the said provision ₹0.43 lakh is borne by State Govt. and rest amount will be borne by the ESIC in the ratio of 1:7.

**Continuance of Dispensaries at Duburi, Kuarmunda, Meramundali, Lapanga & Damanjodi.** (₹ 106.52 lakh)  
(Labour & ESI Department)

15.41 In order to provide medical benefits to the I.Ps, 5 ESI Dispensaries are continued, one each at Kuaramunda, Duburi, Meramundali, Lapanga and Damanzodi. A sum of ₹106.52 lakh is proposed in the Budget for the year 2015-16 for continuance of the Scheme.

**Continuance of IMP system at ESI Dispensary, Barang** (₹0.10 lakh)  
(Labour & ESI Department)

15.42 The IMP system has been introduced for the first time at Barang to cater to the medical needs of 65 IPs and their family members with effect from 01.01.2007. A sum of ₹0.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of IMP system at Barang out of which the State Government liability (share) is ₹0.02 lakh.

**Opening of ESI Dispensaries one each at Kaniha, Khuntuni and Chhendipada** (₹1.50 lakh)  
(Labour & ESI Department)

15.43 In order to provide medical benefits to the I.Ps, 3 ESI Dispensaries to be opened one each at Kaniha, Khuntuni and Chhendipada. A sum of ₹1.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Scheme.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**

15.44 An outlay of ₹1,15,178 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for various centrally sponsored schemes. This includes ₹29,154.00 lakh as State Share towards such schemes and ₹86,024.00 lakh of Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**National Health Mission (NHM)** (SS: ₹28,708.00 lakh,  
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CA: ₹80,124.00 lakh)

15.45 The NHM is providing comprehensive integrated health care to the vulnerable sections of the society. Various Schemes and programmes under State Plan will be implemented through NHM with following objectives.

- i) Providing Hardship mobility, Allowances, Uniform, Contingent Expenses & Monitoring supports for ANMs.
- ii) Strengthening of 711 delivery points.
- iii) Providing free drugs and diagnostics services under OEMAS & Janani Express for pregnant Women and new born.
- iv) Non-clinical Services in 145 institutions.

- v) Emphasis on capacity building and Skill Utilisation of ASHAs.
- vi) Providing School health programme through deployment of AYUSH Medical Officers.
- vii) Tackling the malnutrition through facility based and community based approach.
- viii) Providing special hardship allowances for Paramedics.
- ix) Construction of Maternity waiting home.
- x) Setting up of functional composite PMU teams for monitoring and Supervision of various schemes and programmes to be implemented by NHM.

An outlay of ₹28,708.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards State's matching share to NHM. This apart Government of India will provide central assistance of ₹80,124.00 lakh as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Out of the total provision of ₹1,08,832.00 lakh, the flow to TSP is ₹38,806.20 lakh and to SCSP is ₹25,287.69 lakh respectively.

**National AIDS & STD Control Programme**  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

(CA: ₹4,639.00 lakh)

15.46 National AIDS Control (NACO) Programme is operating in Odisha since 1992. Since July 2004, Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) is focussing on four strategies:

- i) Prevention of new in saturation converge of high risk groups with TIs and scaled up interventions in general population.
- ii) Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV/ AIDS.
- iii) Strengthening of infrastructure systems & human resources in preventive care, support & treatment programme at District, State and National level.
- iv) Strengthening the nationwide strategic information management system.

From 2014-2015, the Government of India has decided to float the central fund of HIV/AIDS through State Budget. A provision of ₹ 4,639.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-2016 towards AIDS and STD control programme. The flow to TSP and to SCSP is ₹1,000.00 lakh and ₹500.00 lakh respectively.

**Human Resource in Health & Medical Education (HRHME)**  
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

(SS: ₹40.00 lakh,  
CA: ₹110.00lakh)

15.47 Central Government have introduced the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Human Resource in Health & Medical Education (HRHME) from 2014-15. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for

HRHME out of which ₹40.00 lakh is State share for the scheme and the balance ₹110.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The TSP and SCSP flow of funds are ₹50.00 lakh each.

**National Mission of AYUSH including Medicinal Plants** (SS: ₹300.00 lakh,  
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CA: ₹1,151.00 lakh)

15.48 Government of India have launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of National Mission of AYUSH from 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to provide AYUSH Health Services, AYUSH Health Educational Institutions, and Quality Control of AYUSH drugs. An outlay of ₹1,451.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme including National Mission on Medicinal Plant out of which ₹1,151.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme which includes ₹251.00 lakh for medicinal Plant only.

**National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)** (SS: ₹29.00 lakh,  
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹29.00 lakh)

15.49 National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. The main objectives of NMEP are for elimination of Malaria and rehabilitation of Malaria affected people. An outlay of ₹29.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards State share. The flow to TSP and to SCSP are ₹5.00 lakh each.

**National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP)** (SS: ₹62.00 lakh,  
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹62.00 lakh)

15.50 National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. An outlay of ₹62.00 lakh is proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The flow to TSP and to SCSP are ₹11.00 lakh each.

**Training of Medical and Paramedical Staff** (SS: ₹15.00 lakh,  
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹ 15.00 lakh)

15.51 Training of medical and para-medical staff is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The flow to TSP and to SCSP are ₹3.00 lakh each.

## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

15.52 Availability of safe drinking water plays a pivotal role in improving health and wellbeing of the people. It is a social responsibility of the State to provide potable water facilities to all households in rural and urban areas. Likewise maintaining healthy sanitation is also a State responsibility. Poor sanitation facilities

result in several health and hygienic problems for the people. For discharging this obligation both the State Government and the Central Government have launched several water supply and sanitation programmes.

## **RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

15.53 The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organization under the Rural Development Department aims at providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural people of the State. This organization is mandated to fully cover all identified habitations of the State for providing safe drinking water sources.

### **Strategy for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17**

15.54 The sectoral objective for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is to augment and maintain water supply system and improve the quality of services in the State. Following specific plan strategies have been envisaged to realize this objective.

- Intensive behavior change to be achieved through Community Led Approach for improved sanitation.
- Mobilisation of Sanjog partners to trigger implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with intensive IEC and social mobilization.
- Grassroot level functionaries like SEMs, ASHA, ANMs, AWC helpers, Shikshya Sahayaks, School Teachers, Sarpanches, Ward Members, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad members to have Individual Household Latrines (IHLs) and to use it.
- Mobilisation of SHGs for construction of their own Individual Household Latrine (IHL) through Block level SHG federations.
- Better circulation of information on utility of IHL, health and economic benefits along with incentives available.
- Regular monitoring and review of TSC at GP/Block/District level by Sarpanch/BDO and Collector respectively.
- Adoption of multipronged strategy for restoration of toilets destroyed and rendered defunct due to natural calamities or otherwise.
- Providing manpower support at District/Block/GP level to trigger implementation through District level Consultants/Project Coordinators, Block level Resource Group consisting of Block and Cluster Coordinators and Swachhata Doot volunteers at GP level.
- Emphasis on usage of toilets in schools by formation of School Water and Sanitation Committee of teachers and students and monitoring of usage.



- Convergence with School & Mass Education, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Panchayati Raj Departments for early completion and use of IHLs, Sanitary Complexes, School and AWC toilets by general public, students and children.
- Strengthening of parent-teacher and mother-teacher associations for triggering usage of School and AWC toilets.

### MONITORABLE TARGETS

15.55 Monitorable targets for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan set for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector are given in the Table 15.2.

**Table 15.2**

#### Monitorable Target for the 12th Five Year Plan in RWSS sector

SI No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			12 <sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17
1	2	3	4
(i)	Piped Water supply	Nos.	7,000
(ii)	Spot Sources	Nos.	88,000
(iii)	Rural Sanitation		
(a)	Household latrines	Nos.	32,24,709
(b)	School Toilets	Nos.	1,479

### PLAN SCHEMES

15.56 An outlay of ₹139380.62 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the rural water supply and sanitation sector. This includes ₹15,000.00 lakh under RIDF, ₹23,528.00 lakh of central assistance under restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme and ₹23,382.62 lakh as State Share for CSS.

### STATE PLAN

**Piped Water Supply (PWS) Scheme (RIDF)** (₹15,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

15.57 As a long term sustainable measure to mitigate the presence of Fluoride and Chloride in drinking water one Mega Piped Water Supply project taking different reservoirs/ rivers as sources in order to cover all the fluoride affected habitations in the district of Nuapada with an estimated cost of 752.46 crore and another Mega project covering 59 villages of Brahmagiri in Puri District with an estimated cost of 19.20 crore have been proposed to implement under NABARD assistance. An amount

of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme under RIDF.

**Capacity Building** (₹ 800.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

15.58 The scope of the work under the Scheme includes survey and investigation, source finding and preparation of detailed project reports for new rural piped water schemes, procurement of survey equipments, training, exposure visits inside and outside India, consultancy charges, PMU establishment charges, quality monitoring, computerization, WAMIS and GIS etc. An amount of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme

**Rural Water Supply** (₹ 10,000.00 lakh)  
(Rural Development Department)

15.59 In order to take up Pipe Water Supply projects as well as spot sources in village and habitations not covered under NRDWP, a sum of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Specific projects as per requirement will be taken up to meet the demand of public on priority basis under this scheme.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** (SS: ₹ 23,382.62 lakh,  
(Rural Development Department) CA: ₹ 23,528.00 lakh)

15.60 From the year 2009-10, rural water supply scheme is under implementation as per the new guidelines of Government of India under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The goal of the programme is to provide every rural households with adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs on a sustainable basis. There has been paradigm shift in coverage from habitations to households. The components under the programme are designed to meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability of sustainable and qualitative drinking, water. The components covered under this programme are: “Coverage”, “Sustainability”, “Water Quality”, “Operation and Maintenance” and “Support Activity”. To meet the above needs, an amount of ₹46,910.62 lakh is proposed in the a Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹2,33,820.62 lakh is State Share and rest ₹23,528.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** (SS: ₹ 16,670.00 lakh,  
(Rural Development Department) CA: ₹ 50,000.00 lakh)

15.61 To realize Gandhiji’s dream of a clean India, Govt. of India launched “Swachh Bharat Mission” with effect from 2nd October 2014. It aims to

achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The National Flagship Programme of GoI for sanitation i.e. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured and renamed as “Swachh Bharat Mission” (Gramin). The concept of Swachh Bharat encompasses ways to access every person with sanitation facilities including toilets, solid & liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and provision of adequate drinking water. In line with the national goal, Govt. of Odisha has also taken strong initiatives and strives to make Odisha Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019 by ensuring construction and use of Individual Household Latrine (IHL) alongwith environmental cleanliness.

### **Objectives**

- ❖ Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- ❖ Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of “Swachh Bharat” by 2nd October 2019.
- ❖ Motivate communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- ❖ Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- ❖ Develop where required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

### **Major features**

- ❖ Swachh Bharat Mission will have two sub-missions- Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for rural areas and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for urban areas.
- ❖ The Unit cost of the Individual Household Latrine has been enhanced from ₹10,000/- to ₹12,000/- so as to provide water availability, including storing, hand washing and cleaning of toilets. However no fixed amount has been kept for beneficiary contribution but it is suggested that it should be encouraged to ensure ownership of the Household.
- ❖ The entire funding for incentive for construction of IHL i.e. ₹ 12,000/- will be met from Swachh Bharat Mission with share of both GoI & GoO.
- ❖ The responsibility of construction of all School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets which was rendered to R.D.Deptt. is transferred to S&ME and W&CD Deptt. respectively.
- ❖ The strategy of implementation of the sanitation programme will focus on behavior change with regard to toilet construction as well as its use.
- ❖ Emphasis on Solid & Liquid Waste Management for an amount of ₹7.00 lakh to ₹20.00 lakh as per HH (150- more than 500 HH).

- ❖ Provision of Community Sanitary Complex with an estimated cost of ₹2.00 lakh with 10% public contribution.

As per mandate of SBM (G), RD department has to implement IHHL, CSC & SLWM in rural area. The work plan upto 2nd October 2019 for achieving Swachh Odisha as follows-

a. IHHL (Individual Household Toilet)

Household without Toilet as per Baseline Survey, 2014	Plan to cover by 2019					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
7659858	700200	1200000	1800000	1800000	1500000	659658

b. CSC (community Sanitary Complex)

Total CSC to be constructed	Plan to cover by 2019					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
2490	181	181	700	700	700	28

No. of GPs	Plan to cover by 2019					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6234	900	100	1500	1500	1500	734

c. SLWM (Solid & Liquid Waste Management)

1. Achievement against AIP objective 2014-15 (upto March-2015)

Component	Objective	Ach. upto March 15
IHHL	700200	130934
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	181	13
SLWM	900	Data collection is going on for DPR preparation

₹66,670.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹16,670.00 lakh as State share and ₹50,000 lakh as Central Assistance for implementation of SBM (G) programme. .

## URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

15.62 Provision for basic facilities of drinking water and sanitation to urban population has become an important component of urban planning. In order to meet the requirements, the Public Health Engineering Organisation under the Department of Housing & Urban Development functions in 5 Municipal Corporations, 45 Municipalities and 61 NACs . Public Health Engineering (Urban) Organisation takes care of provisioning of drinking water and sewerage disposal. A separate Water Supply and Sewerage Board looks after the execution of bigger projects.

15.63 The objective envisaged for the sector has been to ensure safe drinking water supply with sewerage and sanitation facilities to uncovered areas of the Urban Local Bodies. This will be achieved through strengthening various water supply infrastructural facilities like water sources, storage, reservoir, laying of pipe lines, augmentation of pumping systems, replacement of small dia pipes by large dia pipes as well as old and dilapidated pipes by new ones and extension of distribution systems to newly developed areas. The details of the plan schemes to be implemented to realize these objectives are given below.

### PLAN SCHEMES

15.64 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹45,920.07 lakh is proposed for Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Programmes including ₹3,800.00 lakh under EAP. Scheme-wise details are as follows:

**Urban Water Supply Programme** (₹12,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.65 Improvement / augmentation / extension of water supply projects in different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 with a provision of ₹ 12,000.00 lakh which includes cost of hand pump and tube wells to be installed in different scarcity pockets of urban areas to supplement the urban pipe water supply system. Service Level bench marking, water audit & zonal bulk metering, automation of Water Treatment Plant System, Computerization & e-Governance of Water Supply Scheme, Development of Water Testing Laboratories, efficiency measures for Urban Water Supply scheme, land acquisition and payment of decretal dues are to be implemented with the proposed plan outlay. Out of the proposed outlay TSP & SCSP components are ₹2,524.92 lakh and ₹1,892.86 lakh respectively.

### Sewerage & Sanitation Project

**Integrated Sewerage Scheme assisted by JBIC, Japan** (₹3,800.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.66 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation projects in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towns, an outlay of ₹3,799.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of this Externally Aided Project. Out of

this ₹868.28 lakh and ₹650.93 lakh has been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

15.67 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation projects in urban areas other than Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towns, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of this Externally Aided Project.

**Construction of Public Toilets** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.68 In the 2015-16, an amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for construction of public toilets in different urban areas.

**Urban Sewerage and Sanitation** (₹250.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.69 An amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Sewerage and Sanitation projects in different urban areas.

**Sewerage Project in Sambalpur & Rourkela**  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.70 An amount of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Sewerage and Sanitation in Sambalpur & Rourkela City.

**O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses** (₹30.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.71 An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed for O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses for I & D phase-I &II during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Land Acquisition in Bhubaneswar for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (₹600.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.72 An outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for acquisition of land in Bhubaneswar for execution of sewerage schemes under JNNURM. Out of the amount ₹132.78 lakh and ₹99.18 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

**Land Acquisition in Sambalpur & Rourkela for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (₹400.00 lakh)

15.73 An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for acquisition of land in Sambalpur and Rourkela for execution of sewerage schemes under JNNURM. Out of the amount ₹ 88.52 lakh and ₹ 66.12 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

**Land Acquisition in Bhubaneswar for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under JICA** (₹0.01 lakh)

15.74 An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for acquisition of land in Bhubaneswar for execution of sewerage schemes under JICA.

**Administration and Supervision (A&S) Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes of NRCD and JNNURM** (₹600.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.75 An outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards A&S charges for execution of different sewerage schemes of National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) and JNNURM by Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board (OWS&SB).

**A & S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes under JICA** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.76 An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards A&S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes under JICA.

**Execution of Different Sewerage Works** (₹799.98 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.77 An outlay of ₹799.98 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme for execution of different sewerage projects.

**Preparation of DPR & Capacity Building** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.78 An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for preparation of DPRs and Capacity Building for different sewerage schemes in different urban areas of the State.

**Construction of Office Building** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.79 A sum of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of office buildings.

**Improvement of Urban Roads** (₹0.03 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.80 An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for depositing of funds with Works / Panchayati Raj Department towards repair of roads for the excess amount beyond the estimated provision in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of this provision ₹0.01 lakh each have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP .

**Improvement/ renovation of STP 1 & 2 and payment of energy charges of STP Mattagajpur** (₹ 40.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.81 An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards improvement/ renovation of STP 1 & 2 and payment of energy charges of STP Mattagajpur.

**Preparation of DPRs (OSSWB)- others** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.82 An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards preparation of DPRs (OSSWB)- others.

**Other Plan Schemes** (₹0.02 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.83 Token amounts of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for each of the following schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of the schemes.

- i) Construction of Boundary Wall around different STP at Bhubaneswar under JNNURM/ JICA
- ii) Implementation of Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy

**Cess Pool Management** (₹1,100.00 lakh)  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

15.84 An outlay of ₹1,100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards purchase of Cess Pool equipment and devices to get rid of manual scavenging.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** (SS: ₹4,600.00 lakh,  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department) CA: ₹18,300.00 lakh)

15.85 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured and renamed as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Swachh Bharat Mission will have two sub-missions- Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for rural areas and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for urban areas This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Programme with funding pattern of 80:20



between Government of India and State Government. An amount of ₹22,900.00 lakh is proposed for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Urban) in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 out of which ₹4,600.00 lakh as State share and ₹18,300.00 lakh as Central Assistance. Out of the amount ₹4,437.00 lakh and ₹3,253.80 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

**Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri**  
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

(SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

15.86 An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards state matching contribution for execution of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri.

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## CHAPTER -16

### SOCIAL SERVICES-III (Urban Development & Housing)

16.1 Improvement in quality of life of the people through provision of basic minimum services has been given emphasis by both the Central and the State Government. However, with the declaration of Millennium Development Goal (MDG), attention has been focused to achieve this pronounced goal by way of allocation of higher resources to these social services sector which encompasses the sub-sectors like urban development and housing which have been briefly discussed in this chapter.

16.2 The development plans of the sub-sectors will be implemented by the General Administration Department, Housing & Urban Development Department, Panchayati Raj Department. The amount involved for the schemes and programmes for implementation by the aforesaid Departments for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given in Table 16.1.

**Table 16.1**

SL No	Name of the Development Departments	(₹ lakh)
		Year: 2015-16
1	General Administration Department	8,510.64
2	Housing & Urban Development Deptt.	87,681.66
3	Panchayati Raj Department	1,98,615.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,94,808.29</b>

#### PLAN SCHEMES

16.3 An amount of ₹ 2,94,808.29 lakh under the State Plan including State Share (SS) of Centrally Sponsored Plans (CSP) have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various urban development programmes, housing and new initiatives in the aforesaid sub-sectors. Table 16.2 depicts major scheme-wise plan performance during the last two years including the revised outlays for the year 2014-15 as well as the proposed outlays for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 16.2**  
**Plan Performance during the last two years and**  
**Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

SL No	Major Scheme	Annual Plan			
		2013-14 Expenditure	2014-15 Revised Estimate	2014-15 Expenditure	2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	Other Urban Devt. Programmes	12,800.03	26,217.83	26,217.83	28,522.66
2	State Capital Project	4,959.31	5,935.08	5,935.08	8,510.64
3	JNNURM	45,310.61	20,000.00	20,000.00	58659.00
<b>Sub-Total (Urban Devt.)</b>		<b>63,069.95</b>	<b>52,152.91</b>	<b>52,152.91</b>	<b>95,692.30</b>
1	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	22,393.30	1,16,924.10	1,16,924.10	1,28,615.99
2	Biju Pucca Ghar / Mo Kudia	21,826.55	33,010.52	33,010.52	70,000 .00
3	Infrastructure Devt. of LIG & EWS	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
<b>Sub-Total (Housing)</b>		<b>44,719.85</b>	<b>1,50,434.62</b>	<b>1,50,434.62</b>	<b>199115.99</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,07,789.80</b>	<b>2,02,587.53</b>	<b>2,02,587.53</b>	<b>2,94,808.29</b>

#### FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

16.4 Out of the total outlay of ₹ 2,94,808.29 lakh proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 95,016.69 lakh and ₹ 52,383.86 lakh has been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively. Table.16.3 below depicts the details of flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP in the Social Service Sub-Sectors for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 16.3**  
**Flow of Funds towards TSP & SCSP**

(₹ lakh)

SL No	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2015-16		
		Outlays	Flow Towards	
			TSP	SCSP
1	Other Urban Devt. Programme	28,522.66	5,220.38	4,161.88
2	State Capital Project	8,510.64	0.00	0.00
3	JNNURM	58,659.00	12,208.46	9,116.13
4	IAY	1,28,615.99	57,877.20	25,723.20
5	Binju Pucca Ghar / Mo Kudia	70,000 .00	19,600.00	13,300.00
6	Infra. LIG & EWG	500.00	110.65	82.65
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,94,808.29</b>	<b>95,016.69</b>	<b>52,383.86</b>

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

16.5 Urban areas are engines of economic growth and urbanization is one of the key indicators of economic development. As per 2011 Census, there are 7,935 cities and towns in the country and they contribute about 63% of the country's GDP. In Odisha, as per 2011 census, 69.96 lakh people live in urban areas as against 55.17 lakh in 2001. Further, the projected figure shows that 83 lakh people will be concentrated in urban Odisha by 2021. Odisha is the 5th least urbanised State in India (31 percent) with 16.67 % rate of urbanization (up from 14.97% in 2001). However, the urban decadal growth in Odisha during the last decade (2001-2011) has been encouraging, with a growth rate of about 26.80 percent, almost matching that of the country, which had an urban decadal growth rate of 31.80 percent. A few big cities in Odisha are growing faster than the smaller towns because of better opportunities. This exponential growth in urbanization in the last decade has put a severe strain on the existing urban infrastructure necessitating creation of further urban infrastructure on a massive scale to cater to the needs of ever increasing urban population. Thus creation of additional urban infrastructure is an imperative.

16.6 There is a need for faster and better participatory planning to cope with the increased urbanization in the State; focusing on the small and medium towns as well as semi-urban and peri-urban areas to make the process balanced and equitable. Sustained effort should be made to look at urban development and governance in the State as a priority sector, not only by the Government but also by the Private Sector. Strategies should be framed to make cities and towns more inclusive with adequate amenities, livelihoods opportunities and appropriate incentives for absorbing the pressure of migration to the urban areas for facilitating formation of adequate urban growth centres in a planned manner.

16.7 To achieve these objectives, there is a twin requirement of expediting the urban sector reforms and increasing investment in the urban sector. The State Government has been vigorously pursuing the implementation of various reforms as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and mandates of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. As part of its commitment, the State Government has already taken several steps to accelerate the reform process both at the State and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level. While a number of mandatory and optional reforms have already been undertaken, others are under progress. Besides, the State Government on its own has taken initiatives for enactment of various citizen-centric and pro-poor policies to make the process of urban development more inclusive.

16.8 There is a massive requirement for expanding the urban infrastructure, especially in the area of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, sustainable livelihood and enterprises, affordable housing for the

EWS, LIG & MIG households, quality and affordable transport and clean and healthy environment. Financing the required urban infrastructure continues to pose challenges for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). So far, financial resources for the required infrastructure remain restricted mainly to budgetary support. Finances of the ULBs in Odisha continue to be stressed, having little surplus for strategic investments that can accelerate growth. The investment needs are many times higher than the available public fund. A portfolio of funding sources, funds available through missions and programmes like JNNURM (UIG & BSUP), IHSDP, UIDSSMT, ILCS and RAY; funds committed through externally aided projects, PPP options with private or corporate sector and possibilities of partnerships with NGOs, private sector and other participants need to be explored and clear guidelines issued to the ULBs on the nature and modalities to access these funds. The focus of this sub sector is to ensure an efficient and effective service delivery system by improving and developing urban infrastructure. All citizens should have access to basic services like communication, sanitation, drinking water and lighting including avenues for gainful employment. Simultaneously, it is also imperative to have perspective plans to develop existing as well as the upcoming towns to meet the challenges of future growth. It is envisaged to provide better infrastructure, the basic minimum facilities and urban amenities in the uncovered areas of ULBs and to ensure decent and hygienic living conditions for the urban poor. Therefore, Urban Planning would be made futuristic to cope with the rapid pace of urbanization for expansion of the existing urban centers in the State.

16.9 Odisha is one of the pioneering States in implementing various urban initiatives. In order to meet the needs of rapid urbanization, the Government through its various organisations and agencies, including five (5) Municipal Corporations, forty five (45) Municipalities, sixty one (61) Notified Area Councils (NAC), nine (9) Development Authorities, thirty six (36) Special Planning Authorities and seven (7) Regional Improvement Trusts along with Directorate of Town Planning, pursue development imperatives of the urban areas in a planned manner. One Chief Engineer, Public Health and around 300 officers are responsible to ensure supply of drinking water and sewerage disposal. A separate Sewerage Board looks into accomplishment of bigger projects. The State Urban Development Agencies (SUDA) shoulders the prime responsibility of Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

## **STRATEGIES**

16.10 To ensure better planning, faster and more inclusive development of cities and towns into livable, economically vibrant, productive, sustainable and efficient entities with provision of adequate and durable public infrastructure and amenities, including affordable housing, sustainable livelihood opportunities and enterprises, universal access to water and sanitation, quality and affordable transportation and clean and healthy environment for all sections of society; bringing out efficiency in the service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies

towards citizens in convergent manner, the important strategies required to be adopted to attain the set goals under this sub-sector are:

- i. Embarking on implementing urban reforms and e-governance through strengthening urban planning with citizens' participation by integrating planning units, organizations and processes,
- ii. Building capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) all across the State in delivering services and enforcing municipal rules and regulations,
- iii. Creating and maintaining urban infrastructure, operationalising effective water supply and sanitary systems including solid waste management,
- iv. Developing public spaces and amenities and provisioning of affordable housing for urban poor and upgrading their skills in increasing employability and improving their economic condition.
- v. Empowering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) financially, and promoting innovation in urban management.

### **OBJECTIVES**

16.11 The following objectives have been chalked out to carry out the set strategies;

- i. Improving urban planning and governance for effective enforcement of plans, rules, efficient urban management and service delivery.
- ii. Facilitating reforms and policy interventions to improve financial base of ULBs and better citizen interface in service delivery.
- iii. Enhancing service standards, transparency, accountability and simplifying process for grievance redressal.
- iv. Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for infrastructure development, urban transport and solid waste management, slum redevelopment and rehabilitation and effective implementation of housing schemes for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Groups (LIG) and Middle Income Groups (MIG).
- v. Effectively implementing programmes for skill development and urban poverty reduction.
- vi. Creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure in the areas of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, urban transport and other amenities.
- vii. Encouraging innovations in urban development.

## FUNCTIONS

16.12 The following functions are to be carried out to attain the set objectives.

- i. Implementation of reforms under JnNURM and 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.
- ii. Formulation and implementation of enabling guidelines.
- iii. Implantation of Comprehensive Development Plans, City Development Plans and Master Plans.
- iv. Capacity development of existing personnel and elected representatives.
- v. Effective implementation of e-governance programmes.
- vi. Creation of a dedicated Urban Cadre and benchmarking urban services.
- vii. Formulation and implementation of Citizen's Charter, Public Disclosure Law.
- viii. Formulation and implementation of PPP policy on urban development and facilitating PPP projects in urban infrastructure, transport and solid waste management.
- ix. Encouraging group productive activities of urban poor women for economic empowerment and dovetailing non-Govt./ private / corporate partners for skill training for placement of unemployed youth.
- x. Formulation and implementation of Affordable Housing scheme with mandatory provision for creation of housing stock, granting limited property rights to the slum dwellers and prevention of new slums.
- xi. Mobilization of funds from various sources for successful implementation of flagship programmes and ensuring expeditious and timely implementation of projects through timely, regular and effective monitoring.
- xii. Designing and implementation of innovative pilot projects in selective areas with community participation with due attention to replicable models and good practices.

## PLAN SCHEMES

16.13 An amount of ₹ 95,692.30 lakh under State Plan including State Share of Central Sponsored Schemes have been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various Urban Development Programmes. The details of the schemes for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are indicated below.

## STATE PLAN

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (₹ 31,321.26 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.14 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a reform-linked flagship programme launched by Government of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Odisha and Implementing Agencies. The objective of the scheme includes empowerment of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for planned and holistic development of cities and making them inclusive. The scheme also mandated preparation of City Development Plans (CDP) and a set of urban reform at State and Municipal levels. Under this scheme Bhubaneswar and Puri towns have been included by Government of India. The Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) for both the cities have been approved. This scheme has the following two components.

a) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)

16.15 Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component, seven projects including one heritage, two public transport, two storm water drainage, one water supply, and one sewerage project for the mission cities have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 83,148.00 lakh. Subsequently, the Govt. of India have approved another six projects including four public transport and two e-governance projects to the identified cities with a project cost of ₹ 54, 344.00 lakh. Further, initiative has been taken to prepare CDP for other fifteen towns in the State. A sum of ₹ 31,271.26 lakh has been proposed for UIG Scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 6,225.03 lakh and ₹ 4,649.76 lakh have been ear marked for TASP and SCSP respectively.

b) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

16.16 The objective of this component is to rehabilitate the slum dwellers having own land in their name or wife or jointly. Government of India have sanctioned six (6) projects in two (2) ULBs (i.e., four projects in Bhubaneswar and two projects in Puri to provide pucca houses alongwith basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor with an estimated cost of ₹ 7,462.13 lakh with a ceiling limit of ₹ 1.70 lakh per dwelling unit. As on January, 2015, out of 2,508 sanctioned Dwelling Units, 1,588 have been completed, 247 are under progress and 433 units have been surrendered. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed for completion of the project under the BSUP during the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 11.07 lakh and ₹ 08.27 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP respectively.



**Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** (₹ 13,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.17 Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a reform-linked flagship programme launched by Government of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Odisha and Implementing Agencies. Under this scheme, all Municipalities, all NACs and three Corporations have been included. Government of India approved Twenty three (23) projects which are continuing including five new water supply projects worth ₹ 24,819.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 13,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 2,876.90 lakh and ₹ 2,148.90 lakh has been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)** (₹ 971.39 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.18 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India have launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the IHSDP to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of all ULBs having own land in their name or wife or in joint names. It focuses on improving the the living condition of the urban poor residing in slums by providing housing and basic infrastructure facilities. The scheme has been extended up to the year 2015. The Government of India has sanctioned 38 projects in 35 ULBs for developing of 13,097 dwelling units (12,821 new and 276 up-gradation) alongwith infrastructure facilities with an estimated cost of ₹ 28,950.00 lakh. The ceiling of each dwelling unit is ₹ 1.00 lakh. Out of the sanctioned new units, 7, 999 have been completed, 3, 802 are under progress and 355 units have been surrendered. An amount of ₹ 971.39 lakh has been proposed for completion of the Dwelling Units during the year 2015-16. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 218.56 lakh and ₹ 160.27 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)** (₹ 13,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.19 Government of India has introduced the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for integrated development of Urban Poor for making the city slum free. This is a reform linked Scheme with funding ratio of 50:30:20, further linked with reforms implementation by the State and the ULBs concerned. The main objective is to keep the city free of slums during the mission period up to 2022 by improving and provisioning of house and basic service infrastructure and social amenities in slums and in the process to achieve the goal of slum free cities. The Scheme is complementary to the existing IHSDP and BSUP Scheme under JNNURM. The State Government have already constituted a State Level Steering Committee

(SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to examine and approve the Project Reports submitted by the implementing agencies and also review the implementation of the Scheme. Bhubaneswar Development Authority is declared as the State Level Nodal Agency for the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, seven (7) cities of the state like Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur, and Jajpur have been included under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Thirteen (13) DPR covering seven(7) cities have been approved by the Govt. of India to develop 9,274 dwelling units for the identified beneficiaries. The State Government have already recommended to include 35 more cities. For implementation of RAY, the State Government have also released a sum of ₹ 10,739.00 lakh towards the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment. An amount of ₹ 13,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 2,876.90 lakh and ₹ 2,148.90 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**State Level Technical Committee (SLTC)** (₹ 366.35 lakh)  
**& City Level Technical Committee (CLTC)**  
 (Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.20 These organizations provide technical support in monitoring the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana. A sum of ₹ 366.35 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16 towards salaries of professionals engaged in SLTC and CLTC.

**National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)** (₹ 3,385.72 lakh)  
 (Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.21 This is a CSP scheme with sharing pattern of 75:25. This scheme has been implemented only in 33 Urban Local Bodies having one lakh or more population with an objective to uplift the Urban poor, especially the women headed families, SC and ST, physically challenged persons. The key components of the programme include, social mobilization and institutional development, capacity building and training, employment through skill training and placement, self employment programmes, support to urban street vendors and scheme for the urban homeless. A sum of ₹ 3,385.72 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme having ₹ 755.88 lakh and ₹ 562.76 lakh as TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Odisha Urban Livelihood Mission (OULM)** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
 (Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.22 This State funding scheme has been implemented to cover all the left out 78 ULBs those are not covered under the NULM with an objective to uplift the Urban poor, especially the women headed families, SC and ST, physically challenged persons with the key responsibility of the ULBs to ensure the social mobilization of urban poor in his / her operational area, facilitate community in forming Self-Help Groups / federations, facilitate implementation of all

programmes / aspects related OULM, establishment of liaison with Government Departments for greater convergence and documentation of good practices and replicable models. A sum of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme having ₹ 228.50 lakh and ₹ 171.30 lakh as TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Protection & Conservation of Water Bodies** (₹ 528.98 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.23 An outlay of ₹ 528.98 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards Protection and Conservation of water bodies in different urban areas. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 216.87 lakh and ₹ 161.99 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Capacity Development & Preparation of D.P.R.** (₹ 350.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.24 The ULBs are the focal points for service delivery in implementing plans and strategies to overcome challenges of urbanization. There is a pressing need to empower the ULBs with cutting edge skill, domain knowledge and expertise to make continuous efforts in the areas of urban development and governance reforms in terms of study, research, creation of data base, designing, piloting replicable models, conducting capacity building and handholding activities. There is ever increasing pressure for improved capacity of the ULBs including the personnel. For the purpose, the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) has been identified as the Resource Training Institution for the entire capacity building programme. The key specific objective is to address key supply-side issues for strengthening urban governance and development in the State aimed at provision of standardized urban services, efficient urban governance and efficient project implementation. An amount of ₹ 350.00 lakh has been proposed towards Capacity Development and Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Housing & Urban Development Department during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Preparation of CDP/ Master Plan** (₹ 300.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.25 The State Government has decided to prepare Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) / Master Plans on GIS platform using latest satellite imagery for all ULBs in Odisha by the year, 2016. CDPs of five towns, namely Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Jatni, Cuttack and Choudwar have been approved and are in force. The GIS based Master Plan for seven Development Authorities and one Regional Improvement Trust has been prepared and need to be finalized. Besides, preparation of GIS / RS based Master Plan for eleven towns has been initiated during 2009-10. Out of eleven towns, the Master Plans for five towns (Bhadrak, Baripada, Balasore, Keonjhar and Barbil) are under progress by the consultants selected through Tender process. For the rest six towns, selection of consultant has been proposed to be taken up during 2015-16. Further, preparation

of CDPs for fifteen towns, namely, Rourkela, Balasore, Bhadrak, Baripada, Balangir, Jharsuguda, Paradeep, Jaypore, Baragarh, Brajaraj Nagar, Rayagada, Bhawanipatna, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Korput has been initiated and all the CDPs are expected in time. An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards the activities for preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan / Master Plan of important towns in Odisha, out of which an amount of ₹ 66.39 lakh and ₹ 49.59 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Solid Waste Management** (₹ 800.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.26 Scientific management of municipal solid waste is a necessary condition for keeping a city / town clean and healthy. Full cycle solid waste management becomes more important for busy cities, pilgrimage towns and places of tourists attraction. Scientific management and utilization of solid waste becomes imperative for protection and promotion of natural environment of the cities and towns as well. This scheme has been launched with the objective of introducing low cost flush sanitary latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to availability of sanitation to the urban poor. During the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been proposed under Solid Waste Management, out of which an amount of ₹ 177.04 lakh and ₹ 132.24 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Development of Parks Greenery and Afforestation in ULBs / Development Authorities** (₹ 230.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.27 Parks and greeneries play a vital role in city beautification process. In order to improve the city aesthetics, the Department is allocating funds in its annual budget for development and maintenance of parks. The Odisha Development Authorities Act mandated all the Development Authorities to develop and maintain parks. During the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 130.00 lakh has been proposed for development of Parks and Greenery in different urban areas and ₹ 100.00 lakh by Development Authorities of the State. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 29.03 lakh and ₹ 21.55 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Grants to ULBs towards Implementation of Double Entry Accounting System** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.28 Double Entry Accounting helps in providing timely and accurate financial information for planning and decision making. The overall goal of the system is to induce prudent financial practices and bring about transparency in the accounting system of the ULBs. All the ULBs of Odisha have fully migrated into the new accrual based Double Entry Accounting System from the year 2013-14

with effect from 01.10.2013. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed towards implementation of Double Entry Accounting System and engagement of Chartered Accountants in ULBs during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of Boundary Walls for Protection of Government Land in Major Urban Areas** (₹ 240.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.29 During the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 52.50 lakh has been proposed towards construction of boundary walls for protection of Government land in major urban areas. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 11.62 lakh and ₹ 8.68 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively. Besides, an amount of ₹ 187.50 lakh has been proposed for the aforesaid purpose in areas of different Development Authorities.

**Urban Transport Fund** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.30 The Urban Transport has been included in the Rules of Business of the H & UD Department. Accessing destinations for jobs, education, recreation, livelihood and similar activities in cities is becoming increasingly time-consuming. The mobility of the people without environmental pollution is a positive indicator of city urban transportation. To provide better communication facilities, Government have adopted several measures like City Bus Services (CBS), Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Integrated Comprehensive Mobility Plan ICMP). A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for Urban Transport Fund during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.31 An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme in major Urban Areas of the State during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Renovation of Dying Water Bodies in Bhubaneswar & Cuttack** (₹ 0.02 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.32 For renovation of dying water bodies in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, a token provision of ₹ 0.02 lakh has been made for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Service Level Bench Marking of H & U.D.Deptt.** (₹ 01.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.33 An amount of ₹ 01.00 lakh has been proposed for Service Level Bench Marking of H & U.D. Department during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of Urban Infrastructure for Construction Depos & Terminals** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.34 For Development of urban infrastructure for construction of Depos and Terminals, a sum of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)** (₹ 1,999.99 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.35 The project aims at developing an integrated public transport system that combines modes and services through interchanges and feeder services, rationalizes existing services, and improves passenger disposal at terminals. BRTS is an important component of transit oriented development which enhances public transport network by careful and selection of an optimum mass transit system. An amount of ₹ 1,999.99 lakh has been proposed for the BRTS during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Development of Night Shelters / Community Amenities in Urban Areas** (₹ 499.99 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.36 With an aim to provide safe shelter to the wandering urban homeless who are without a roof over their head including the street children and destitute women, the State Government have taken initiative to construct Night Shelters at prominent locations of major cities of Odisha with access to basic infrastructure facilities. It is proposed to construct, operate, use and maintain Night Shelters in nine (9) cities and towns with more than 1 lakh population. So far, fifteen (15) such shelters have been sanctioned in seven (7) major towns out of which four (4) have completed and seven (7) are under progress. An amount of ₹ 499.99 lakh has been proposed towards development and completion of Night Shelters / Community amenities in urban areas during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Odisha Shelter Mission** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.37 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 2015-16 for the Odisha Shelter Mission project.

**Implementation of E-Governance in ULBs** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.38 E-Governance and ICT interface revolutionize the way the Governments function, ensuring speed and transparency in the functioning thereby eliminating delay and malpractices. Suitable application of e-governance has brought Governments closer to citizens. This is one of the reforms programme committed by State Government. Government have also initiated significant steps for undertaking reforms in all Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and District Head Quarters NACs to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the ULBs using ICT frameworks such as e-Municipality, e-Seva, e-Procurement and e-Despatch. The Department is committed to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to the citizens. During Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of this scheme.

**Acquisition of Land and Works for Storm Water Drainage** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.39 Constructing and developing main natural storm water drains to drain out rain water and reduce incidents of water logging during rainy season is the main purpose. Emphasis has also been accorded for on the construction of CC roads with drains in all the ULBs of the State. An amount of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for acquisition of land and other works relating to storm water drainage. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 197.59 lakh and ₹ 165.30 lakh has been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Devolution of Funds** (₹ 2,050.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.40 An amount of ₹ 2,050.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards construction of Kalyan Mandap in different ULBs. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 468.43 lakh and ₹ 351.16 lakh has been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively

**Construction & Renovation Office Building** (₹ 600.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.41 An amount of ₹ 600.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction and renovation of office buildings.

**City Bus Services under Non-JNNURM** (₹ 0.03 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.42 A token provision of ₹ 0.03 lakh has been made towards purchase of City Buses during Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Reimburse of VAT** (₹ 186.91 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.43 An amount of ₹ 186.91 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards VAT charges on procurement of city buses under the JNNURM.

**Administration and Service Charges** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.44 An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed towards the administration and service charges.

**Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (EAP)** (₹ 7,000.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.45 Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) is a German aided project with grant of 58 million EURO for six years i.e., 2012-13 to 2016-17. Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha is the nodal agency for implementing this project. Creation of a nodal financial institutional framework in urban Odisha is the main objective of this project. To facilitate financial assistance for different urban infrastructure projects through this institution with a positive environmental impact from a line-of-credit by KFW, German is also another objective of this project. The institutional framework of the OUIDF will consist of an Urban Loan Fund, a Grant Fund and Project Development Fund. The German Government have agreed to make available an interest subsidized loan of EURO 58 million and a grant of EURO 2.5 million at a fixed rate of interest for Technical Assistance (TA) to support this project under German Financial Cooperation (GFC) with India. An additional grant of EURO 2 million towards TA might be available pursuant to the Government to Government negotiation. The ultimate goal of the OUIDF is to link ULBs to the capital markets by functioning as a sustainable intermediary. It seeks to (a) catalyze development of well structured pool of bankable projects, (b) build capacity in project appraisals and resource mobilization and (c) spur institutional reforms as a pre-requisite for external financing. An amount of ₹ 7,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 1,659.75 lakh and ₹ 1,395.00 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.



**Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP)****Assisted by the World Bank (EAP)****(₹ 7,000.00 lakh)**

(Housing &amp; Urban Development Department)

16.46 Successful management of disasters requires promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels. Fierce cyclone “Phailin” left a trail of destruction in Odisha on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The loss arising out of the devastation unleashed by the cyclone had been pegged at more than ₹ 3,000 crore in Ganjam district alone. Power services in Ganjam had been completely wrecked, while five lakh homes had been partially or completely destroyed. Heavy rain in the aftermath of “Phailin” triggered massive floods in several districts in the State. The situation due to floods caused by cyclone induced rainfall was critical for the Government to manage. Berhampur was severely hit by the cyclone “Phailin”. It caused extreme devastation by damaging roads, public buildings, private houses / dwellings and other infrastructure of the city including informal settlements. To improve and restore housing and public services in the communities especially in the slums of Berhampur city, the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) was launched by the State Government. The project is funded by the World Bank and has approved US\$ 32.5 million credit under ODRP. The Berhampur Municipal Corporation (BeMC) is the implementing agency. The scope of the project includes upgrading of slums(83 slums) and public infrastructure development to reduce vulnerability through improved connectivity, drainage and sewerage infrastructure with restoration of water supply system etc. The project shall be implemented over a period of 5 years. The Housing & Urban Development Department is the nodal agency. A Nodal Officer from the Department is coordinating the activities and is responsible for monitoring of the project. The Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha is the apex decision making body for the project. The BeMC shall be supported by a PIU and the SLNA by a PMU for smooth implementation, coordination, monitoring, supervision under the project and also liaison with the World Bank, State and Central Government. The project is also proposed to be integrated with Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for up-gradation of different informal settlements of Berhampur city. An amount of ₹ 7,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme. Out of this an amount of ₹ 1,549.08 lakh and ₹ 1,257.08 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**State Capital Project****(₹ 8,510.64 lakh)**

(General Administration Department)

16.47 The State Capital Project includes government housing project, maintenance of parks as city beautification, improvement of road network, protection of government land, construction of residential buildings, water supply and sanitary installations for non-residential office buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and clearance of storm water from Bhubaneswar. An amount of ₹ 8,510.64 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for taking up different works under the State Capital Project. The details are depicted in the Table: 16.4.

Table: 16.4

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	(₹ lakh)
<b>Development / Maintenance of Parks</b>		
i	Grants to BDA for development of parks at Bhubaneswar	30.00
<b>Improvement of open space for public utility</b>		
i	Improvement of open space and provision of barbed wire fencing as land guard grants to BDA /IDCO/BMC	499.99
ii	Grants to BDA / IDCO / BMC for development of land at Satyanagar for public meetings etc.	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>500.00</b>
<b>Infrastructure development</b>		
i	Grants to BDA for infrastructure development at Kalinga Nagar plotted scheme	300.00
Ii	Development / redevelopment of State Capital region	100.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>400.00</b>
<b>LAND PROTECTION</b>		
i	Land Protection Squad	20.60
<b>Construction of Non-residential building</b>		
i	Improvement of W/S and S/I to Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	200.00
ii	Improvement of W/S and S/I to Toshali Plaza	20.00
iii	Construction of high rise non-residential buildings in Unit-V	2,500.00
iv	Improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack – Civil works	300.00
v	Improvement of Toshali Plaza – Civil Works	39.99
vi	Improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack – EI works	300.00
vii	Improvement of Toshali Plaza-EI works	10.00
viii	Construction of 130 Kv D.C. line on HELS tower for proper power supply to Secretariat	0.01
ix	For commissioning of fire fighting system for Secretariat Building	30.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,400.00</b>
<b>Provision/ Improvement of water supply / sanitation / sewerage facilities</b>		
i	Improvement of W/S and S/I to govt. non-residential (other buildings) Bhubaneswar	10.00
ii	Provision / improvement of Water supply facilities at new capital	200.00
iii	Provision / improvement of Swerage service and sanitation at new capital (lump) & provision of sewerage service to Army Recruitment office, NCC office & OPSC office at Cuttack	200.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>410.00</b>

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	(₹ lakh)
<b>Construction of Residential Buildings</b>		
i	Construction of Residential Building at New Capital	1,000.00
ii	Improvement of W/S and S/I to Govt. residential building at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	400.00
iii	Renovation of toilets and bathrooms to lower type qtrs at new capital	400.00
iv	Improvement of Govt. residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack - Civil works	450.00
v	Improvement of Govt. residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack-EI works	150.00
vi	Extension of stair cases to lower type flat qtrs. at Bhubaneswar	50.00
vii	Provision / construction of garages to MT flat qtrs.	200.00
viii	Provision / construction of garages to HT flat qtrs	0.0
ix	Provision of common boundary wall / barbed wire fencing to residential quarters / block in different locations / areas / units in Bhubaneswar	800.00
x	Construction of an earmarked Govt. Residential Qtr. For Chief Secretary, Odisha	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,450.01</b>
<b>Acquisition of land</b>		
i	Payment of compensation to land owner for acquisition of land for development of new Capital (Voted).	0.01
ii	Payment to decretal dues towards acquisition of land for development of new Capital (charged).	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.02</b>
<b>Construction / Renovation of roads</b>		
i	Improvement / construction / widening of roads and drains at New Capital	<b>300.00</b>
<b>STORM WATER DRAINAGE</b>		
i	Clearance of storm water from Bhubaneswar	0.01
<b>Total State Capital Project</b>		<b>8,510.64</b>

## HOUSING

16.48 Housing being a basic need, the State Government has made conscious efforts to address this requirement of the people belonging to different income groups in urban and rural areas. Priority has been given to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Besides, the Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB) and Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) are pursuing housing activities and allied programmes on the lines of National Housing Policy.

**PLAN SCHEMES**

16.49 It has been proposed to provide an outlay of ₹ 1,99,115.99 lakh for the Housing schemes during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The Plan Schemes under housing for the year 2015-16 are briefly discussed hereunder.

**Infrastructure Development of LIG & EWS Houses** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

16.50 An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Infrastructure Development Fund of LIG & EWS houses. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 110.65 lakh and ₹ 82.65 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**Biju Pucca Ghar** (₹ 70,000.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

16.51 The scheme "Mo Kudia" which has been implemented in the State from 2008-09 now has been renamed as Biju Pucca Ghar from 2015-16. The main objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling houses to the needy rural poor Below Poverty Line, who is deprived of getting the IAY houses due to non inclusion of their names in BPL list by the Government of India. Priority is given to the destitute poor women, distressed, physically / mentally challenged persons, women headed households, victims of domestic / ethnic violence, naxal violence and elephant menace. The Annual Plan outlay for the scheme during 2015-16 is ₹ 70,000.00 lakh. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 19,600.00 lakh and ₹ 13,300.00 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

16.52 For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of ₹ 1,28,615.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)** (SS: ₹ 1,28,615.99 lakh,  
(Panchayati Raj Department) CA: ₹ 3,85,847.97 lakh)

16.53 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a sharing pattern of 75:25 between the Center and the State. The objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling units to members of SC / ST / Freed bonded labourers and non-SC / ST rural poor Below the Poverty Line. This scheme is executed all over the State. The unit cost of IAY (Normal) for new construction has been enhanced from ₹ 45,000 to ₹ 70,000. Similarly, this limit has been raised from ₹ 48,500 to ₹ 75,000 for 18 IAP districts as per Government of India guideline. The State Government has been pleased to waive out the royalty charges on the construction materials used for IAY. During 2014-15 (by December, 2014, 1,21,742 houses have been completed with a cost of ₹ 88,262.81 lakh. It is proposed to have an outlay of ₹ 1,28,615.99 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. Out of this an amount of ₹ 57,877.20 lakh and ₹ 25,723.20 lakh has been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

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## CHAPTER 17

### SOCIAL SERVICES-IV (Information & Publicity, Labour & Employment)

#### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

17.1 With the growth of technology, rapid spread of electronic media like T.V., radio network and print media, information and public relation functions have become highly specialized. Since, urban people are comparatively better informed than their rural counterparts, focused attention is required in rural areas where more than 80 percent of the people of the State are residing. The main thrust under information and publicity is directed to make it more broad-based. The Information & Public Relation Department serves as a link between people and the Government. This Department not only informs the public on the plans, policies and programmes of the Government but also works to ensure people's participation in the successful implementation of various developmental programmes and schemes.

#### PLAN SCHEMES

17.2 For the ongoing and new plan programmes, an outlay of ₹1,180.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is proposed. The schematic programmes are briefly discussed below.

**Films and Documentation** (₹79.50 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.3 Films are the shortest ways and a strongest medium to have impact upon the viewers. It shows the present status of society. The thrust area to be focused during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is the production of documentary films on the achievement of Government in various socio-economic fields. A sum of ₹79.50 lakh is proposed for production of documentaries, establishment of film archives, lightening of studios etc. in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Direction and Administration** (₹24.50 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.4 It is proposed to provide ₹24.50 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for publication of special issues of Utkal Prasanga and Odisha Review on eminent personalities and improvement of lawn, sanitation and security of Jayadev Bhawan and Sampark Bhawan.

**Advertising and Visual Publicity** (₹101.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.5 Information & Public Relation Department is the nodal agency in publicity and advertisement of various activities as well as developmental programmes of the Government. The advertisement service is linked to developmental activities of Government. Advertisement through electronic media cost of news paper bills, installation of video news at Jayadev Bhawan, Display etc. are issued to the Local and National Dailies. With a view of democratizing information and reaching the masses through information, it has been proposed to install Digital Display Board in all District Head Quarters. It is proposed to provide ₹101.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Information Center-cum-Reading Room** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.6 To Strengthen the Information Centres, a new plan proposal has been introduced during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to provide more books and other facilities to Information Centre-cum-Reading Rooms. It is proposed to extend these facilities to each Block during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Press Information Services** (₹115.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.7 The Press Information Service is vital to the Government. The main objective of this scheme is to improve the interest and welfare of journalists and media persons. An outlay of ₹115.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.

**Field Publicity** (₹70.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.8 The Field Publicity Scheme aims to increase the radio listenership in the area covered by four FM Radio Stations and organize audio visual programmes for the public for the purpose of creation of awareness on different socio-economic issues. It is proposed to purchase of A.V. equipments, strengthening of IT system, library and development of computer system. For this, an outlay of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Other Plan Schemes for Field Publicity** (₹200.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.9 Information and Public Relations Department Organizes Exhibitions at National level, State level, Districts level and Sub-Divisional level to exhibit progress and achievements of Government. Besides, this Department takes

active participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi every year. More emphasis is given to the IITF exhibition as it represents the State in International sphere. For organization of exhibitions at different levels, the proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹200.00 lakh.

**Special Celebration** (₹180.01 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.10 The State Government celebrates the Odisha Day, the Independence Day and the Republic Day under Special Celebration scheme. Every year tableau is made on behalf of the State Government for Republic Day Parade at New Delhi. Besides, the Department is to celebrate the Birth and death anniversaries of eminent persons including Centenary celebration. Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹180.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Building Programme** (₹400.00 lakh)  
(Information and Public Relation Department)

17.11 During the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for construction and renovation of buildings of Information and Public Relation Department in different districts as well as in the State Headquarters and Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

### **LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

17.12 Labour and ESI Department is the Nodal Department for formulating plans, policies and programmes for development of the labourers and child labourers (engaged under both organized and unorganized sectors). The Department is also looking into the security measures in Factories and Boilers along with social security of Industrial Workers. The activities of Labour & ESI Department are being implemented through five Heads of Departments including two Presiding Officers of Industrial Tribunals. In addition, there are three Labor Courts at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jeypore. They are responsible for adjudication of Industrial Disputes. A Employment & Technical Education & Training (E & TE & T) Department is looking after the subject of Employment.

### **PLAN SCHEMES**

17.13 An outlay of ₹40,044.87 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the activities to be taken up for implementation of different schemes in the sub-sector. Out of the aforesaid provision for the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹21,751.51 lakh, ₹14,191.76 lakh and ₹4,101.60 lakh are proposed under Craftsman training, Labour and Labour Welfare and Employment Services including Self-Employment Mission respectively.

## I. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

### STATE PLAN

**Labour and Labour Welfare** (₹975.76 lakh)  
(Labour & ESI Department)

17.14 A sum of ₹975.76 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of labour welfare measures and smooth functioning of the office of Labour Commissioner, Odisha. The details of schemes are indicated in Table 17.1.

**Table 17.1**  
**Details of Schemes for Labour and Labour Welfare**

SL No	Description of Plan Schemes	(₹lakh) Outlay
1	Construction of residential building of the District Labour Officer (DLO), Keonjhar	75.47
2	Construction of Residential Building (TASP)	25.00
3	Refresher Course for Labour Officers	12.00
4	State Labour Institute (SLI)	200.00
5	Implementation of Child Labour (P & R) Act, 1986	0.03
6	Implementation of Building and other Construction Workers Welfare and Cess Act.1996	42.26
7	Rescue of exploited Migrated workers	6.00
8	Labour Commissioner Hqr.	15.00
9	Rescure of exploited migrated labour	600.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>975.76</b>

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)** (₹13,166.00 lakh)  
(Labour & ESI Department)

17.15 A number of studies observed that risk owing to low level of health security is quite endemic for workers engaged in the informal sector. The vulnerability of the poor informal workers increases when they have to pay fully for their medical care with no subsidy or financial support. On the one hand, such workers do not have the financial resources to bear the cost of medical treatment, on the other; the health infrastructure leaves a lot to be desired. Large number of people, especially those living below poverty line, borrow money or sell their assets to pay for the treatment in private hospitals. Thus, Health Insurance could be a way of overcoming financial handicaps, improving access to quality medical care and providing financial protection against high medical expenses. The “Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana” sponsored by the Central Government attempts to address such issues. The State Government has accordingly decided to launch this scheme in



the State and Labour Commissioner, Odisha, Bhubaneswar is the “State Level Nodal Officer” for implementation of the Scheme. The contribution of Central Government and State Government is in ratio 3:1 for this scheme. During 2015-16, a sum of ₹13,166.00 lakh is proposed for the RSBY scheme.

**Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour**  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS: ₹50.00 lakh,  
CS: ₹50.00 lakh)

17.16 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in the ratio of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. The aim of the scheme is to rehabilitate freed Bonded Labourers through socio-economic reforms. A sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the implementation of the scheme.

## II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

17.17 The overall growth in the State economy does not always result in proportionate increase in employment generation and reduction in levels of poverty and inequality. It has, therefore, been necessary to introduce special schemes to eradicate poverty and unemployment. Presently, NRLM and NREGP (MGNREGS) Schemes are in operation. Achievements under the schemes are highlighted in Table.17.2.

**Table 17.2**

**Achievement under SGSY / NREGP / NRLM / MGNREGP**

Sl No	Scheme	Unit (in Lakh)	Achievements							
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	SGSY/ NRLM	Beneficiaries / SHG	0.87	1.06	1.31	1.39	1.29	2.93	0.67 (SHG)	0.69
2.	JRY/ JGSY/ SGRY (Stream-II)	Person days	74.17	8.99*		Discontinued				
3	NREGP/ MGNREGP	Person days	430.04	513.65	665.10	975.59	453.74	545.16	633.13	494.56

\* The figure relating to the year 2008-09 is up to end of December, 2008. The scheme has been dropped.

17.18 Manpower planning is indispensable for economic growth and equitable development. Special attention needs to be given for the growth of employment with emphasis on labour intensive manufacturing sectors such as food processing industry, textile, small and medium enterprises, tourism and construction. The Government’s strategy for promotion of self employment ventures currently relies on formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) to empower rural communities and enable them to take up economic activities.

### Manpower Utilisation Scenario

17.19 Although the total number of workers in the State has gone up from 118.83 lakh in 1991 to 175.42 lakh in 2011, the number of main workers in the corresponding period has increased from 103.78 lakh to 107.08 lakh. In other words, during the period 1991-2011, the proportion of main workers to total workers in the State has declined from 87 percent to 61 percent (i.e., a drop of 26 percent points). This implies that with increase in population, there has been an increase in the work force. But the drop in proportion of main workers to total workers indicates that the extent of under-employment in the State has considerably increased during the above period. Manpower utilization scenario in Odisha from 1981 to 2011 is summarized in Table 17.3.

**Table 17.3**  
**Manpower Utilisation Scenario in Odisha**

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Manpower	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Population	263.70	316.60	368.05	419.74
2.	Total workers	100.22	118.83	142.76	175.42
3.	Total main workers	86.35	103.78	95.89	107.08
4.	Total marginal workers	13.87	15.05	46.87	68.34
5.	Ratio of marginal workers to total workers	13.84	12.67	32.83	38.96

17.20 The Employment Market Information Area Report, compiled by the Directorate of Employment, reveals that the overall employment position in the organized sector shows a decreasing trend from 2012. The trend of employment from 2007-2014 (Annual progress) in the organized sector is indicated in Table 17.4. Out of the total employed persons of about 6.91 lakh, the share of State Government was 49.20 percent in 2014. Private sector contributed only about 17.95 percent of employment during this year.

**Table 17.4**  
**Trend of Employment in organized sector in the State**

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	Employment Position During							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Public Sector</b>									
1	Central Government	0.65 (9.45)	0.64 (9.13)	0.63 (8.56)	0.63 (8.62)	0.63 (7.48)	0.57 (8.20)	0.59 (8.7)	0.57 (8.25)
2	State Government	3.50 (50.87)	3.53 (50.36)	3.68 (50.00)	3.67 (50.21)	4.62 (54.87)	3.46 (49.78)	3.33 (49.1)	3.40 (49.2)
3	Quasi Government	1.65 (23.98)	1.64 (23.40)	1.70 (23.10)	1.63 (22.16)	1.70 (20.19)	1.61 (23.16)	1.55 (22.86)	1.55 (22.43)
4.	Local Bodies	0.18 (2.62)	0.18 (2.56)	0.18 (2.44)	0.16 (2.18)	0.18 (2.14)	0.15 (2.15)	0.13 (1.92)	0.15 (2.17)
<b>Total -I</b>		<b>5.98</b> <b>(86.92)</b>	<b>5.99</b> <b>(85.45)</b>	<b>6.19</b> <b>(84.10)</b>	<b>6.08</b> <b>(83.18)</b>	<b>7.13</b> <b>(84.68)</b>	<b>5.79</b> <b>(83.3)</b>	<b>5.61</b> <b>(82.74)</b>	<b>5.67</b> <b>(82.05)</b>
II	<b>Private Sector</b>	0.90 (13.08)	1.02 (14.55)	1.17 (15.90)	1.23 (16.82)	1.29 (15.32)	1.16 (16.7)	1.17 (17.26)	1.24 (17.95)
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6.88</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>7.01</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>7.36</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>7.31</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>8.42</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>6.95</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>6.78</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>6.91</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

N.B.:—Figure in the bracket indicates percentage to total employment.

## Registered Unemployment

17.21 Employment Exchanges normally undertake registration of eligible candidates for possible placement at lower and middle level positions in the Government and Public Sector. This includes semi-educated persons, who are not willing to take up manual jobs or traditional family occupations. This takes into account those who have general education or lower level professional education and seek white collar jobs in the organised sector. Highly skilled manpower and those offering manual labour normally do not get their names registered in Employment Exchanges. Apart from this, other limitations like duplication of registration and non-reporting of employment of registrants in Employment Exchange data result in an inflated live register position. Nevertheless, Employment Exchange data do give a fair idea of the extent of unemployment among those who aspire for lower or lower-middle level positions in the organised sector.

17.22 The live register position, as indicated in Table 17.5, at the end of 2007, was around 7.97 lakh including 1.78 lakh female registrants. In 2014 the live register position was 10.86 lakh including 3.14 lakh female registrants.

**Table 17.5**

**Trend in Live Register Position in Odisha: 2007-2013**

(Figures lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Live Registration Number By the End of							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Total Applicants</b>									
1	Male	6.19	6.33	6.39	6.77	7.53	7.61	7.65	7.72
2	Female	1.78	1.99	2.24	2.65	3.12	3.15	3.21	3.14
<b>Total – I</b>		<b>7.97</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>10.86</b>
<b>II. Educated Applicants</b>									
1	General	4.48	4.63	5.07	5.48	6.30	6.42	6.54	6.62
2	Scheduled Castes	1.28	1.31	1.42	1.53	1.77	1.75	1.83	1.78
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.19	1.41	1.38	1.56	1.54
<b>Total – II</b>		<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>9.48</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>9.94</b>
<b>III. Uneducated Applicants</b>									
1	General	0.83	0.88	0.72	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.63	0.57
2	Scheduled Castes	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.21
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.19	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.15
<b>Total – III</b>		<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.93</b>
IV	Total S.C. Applicants	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.99</b>
V	Total S.T. Applicants	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.69</b>

17.23 The number of registrants each year is far in excess of the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. For example, while 2,27,768 persons were registered in Employment Exchanges in the State during 2014, only 1,249 vacancies were notified and 1,144 placements were made during the same year. It implies that notifications of vacancies and placements were 0.54 percent and 0.50 percent respectively of the registrations made during the reference year. Table 17.6 indicates the trends in Notification of vacancies and placements during 2007 to 2014.

**Table 17.6**  
**Trend in Notification of Vacancies and Placement (In Numbers)**

Sl.No.	Item	Year							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Live Register at the end of the year	7,79,047	8,32,553	8,63,705	9,42,194	10,64,536	1075,776	10,85,712	10,86,222
2	Registrations made during the year	1,46,503	1,89,830	2,30,746	2,76,249	3,05,032	2,04,686	2,78,480	2,27,768
3	<b>Notification of vacancies during the year</b>								
	(i) Number	3,526	1,730	1924	3,688	1,664	1422	1240	1249
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.44	0.21	0.22	0.39	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.11
	(iii) % to Registrations made during the year	2.41	0.91	0.83	1.33	0.56	0.69	0.45	0.54
4									
	(i) Number	4,189	3,638	6,034	4,481	3775	3850	2646	1144
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.53	0.44	0.69	0.47	0.35	0.36	0.24	0.11
	(iii) % to registrations made during the year	2.86	1.92	2.61	1.62	1.24	1.88	0.95	0.50

### Educated Unemployed

17.24 The rate of unemployment among the educated category is increasing at a rapid pace. During 1990-2014, the live register position of the educated unemployed increased from 5.20 lakh to 10.37 lakh registering a growth of around 99.42 percent while live register position of the below matric unemployed category during the same period declined from 3.50 lakh to 0.49 lakh. Trend in the live register position of different categories of educated unemployed persons in the State from 1990 to 2014 is given in Table 17.7.

**Table 17.7**  
**Live Register Position in Respect of Educated and Uneducated Applicants**  
**(Figures in thousand)**

Sl. No.	Year	Total Applicants	Below Matric	Matriculate and Under graduate	Graduate and Post – graduate (general)	Graduate and post graduate (tech.)	Other diploma holder	Total Educated Unemployed
1	1990	870	350	387	120	6	7	520
2	1995	920	246	507	149	6	12	674
3	2000	968	187	587	175	5	14	781
4	2002	762	146	462	133	6	15	616
5	2003	737	145	454	107	34	15	610
6	2004	860	114	552	138	39	16	745
7	2005	834	117	523	163	6	25	717
8	2006	907	151	559	171	5	21	756
9	2007	797	124	498	142	5	28	673
10	2008	832	136	509	154	3	30	696
11	2009	863	114	533	143	33	40	749
12	2010	942	123	549	207	13	50	819
13	2011	1,065	116	637	238	7	67	949
14	2012	1,076	122	632	247	7	68	954
15	2013	1086	93	652	252	9	80	993
16	2014	1086	49	621	311	15	90	1037

### Employment of Women

17.25 The position of employment of women in organized sector has been reflected in Table 17.8.

### Drive for Self Employment

17.26 In view of the limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector, the Government has accorded very high priority to the generation of employment opportunities through self employment ventures. Unemployed youths are being motivated to be engaged in self employment activities. For this purpose, they are being extended financial and marketing support, appropriate training for required skills and proper guidance. Development Departments have been advised to explore the scope for adoption of innovative Self Employment Programmes under various sectors and to play more proactive role for creation of large scale employment opportunities for ensuring productive and efficient use of the available human resources.

**Table 17.8**

**Employment of Women in the Organised Sector**

(Figures in thousand)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Employees in the _organized sector	Women Employees in the Organised sector			Percentage of Women Employees to Total Employees
			Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990	770	54	13	67	8.70
2	1995	806	74	12	86	10.70
3	2000	798	89	10	99	12.41
4	2002	772	93	10	103	13.34
5	2003	750	92	10	102	13.60
6	2004	746	96	11	107	14.34
7	2005	745	100	11	111	14.90
8	2006	716	99	9	108	15.08
9	2007	688	92	10	102	14.83
10	2008	701	103	9	112	15.98
11	2009	736	103	11	114	15.48
12	2010	730	106	12	118	16.14
13	2011	714	109	12	121	16.94
14	2012	810	102	12	114	14.07
15	2013	790	100.1	11.5	111.6	14.13
16	2014	691	100	10.9	110.9	16.04

### III. Employment Mission

17.27 Keeping in view the growing problem of unemployment among the educated masses of the State, Government has framed a State Employment Policy (SEP) during the year, 2005. As a part of the policy, Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister and an Executive Body of the Employment Mission under the

Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The objectives of the Employment Mission are as follows:

- i. To facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities through a policy frame work.
- ii. To recommend and initiate bold steps for infrastructure development which will open up avenues for self employment and create an enabling atmosphere for sustainable wage employment.
- iii. To act as a catalyst in opening of marketing opportunities for commodities and goods produced in the State.
- iv. To mount special drive for creation of self employment opportunities particularly in agriculture and allied sectors and small scale industries, handicraft and cottage industries and in the I.T. sector.
- v. To encourage and facilitate training of young entrepreneurs on development of small scale and cottage industries.
- vi. To monitor generation of employment in different sectors and programmes.
- vii. To facilitate launching of training programmes for both uneducated and educated unemployed persons for upgradation of their skill.
- viii. To formulate area and trade specific strategies for maximizing employment opportunities on a sustainable basis in the State supported and private sectors.
- ix. To facilitate proactively substantial wage employment for various development activities with special emphasis on creation of community and individual assets. Sectors like forestry, watershed development, rural communication, and horticulture and land development among others will receive priority.
- x. To facilitate a coordinated approach in achieving the above objectives through convergence of various ongoing schemes for maximizing the benefits over time and space and in reaching out the most needy sections of the population.

17.28 Apart from these, the Odisha State Employment Mission Society has been created under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary to act proactively to achieve the above objectives in a mission mode.

### **Activities of Odisha State Employment Mission Society**

17.29 State Employment Mission Society was established during the year 2005-06 to augment Skill Development Training and Self as well as Associated Wage Employment in the State. Allotment of funds to Odisha State Employment

Mission Society for augmenting employment opportunities since its inception to 2013-14 is indicated in Table 17.9.

17.30 OSEMS is imparting Skill Upgradation Training to unemployed youths through various Departments / Organisations to improve their employability.

Year-wise achievement of the society is given in the Table 17.10.

**Table 17.9**

**Allotment of funds to Odisha State Employment Mission Society**  
(₹ crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Allotment of funds
1	2005-06	1.50
2	2006-07	7.95
3	2007-08	17.00
4	2008-09	36.00
5	2009-10	10.10
6	2010-11	19.90
7	2011-12	19.90
8	2012-13	24.95
9	2013-14	50.00
10	2014-15	35.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>222.30</b>

**Table 17.10**

**Physical Achievements of OSEMS**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of persons trained
1	2005-06	4516
2	2006-07	12,214
3	2007-08	16,733
4	2008-09	88,198
5	2009-10	18,290
6	2010-11	1108
7	2011-12	8,559
8	2012-13	19,506
9	2013-14	23,441
10	2014-15	20,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,12,565</b>

**PLAN SCHEMES**

17.31 The plan schemes in brief for different Employment Services, Self Employment Mission and Craftsman Training for building infrastructure for creation of various types of employment under the Employment, Technical Education & Training Department are indicated below.

**STATE PLAN**

**Self Employment Mission** (₹3,500.00 lakh)  
(E & TE & T Department)

17.32 An outlay of ₹3,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to carry out different activities such as (i) Skill Development Training to Unemployed Youths, (ii) Setting up of Training Centers, and (iii) Placement Linked Training Programme under the Self-Employment Mission.

**Employment Services** (₹601.60 lakh)  
(E&TE & T Department)

17.33 A sum of ₹601.60 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to carry out different activities under Employment Services. The detail employment services proposed during the year 2015-16 are given in Table.17.11.

**Table 17.11****Schemes under Employment Services**

(₹lakh)

SL	Schemes Under State Plan	Outlay
1	Renovation of Niyojan Bhawan, Bhubaneswar	10.00
2	Vocational guidance	11.60
3	Construction and modernization of office buildings at the State and district levels.	580.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>601.60</b>

**Craftsman Training** (₹21,751.51 lakh)  
(E&TE & T Department)

17.34 A sum of ₹21,751.51 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to carry out different activities under craftsman training directed towards the augmentation of employment opportunities through strengthening of the related infrastructure. The schemes proposed to be taken up in 2015-16 for craftsman training are given in brief in the Table.17.12.



Table 17.12

## Schemes under Craftsman Training

(₹lakh)

Sl No.	Schemes Under State Plan	Outlay
1	National Apprenticeship Training (NAT)	250.00
2	Establishment of ITI at Purushottampur, Hinjilcut, SIPT-Pattamundai: Salary expenditure of newly established aforesaid ITIs.	100.00
3	Establishment of New ITI Malkangiri, Rayagada and Sonepur: Salaried expenditure of newly established ITIs at Malakangir, Rayagada, Sonepur, Guma and Mohana.	170.00
4	Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU) at DTE & T: Operationalisation of PMU through engagement of consultants for effective implementation of various schemes and programmes	10.00
5	Establishment of MES Cell at DTE & T, Odisha: Operationalisation through engagement of consultants and District Level Mobilisers for implementation of MES scheme	20.00
6	Establishment of Central Placement Cell (CPC) at Bhubaneswar: To streamline placement of Govt. ITIs and polytechniques	10.00
7	Establishment of Zonal Directorates at 3 RDC Zones: For effective administration of Directorate activities in 30 districts	0.01
8	Infrastructure Development of ITIs: Provision of latest equipment and machinery and workshop development for existing Govt. ITIs	8,999.99
9	Establishment of Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT): Capital expenditure for establishment of a World Class IToT at Sailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar by the CT&TC, Bhubaneswar.	400.00
10	Establishment Skill Development Centre (SDC): Capital expenditure for establishment of SDC at Balasore by the CIPET, Bhubaneswar to promote skilled manpower in plastic and allied sector	200.00
11	Assistant to the private entrepreneur for supporting establishment of IToT	0.01
12	Odisha Skill Development project assisted by ADB under Multi Tranche Financial facility (EAP)	10,500.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20,660.01</b>
	<b>Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes</b>	
1	Up-gradation of Existing ITIs into CoE: up-gradation of existing ITIs into Centre of Excellence	600.00
2	Skill Development of Youths in 34 Districts Affected by LWE: Infrastructure development of 5 ITIs and 10 SDCs at Sambalpur, Deogarh, Malakangiri, Rayagada and Gajapati districts affected by LWE	10.00
3	Implementation of Modular Employable Skill Training	481.50
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>1,091.50</b>
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>21,751.51</b>

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## **CHAPTER 18**

### **Social Services-V (SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE)**

18.1 Social security and welfare services are undertaken by the Government for the benefit of its citizens. These programmes are for improvement in living conditions of economically weaker sections, educational and economic upliftment of SC / ST / OBC / Minorities, empowerment of women, welfare and educational upliftment of the children, financial and other supports like health care, insurance, night shelter, food etc. to various categories of the persons i.e. senior citizens, women in distress, shelter-less persons, street children, persons with disabilities, who need care and special attention. These services and programmes aim at improving the quality of life and cater to special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged sections like children, women and handicapped. The problem of under-nutrition and malnutrition widely afflicts certain sections of the population. The nutritional deficiencies and disorders are closely associated with poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of environmental sanitation and hygiene, birth order, non-observance of spacing between children and lack of safe drinking water. Empowerment of women and improved quality of life for children, are the two main planks of strategies for improving their welfare. Welfare schemes have also been implemented for the aged and the disabled. The "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women empowerment.

18.2 As a first step for eradication of hunger and improvement of nutritional status among children, a campaign has been launched to tackle severe malnutrition. The State Government has been providing specific contingency to every Anganwadi Worker and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Supervisor from its own resources. To address the problems of street children and juvenile delinquents, special attention has been given for Child Welfare and the establishment of Juvenile Justice Cell of the State. Programmes like Emergency Feeding Programme for the old, indigent and infirm population in KBK districts and mobility support to Anganwadi Workers have been implemented. To achieve the objective of the inclusive growth in a democratic set up, Government has adopted a strategy with formulation and implementation of a number of welfare programmes so that the benefits and outcome of the economic growth and development reach the needy ones in right earnest.

18.3 The tribal areas of the State have a higher incidence of poverty than the rest of the State. Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people are relatively poor and constitute a substantial portion of the population below the poverty line. One of the main objectives of developmental planning of the State is to provide these poor and asset-less people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income levels above poverty line.

18.4 The survival, protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) and bringing them at par with the rest of the tribal population is another important objective of planned development of this sector. The State Government continues to strive to secure forest rights and land rights to ST people and to promote development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

18.5 Tribal areas also lack adequate infrastructure to support developmental activities. An important objective, therefore, is to bridge the critical gaps in communication, roads and other economic as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas.

18.6 Health and nutritional standard of ST and SC population are relatively poorer than those of the general population. Also, the quality of health services in tribal areas is inadequate. Provision of the basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribe and scheduled Caste population leading to an improvement in their health indicators, is also an important objective.

18.7 Low literacy adds to vulnerability of tribal population. The literacy levels among Scheduled Castes are also lower than the general population. It is heartening to note that the 2011 census has recorded a quantum jump in the literacy levels of STs and SCs in the State. The overall literacy rate and the literacy of STs and SCs in Odisha in 2001 were 63.1%, 37.4% and 55.5% respectively and have increased to 72.87%, 52.24% and 69.02% respectively in 2011. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the general population will be an important objective during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan and thrust on literacy and primary education of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste population will be continued. Special Emphasis shall be on substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

18.8 The development plans of the sub-sector will be implemented by the Women & Child Development Department, ST & SC Development Department, Food & Civil Supplies Department, Panchayati Raj Department and Home Department. The amount involved for the schemes and programmes for implementation by the aforesaid Departments for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is given in Table 18.1.

**Table 18.1**

Sl No	Name of the Department	Annual Plan: 2015-16 Proposed Outlay (₹ lakh)
1	2	3
1	Women & Child Development	3,77,647.92
2	ST & SC Development	1,09,147.52
3	Panchayati Raj	1,000.00
4	Food & Civil Supplies	520.00
5	Home	06.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,88,321.44</b>

18.9 An amount of ₹4,88,321.44 lakh has been proposed under State Plan including State Share (SS) of Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS) in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the sub-Sector; Social Security and Welfare. The major scheme-wise break-up of proposed outlay is indicated in Table 18.2 and the scheme-wise outlay (abstract) under the sub-sector is given in **Annexure-18**.

**Table 18.2**  
**Major Scheme-wise Outlay under**  
**the Social Security and Welfare Sector: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

SI No	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3
1	Handicapped Welfare	1,800.00
2	Child Development and Welfare	1,23,463.41
3	Women Welfare & Empowerment	25,605.10
4	Other Programmes	51,018.01
5	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	79,217.00
6	Nutrition	96,544.40
7	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	79,435.19
8	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	23,542.33
9	Welfare of Other Backward Classes	3,417.00
10	Welfare of Minorities	2,753.00
11	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,000.00
12	Annapurna	520.00
13	Probation Services	6.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,88,321.44</b>

#### STATE PLAN

18.10 The Women and Child Development Department was created as a separate Department during 1994-95. Since then the Department has been working for the overall development of children and women through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. A large number of welfare schemes are also being implemented for the Aged and the Differently Abled Persons. Besides, it also focuses on economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities.

**A. HANDICAPPED WELFARE****Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients** (₹47.07 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.11 In order to provide social security and financial assistance to Persons Cured of Leprosy, State Government has adopted a Rehabilitation Programme since 1985-86 and grant-in-aid is being sanctioned in favour of the Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha (HKNS), Odisha State Branch, Bhubaneswar and Dayashrama, Cuttack for imparting vocational training to cured leprosy patients in different trades. Besides, financial assistance is also provided for maintenance of trainees with food, clothing etc. and payment of salaries to the employees of the H.K.N.S., Odisha State Branch, Bhubaneswar. Funds are being provided for maintenance of 242 beneficiaries rehabilitated in these Centres at Paralakhemundi, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cuttack. The State Government supports the diet charges @ ₹20/- per person per day and clothing charges @ 100/- per beneficiary per year. An amount of ₹47.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Maintenance of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.12 It has been decided for revival of the scheme “Maintenance of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Children” for differently abled children in order to provide Grant-in-Aid for at least four Special Schools. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Rehabilitation of Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially Disadvantaged Persons** (₹212.96 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.13 The scheme was introduced during 2008-09 which aims to rehabilitate the Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially disadvantaged persons. For continuance of the scheme, ₹ 212.96 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped** (₹45.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.14 The aim of this scheme is to train adult disabled persons in some profitable trades/ crafts so as to make them capable of earning their livelihood. At present 4 (four) Vocational Training Centres run by the Voluntary Organizations are being provided with financial assistance by the Women & Child Development Department for maintenance of 141 disabled persons each year. An outlay of ₹45.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme for payment of honorarium of staff and stipend of trainees of VTs .

**Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for the Disabled** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.15 A special I.T.I. for disabled persons in the State is necessary so that they can go for open employment as well as self-employment. For 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed.

**Care and Protection of Spastic Children** (₹6.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.16 The State Government introduced the scheme “Care and Protection of Spastic Children” during the year, 1990-91 with an objective of creating awareness among the public as well as the parents of spastic children and to provide training and education to the children with cerebral palsy in order to make them self-sufficient. Financial assistance is being provided to a Voluntary Organization, Open Learning System, Bhubaneswar. For this purpose, a sum of ₹6.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students** (₹901.64 lakh)

18.17 The State Govt. introduced the scheme during the year 1978-79 to award scholarships to the day scholars among disabled students studying in schools and colleges with a view to encouraging them to continue their studies and to bring them into mainstream of society. The State Govt. is granting scholarships to the students from the Primary School level up to the University level at prescribed rates through the DSWOs. This is a continuing scheme.

18.18 Besides the above, the in-plant trainees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC), Bhubaneswar are also getting stipend from this Department out of the Budget provision made under the head “scholarship / stipend to disabled students”. The rate of scholarship to the students with disabilities reading in the normal schools has been increased with effect from September-2009 as mentioned in Table 18.3.

**Table 18.3**  
**Rate of Scholarship/ Stipend to Disabled students**

Class	Previous Rate / per month	Revised Rate/Per month
1	2	3
a. Primary School (Class-I-V)	₹100/-	₹200/-
b. Middle & High School (Class-VI-VII & Class-VIII to X.)	₹140/-	₹250/-
c. College (+2 & +3 level)	₹120/-	₹300/-
d. College (P.G. level)	₹190/-	₹350/-
e. Technical & Vocational Training	₹190/-	₹350/-
f. Course outside state (Technical & Vocational)	₹190/-	₹350/-

g. Readers allowances , blind students		
(i) Primary School (Class-I-V)	₹15/-	₹30/-
(ii) Middle School (Class-VI-VII)	₹20/-	₹60/-
(iii) High School (Class- VIII to X)	₹30/-	₹60/-
(iv) Other Students	₹30/-	₹60/-

A sum of ₹901.64 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Setting up of Commission for the Disabled** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.19 Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995 is a Central Act and is being implemented in the State. Section 60 of the Act provides for appointment of a Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in the State. An independent Commissioner has been appointed as the Commissioner of Disabilities to safeguard the rights and facilities made available under the Act. At present, the office of the Disabilities Commissioner is functioning temporarily in Government accommodation at Bhubaneswar and an independent State Commissioner for persons with disability has been appointed and support staff have been engaged on payment of monthly remuneration. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Setting up Directorate for Welfare of Person With Disability (PWD)** (₹50.50 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.20 A separate Directorate for Welfare of PWDs headed by Director for Welfare of PWDs has already been set-up. A sum of ₹50.50 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

**School Uniform for Special School Children** (₹37.93 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.21 Free education includes supply of free uniform to the school going children with disabilities. Hence, Government has introduced a new scheme “uniform to the students of the Special School”. The aim of the scheme is to provide free two pair uniform annually to the students of 51 special schools under grant in fold of W&CD Department. A sum of ₹37.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.

**Early Detection and Cure of Disability** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.22 The Scheme ‘Early Detection and Cure of Disability’ was introduced during 1998-99 in the State. The aim of the scheme is to take care of prevention and detection of early childhood disability in the State. It has been

decided to provide the tapering amount to District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRCs) by way of reduction of 10% Central grant for these DDRC under the scheme. For the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed.

**Campaign, Seminar & Sports** (₹15.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.23 This scheme is for organizing State level workshops, seminars etc. on the occasion of International Women's Day, International Universal Children's Day and World Disability Day. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Women Hostel for PWD at Ramadevi & Sailabala Women's College (New)** (₹150.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.24 The Scheme aims to provide Hostel facilities to the disabled students studying in Ramadevi Women's College and Sailabala Women's College. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Marriage Incentive (New Scheme)** (₹200.00 lakh)

18.25 Government has introduced a new scheme "Award of Incentive for marriage between persons with Disabilities and other persons" during 2013-14. The aim of the scheme is to encourage marriage of normal persons with PWDs and to enable them to lead a normal and dignified life. This also aims to encourage the other persons to marry the persons with disability. An amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**District Disability Rehabilitation Centre** (₹83.88 lakh)

18.26 An amount of ₹83.88 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE**

**Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.27 At present the ongoing orphanages are receiving grant-in-aid out of non-plan provision for maintenance of orphan children. In addition to the ongoing orphanages, some new orphanages have come up who are also maintaining inmates. In order to provide financial assistance for maintenance of inmates in the new orphanages the provision has been made under State Plan. Under this scheme, a sum of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in order to give financial assistance for maintenance of inmates in new orphanages in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**Care and Protection of Street Children** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.28 The scheme for the welfare of street children has been implemented in the State to provide integrated community-based non-institutional basic service for the care, protection and development of street children. The Odisha State Council for Child Welfare is implementing the scheme at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. In the year 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed.

**Secretarial Support to District J.J.Board/  
Child Welfare Committee** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.29 This scheme was implemented during the year 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh, @ ₹ 1.00 lakh each per district was provided. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Adoption of Orphans and Destitute** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.30 The scheme of adoption is being implemented in the State of Odisha for rehabilitation of destitute and abandoned children through adoption in families within and outside the country. To popularize the concept of adoption, an amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Reduction of Child Malnutrition & Child Mortality** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.31 This Scheme has been introduced during 2003-04 under which ₹1,500/- per annum is provided to each Anganwadi Centre in the KBK districts for strengthening of the referral system at the Anganwadi Centre level. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the scheme.

**Construction of AWC Building** (₹10,000.00 lakh)  
**(13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Award)**  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.32 Under 13th Finance Commission Grant, for 4 years (2011-12 to 2014-15), a sum of ₹400.00 crore would be available for construction of AWC buildings in the State. As such, ₹ 10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Mobility Support to AWWs & ANMs for Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.33 Under the scheme financial support is provided to Anganwadi Workers / ANMs @ ₹100/- per report each on the death of children within 72 hours of death in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate. A token provision ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of BAL Bhawan** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.34 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the year 2015-16. Steps shall be taken to tie up funds from outside sources to construct this building.

**State Council for Child Welfare** (₹15.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.35 The scheme aims at providing additional infrastructure for activities relating to child welfare programmes. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs** (₹398.12 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.36 Government of India has introduced a scheme for providing two sarees @ ₹ 200/- per saree to ICDS functionaries. During 2009-10 it has been decided to provide sarees accordingly with a cost of ₹300/- per saree and the extra cost of ₹100/- per saree shall be borne by the State Government. A sum of ₹398.12 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for supply of sarees to the concerned functionaries.

**State Commission for Protection of Child Rights** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.37 It was decided to constitute "State Commission for Protection of Child Rights" as per the provisions laid U/S 17 of Child Rights Act, 2005. In exercising powers conferred U/S 36 of the Act, State Government vide Notification No. 20527 dated 25-11-2009 has notified the State Rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. As prescribed U/S 17 and U/S 21 the SCPCR, Odisha has constituted the Commission with Chairperson (One), Secretary (One) and members (six). In the meantime, an independent Commissioner has been appointed as State Commissioner for protection of Child Rights, to make the above composition of personnel of SCPCR, Odisha. The office accommodation has been provided by the State Govt. The salaries and allowances payable to the chairperson and members and the

administrative expanses including salary allowance and pension payable to the Secretary, other officers and the staff are to be paid by the State Government by way of grants. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Provision for Pre-School Education** (₹1,793.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.38 An amount of ₹1,793.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) Building** (₹20,000.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.39 There was a provision of Rs. 6,250.51 lakh under State share and ₹18,751.50 lakh under Central share of CSP scheme for the year 2013-14 and a sum of ₹15,675.00 lakh under State Plan has been proposed during 2014-15 as per restructured scheme. An amount of ₹20,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards construction of AWC to meet the additional requirement due to enhancement of the estimated cost.

**Construction of CDPO Office Building** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.40 The scheme aims at providing office building for the CDPOs of different ICDS projects of the State. An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Infrastructure support for Renovation of Utkal Balashram** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.41 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Grants to Children Rehabilitated through Sponsoreship** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.42 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Provision for outreach service through Child Line** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.43 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME****ICDS SCHEME**

(₹85,209.93 lakh)

18.44 The ICDS Programme aims at providing the following six packages of services to the children between 0 to 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers (i) Immunization; (ii) Health checkup; (iii) Supplementary Nutrition; (iv) Referral Services; (v) Pre-School Education; and (vi) Health & Nutrition Education. This includes the following sub-schemes :-

- i- ICDS Headquarter
- ii. ICDS Projects
- iii. Construction of AWC building
- iv. ICDS District Cell
- v. ICDS Training Programme
- vi. Upgradation / Renovation of AWC building

18.45 The ICDS Scheme is now in operation in all 338 Projects including 20 Projects in Urban Areas of the State. The Scheme has been funded out of Central Plan funds up to 2008-09. In the mean time Government of India has intimated to make 10% provision of the total requirement towards State Share. An outlay of ₹85,209.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Construction of AWC Building.**

(₹0.01 lakh)

18.46 An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards Construction of AWC Building.

**Renovation & Upgradation of AWC Building.**

(₹3,460.00 lakh)

18.47 An amount of ₹3,460.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this scheme.

**Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

(₹ 2,562.24 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

18.48 This scheme has been implemented since 2009-10. The aims and objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- (i) **Child protection a sharing responsibility:** The responsibility for child protections is a shared responsibility of government, family, community, professionals, and civil society. It is important that each role is articulated clearly and understood by all engaged in the effort to protect children. Government has an obligation to ensure a range of services at all levels.
- (ii) **Reducing Child Vulnerability:** There is a need for a focus on systematic preventive measures, not programmes and schemes, to address protection

failures at various levels. A strong element of prevention will be integrated into programmes, like livelihood support (MGNREGS), SHGs, PDS, health, child day care, education, to strengthen families and reduce the likelihood of child neglect, abuse and vulnerability.

- (iii) **Strengthening family:** Children are best for their own families and have a right to family care and parenting by both parents. Therefore, a major thrust will be to strengthen the family capabilities to care for and protect the child by capacity building, family counseling and support services linking to development and community support services.
- (iv) **Promoting Non-Institutional Care:** There is a need to shift the focus of interventions from an over reliance institutionalization of children and move more towards family and community-based alternatives for care. Institutionalization should be used as a measure of last resort after all other options have been explored.
- (v) **Inter Sectoral linkages and Responsibilities:** Child protection needs dedicated sectoral focus as well as strengthening protection awareness and protection response from other sectors outside the traditional protection sector including emergencies, HIV and AIDS programming.
- (vi) **Create a Network of Services at Community level:** An appropriate network of essential protection service is required at all levels for supporting children and communities.
- (vii) **Establishing standards for care and protection:** All protection services should prescribe the standards, protocols for key action and it should be monitored regularly. Institutionalization reviewed periodically.
- (viii) **Building capacities:** Protection services required skilled, sensitive staff, equipped with knowledge of child rights and standards of care and protection. Capacities of all those in contact with children required strengthening on a continuing basis including families and communities
- (ix) Providing child protection professional services at all levels:
- (x) Strengthening crisis management system at all levels:
- (xi) Reintegration with family and community:
- (xii) Addressing protection of child in urban poverty:
- (xiii) Child Impact Monitoring:

An amount of ₹ 2,562.24 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

### C. WOMEN WELFARE & EMPOWERMENT

18.49 Another priority programme of inclusive growth is empowerment of women through better health care, educational upliftment, self-

employment and job opportunities for economic upliftment, financial assistance to Women in distress, legal support and guidance for their security etc

**Mamata** (₹22,263.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.50 Mamata is a conditional cash transfer scheme. It aims at providing partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery. Furthermore, to increase utilization of maternal and child health services, especially ante-natal care, postnatal care and immunization with improved mother and child care practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants. The targeted beneficiaries will be pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for the first 2 live births, all Government / Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State) employees are excluded from the Scheme as they are entitled to paid for maternity leave. The wives of such employees are also excluded from the Scheme. To avail the benefits under this scheme, a pregnant woman has to register herself at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) / mini AWC to which she belongs. She has to submit her bank account details (single account), with a bank of her choice with core banking facility, to the Anganwadi Worker who shall record it correctly. The beneficiary will receive a total incentive of ₹5,000.00 in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payment will be made by e-transfer from the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) to the beneficiary account. The scheme has been implemented in all 318 Rural Projects and 20 Urban Projects under ICDS across 30 districts of the State. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹22,263.00 lakh is proposed for “Mamata Scheme”.

**Construction of Working Women’s Hostel** (₹450.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.51 The Scheme aims at providing accommodation for the working women, un-married girls, widows, divorcees, separated women and to women receiving training for employment, particularly for working women with disabilities. A working Women’s hostel is under construction at Bhubaneswar at a cost of ₹2.00 crore. An amount of ₹450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)** (₹70.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.52 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of the staff and contingencies for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Government in the shape of managerial subsidy. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, a sum of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed.

**Training Programmes of MVSN** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.53 MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading the skills and for capacity building for women, as well as for persons with disabilities in order to enable them to take up different sustainable income-generating activities. The expenditure on account of such training is met from the training grant received by the Nigam from the State Government. The types of training programmes conducted are Entrepreneurship Development Programme; Managerial Development Programme; Training on Marketing and Sales Promotion; Business Orientation Programme for persons with disabilities and other special training programmes for women. The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Managerial Development Programmes are conducted for members of affiliated Societies of the Nigam and the numbers of Women's Societies at present are 196. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

**Financial Support to Weak WSHGs** (₹0.01 lakh)  
**under 'Mission Shakti'**  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.54 'Mission Shakti' is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women's Self Help Groups (WSHG) and was launched in the State on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2001. The aim of Mission Shakti was empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self-Help Groups over a period of four years, i.e., 2001 to 2005, and strengthening the existing ones by providing them financial and technical support for capacity building and credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in economic activities for income-generation. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti** (₹30.00 lakh)  
**and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on**  
**Prevention of Violence against Women**  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.55 The aforesaid scheme was introduced during 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed.

**Seed Money for Self-Help Groups** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.56 Seed Money is provided to Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) formed under the Mission Shakti. "The Mission Shakti" believes in empowerment of women through SHGs mode with thrift and credit as its back bone. Women at large have displayed great strength in the success of the Mission due to their positive contribution to the group dynamics and their natural inclination for savings. In addition to seed money provided to individual WSHG, revolving fund

amounting to ₹25.00 lakh has been provided to Block Level Federations in order to strengthen the internal lending system within the federation. In the year 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh has been made under the State Plan.

**Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks** (₹1.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.57 The Scheme aims at providing training support to the protection officer, service provider and different NGOs working in the field of rehabilitation of women in distress. The amount has been released in favour of Biju Pattanaik State Police Academy for training of police personnel and other concerned officers. A sum of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Support for DNA Testing** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.58 The Scheme was introduced during 2005-06. A token provision ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 201-1.

**Grants to State Commission for Women** (₹215.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.59 The State Commission for Women functions at Bhubaneswar to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women and to monitor the condition of women in jails. The Commission has six non-official members including the Chairperson and 36 other personnel, including one officer of DSP rank and one Sub-Inspector of Police to assist the Commission in their functioning. The non-official members are provided Honorarium, TA, DA etc., and the official members, salaries and wages. The Commission holds regular camp courts, conducts workshops and seminars to generate awareness among the community about women's problems and also makes visits to jails to suggest improvements in the jails to ensure better conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹215.00 lakh is proposed under the State plan.

**Protection of Women from Domestic Violence** (₹25.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.60 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 came into force with effect from 26.10.2006 in the State. The Act is basically meant to provide protection to the wife or a female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. It is a civil law aimed at providing relief to millions of women affected by physical, sexual, verbal, economic and emotional forms of abuse.



18.61 Any woman affected by the above abuses has the right to seek:

- (i) Protection Order, i.e., the offender can be stopped from aiding or committing violence within and outside the home, communicating with the woman, taking away her assets or intimidating her family.
- (ii) Residence Order, i.e., the woman cannot be evicted from the shared household,
- (iii) Monetary relief and maintenance i.e., it includes medical expenses damage to property or loss of earning
- (iv) Custody Order, i.e., the Court can grant her temporary custody of children
- (v) Interim or Ex-parte order, i.e., prevents violence before the final order. In absence of the other party to the dispute in court, this order is passed.
- (vi) Compensation order, i.e., she can claim damages for mental and physical injuries.

18.62 For implementation of above Act, the State Government is required to appoint independent Protection Officers U/S. 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to work effectively. Wide publicity of the provisions of the Act throughout the State is required so that the women can avail its benefits. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan for effective implementation of the aforesaid Act.

**Support to Social Welfare Board** (₹6.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.63 The Scheme aims at providing financial support to different NGOs for publicity and creating awareness against female feticide through State Social Welfare Board. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹6.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

**Functioning of Gender Cell** (₹10.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.64 An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for functioning of Gender Cell. The main objectives of Gender Cell are to;

- a) Facilitate awareness generation on gender issues and promotes gender sensitive programmes, policies, laws and schemes.
- b) Create new databases and update the existing gender database.

- c) Set up an information network and to co-operate through it with interested organization at the local, national and international level.
- d) Undertake social research and policy analysis on problems and processes of gender development especially in the State of Odisha.
- e) Involve and enhance participation of key stakeholders in programmes related to gender and development on a common platform.
- f) Link and facilitate the activities of Voluntary Organizations and other groups.
- g) Contribute to national policies and programmes on gender and development
- h) Conduct gender audit in related departments and programs.
- i) Design programs and monitor the relevant schemes / projects / programmes.
- j) Channelise and coordinate the existing resources.
- k) Provide any other such services those are in furtherance of the above objectives of Gender Cell.

**Staff Support for Mission Shakti** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.65 The scheme aims at giving staff support for better implementation of the Mission Shakti and support to WSHG. In the year 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

**Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.66 The scheme “Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre” has been introduced during 2010-11. It has been decided to construct Mission Shakti Bhawan at Bhubaneswar for which administrative approval has already been accorded. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme under State Plan.

**Anti Human Trafficking Measures** (₹12.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.67 The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of women and children takes place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and

pornography in print and electronic media. In some cases the victims are taken to other States, while in some other cases, the trafficking takes place within the State. After careful consideration, the Government has decided this policy for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, including labour exploitation.

18.68 Taking the above into consideration, the objective of the comprehensive policy should cover various aspects such as-

- prevention of trafficking,
- intelligence sharing,
- rescue,
- rehabilitation,
- economic empowerment,
- health care,
- education, housing,
- legal reforms and
- creation of corpus fund for addressing the problem of trafficking.

18.69 At the outset it was decided to set up an Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU) in the office of the I.G. (Crime Branch), Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, in the offices of I.G. (Rourkela), DIG (Sambalpur), DIG (Berhampur). From the year 2011-12 another Anti-human trafficking Unit has been established at Balasore. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹12.00 lakh is proposed for the State plan.

**Campaign and Seminar** (₹20.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.70 This is a new scheme. For observance of International Day for Women and Other specific observance, an amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.71 In the year 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

**Relief and Reconstruction help for SHG Group. (NEW)** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.72 In the year 2015-16, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

### **Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women.** (₹ 33.54 lakh)

18.73 The Scheme aims at setting up of State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) for operationalising the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW). As per advice of GoI, Ministry of W&CD, the State Government have already constituted the State Mission Authority for Empowerment of Women under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha vide Notification No.13537 dated 31.07.2010. In the year 2015-16, a provision of ₹33.54 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

### **Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape** (₹0.01 lakh)

18.74 The scheme has been floated by Government of India. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Financial Assistance to victims of rape and support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistant, education and vocational training.
- The scheme will cover women/minor girls who are victim of rape. For 2015-16 a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed under State Plan for the scheme.

### **SWADHAR GRIHA** (₹0.01 lakh) (Women and Child Development Department)

18.75 In order to ensure rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahoyog Yojana (IGMSY)** (₹ 2,419.47 lakh) (Women and Child Development Department)

18.76 This is a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme implemented with effect from 2010-11. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- a) To improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant lactating women and infants by promoting appropriate practices, their service utilization during pregnancy safe delivery and lactation.
- b) Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) IYCF practices improving early and exclusively breast feeding for 6 months.
- c) Contributing to better enabling environment by providing Cash Incentive for improving health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

18.77 As per the scheme Government of India, Ministry of W&CD will provide 100% funding for implementation of the scheme in 2 districts i.e Bargarh and Sundargarh and administrative matters will be the responsibility of the State Government. The beneficiary will receive a total cash incentive of ₹4,000.00 lakh in 3 installments subject to fulfillment of specific conditions. A sum of ₹2,419.47 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**D. OTHER PROGRAMMES**

**Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (₹39,000 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.78 The Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) has been introduced in Odisha with effect from 01.01.2008 by merging the two pension schemes, i.e., Old Age Pension and Odisha Disability Pension schemes. All the beneficiaries being covered under the State Old Age Pension scheme and the Odisha Disability Pension scheme in the State are treated as beneficiaries under the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana from the date it came in to force i.e, 01.01.2008. The rate of pension has been revised to ₹300/- per beneficiary per month upto the age of 79 years and ₹500/- for 80 years and above. A sum of ₹39,000 lakh is proposed under the State plan in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Computerization of DSWOs Office** (₹0.01 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.79 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06 under the State Plan for computerization of DSWO Offices of the State. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**Home for the Aged** (₹18.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.80 In order to provide care and protection to aged persons of 60 years and above, the State Government in the Women and Child Development Department has been extending financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid through four voluntary organizations and this is a continuing scheme. 75 older persons (25 in each of the three Homes for Aged) irrespective of sex, caste, creed, colour and religion are provided free food and clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities in these institutions. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹18.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

**Winter Allowance to Pensioners** (₹12,000.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.81 The State Government after careful consideration have decided to overcome the difficulties faced by the pensioners due to severe Hot/Rain

by providing Summer Allowance @ ₹ 100/- to all pensioners in 2013. It has been decided to provide the Summer Allowance and Winter Allowance in alternate years. A sum of ₹11,779.07 lakh was provided for the purpose during 2013-14. A provision of ₹12,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

**E. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)**

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP)** (₹52,920.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.82 This is one of the components of the ‘National Social Assistance Programme’ (NSAP) introduced by the Government of India, Rural Development Ministry with effect from 15.8.1995. Under this scheme, old age pension is provided to aged, destitute persons (male / female) of 65 years and above. Subsequently Government of India have decided to lower the age limit from 65 to 60 years with effect from 1.04.2011. The rate of old age pension has been revised to ₹300/- per beneficiary per month up to the age of 79 years and ₹ 500/- for 80 years and above, the total of which is borne by Government of India. Till the year 2001-02, this was a Central Plan scheme but this scheme has been transferred to the State Plan from the year 2002-03. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹52,920.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

**National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)** (₹4837.59 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.83 The scheme is one of the components of the “National Social Assistance Programme” Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to a BPL family on the death of the primary breadwinner of the family within the age group of 18-64 years. A one-time grant of ₹10,000/- is provided to the bereaved families in each eligible case, the total of which is borne by the Government of India. Now the one time grant has been revised to ₹20,000.00 with effect from 18.10.2012 by Government of India. Up to 2002-2003, this scheme was operating as a Central Plan scheme and the Central Assistance under the scheme were being released by the Government of India to the districts directly. From the year 2002-03, Government of India has transferred the National Social Assistance Programme to the State plan which includes NFBS. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹4837.59 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan.

**Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** (₹3,154.61 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.84 Government of India has launched the scheme during February, 2009. Persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years and belonging to a house hold Below the Poverty Line will be eligible to get pension @ ₹300/- per month under the scheme. Subsequently, Government of

India has revised the age limit to 18-59 years with effect from 01.04.2011. A sum of ₹3,154.61 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** (₹18,304.80 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.85 Government of India has launched the scheme during February, 2009. Widows who are between 40-64 years and belong to household Below the Poverty Line will be eligible to get pension @ ₹300/- per month under this scheme. Subsequently, Government of India has revised the age limit to 40-79 years with effect from 1.04.2011. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹18,304.80 lakh is proposed under the State Plan for the scheme.

## **F. NUTRITION**

### **ONGOING STATE PLAN SCHEMES**

**Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)** (₹84,368.40 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.86 With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS Programme. Malnutrition, endemic poverty and low household incomes over the years have resulted in poor nutritional status of the population in these households resulting in food distress and food insecurity. Food insecurity impacts some people more adversely. Growing infants and children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers face far greater risk from the nutritional depletion than others. This nutritional insecurity pre-eminently of pregnant and nursing women and children in the formative years is addressed through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Malnutrition impairs physical and mental development and hence providing nutritional support to children in the vulnerable age group is essential to prevent the onset of malnutrition and growth faltering in the formative years. With a view to reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable sections of the population, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme through the ICDS Scheme has proved to be one of the most important food-based interventions in the State. Under the scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to needy children and to expectant / nursing mothers from low income families for a period of 300 days a year. The aim is to supplement the daily nutritional intake by 300 calories and 8-10 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for expectant and nursing women. Severely malnourished children, in grade III and IV as per ICDS classification are provided with an additional dose of SNP. This intervention aims only at supplementing and not substituting the family food. Through this, an important contact point is established with the pregnant women and nursing mothers to educate them about the nutritional needs and care of pregnant women, care of the newborn and young

children. Key messages are given to them relating to exclusive breast feeding up to six months of age, continued breast feeding up to two years of age, introducing timely complementary feeding at home for infants between 6-9 months of age with a full diet for young children by one year. Further, pregnant women and nursing mothers are provided counseling with regard to certain key services such as ante-natal care, post-natal care, iron supplementation and improved care during pregnancy, timely immunization and special care for children in the age group of 0-3 years for improved childcare and feeding practices. In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 84,368.40 lakh is proposed for the scheme under the State Share of CSP.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)** (₹ 8176.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.87 The scheme “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA” has been introduced by GoI, Ministry of W&CD, merging the existing schemes “Nutrition for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)” and “Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY). The scheme would be implemented using the platform of AWCs and would be a CSP Scheme. 100% financial assistance from the Central Govt. for all inputs except nutrition for which CA to the State Govt. will be extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State or 50% of the cost norm which ever is less, so the 50% of SNP cost will be provided by the State. 11 to 14 years out of the school going girls and all girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years are the beneficiaries under the scheme. An amount of ₹8176.00 lakh is proposed as State Share of CSS for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Emergency Feeding Programme** (₹4,000.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

18.88 The intensity of poverty in the KBK region caused by low productivity of agriculture and the devastation of forest-based livelihoods has, over the years, resulted in poor nutritional status of the population and low life expectancy. The old lack the capability of earning and contributing to the family income. The endemic poverty and low household incomes tend to result in the neglect of the old and the infirm in the matter of food allocation within the family. The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old, infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle. The Programme is also expected to have an impact on the life expectancy of the people in the area.

18.89 The Emergency Feeding Programme has been implemented in the KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the Programme, old, infirm and indigent persons belonging to BPL households are provided food on each day throughout the year. The funds have been provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) till 2013-14. This programme will be implemented out of State’s own resources.



18.90 The Programme started operating in 1995-96 with coverage of 5 KBK districts with total population coverage of 45,141. During 2001-2002, the coverage was raised to 2,00,000 and the uncovered districts of Subarnapur and Nabarangpur were brought into the Programme fold. Since 2003-2004, the programme is being implemented in all the 8 KBK districts and the coverage stands at 2,00,000. The district-wise coverage is given in Table 18.4.

**Table 18.4**  
**Coverage of Beneficiaries under Emergency**  
**Feeding Programme**

Sl.No.	District	Existing Beneficiaries
1	Koraput	37,315
2	Malkangiri	14,990
3	Nawarangpur	19,270
4	Rayagada	22,840
5	Bolangir	33,860
6	Sonepur	13,525
7	Kalahandi	37,200
8	Nuapada	21,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,00,000</b>

An amount of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this programme.

**Annapurna (NSAP)** (₹520.00 lakh)  
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

18.91 Destitute old age persons who are eligible for old age pension but are not receiving such pension are being provided 10 Kg. rice per person per month free of cost under the “Annapurna Yojana”. The cost of Food Grains and expenditure incurred for distribution thereof is provided to the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (O.S.C.S.C.) Ltd under this scheme. An amount of ₹520.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Aam Admi Bima Yojana** (₹1,000.00 lakh)  
(Panchayati Raj Department)

18.92 This is a new scheme implemented by Panchayati Raj Department during the year 2011-12. This is a CSP scheme implemented by Panchayati Raj Department in which funding pattern between Centre and State comes 50:50 basis. The aim of the scheme is to provide insurance for the landless agricultural labour house holds of the State through Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is a group insurance scheme for the age group of 18-59 years with the yearly premium ₹200/- per person. Under this scheme a person would get ₹75,000/- on death or permanent disability due to accident and ₹30,000/- on natural death. In addition, a free Aid on Scholarship is given @ ₹100/- P.M. for the children

(maximum two nos.) of the members of AABY during their study from 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standard. The Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) under the aegis of PR Department would act as Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme. Initially, it is proposed to cover 5 lakh households of MGNREGS workers who have completed minimum of 100 days manual work during 2012-13. The proposed outlay towards State share in the year 2015-16 is ₹1,000.00 lakh of which flow of funds to TASP and SCSP is ₹180.00 lakh and ₹220.00 lakh respectively.

### **Probation Services** (Home Department)

(₹6.00 lakh)

18.93 The scheme aims at the reform and rehabilitation of offenders so as to enable them to stand on their own in the society. It necessitates training of Jail Officers and staff and financial assistance to released prisoners and BPL family members in prison. An amount of ₹6.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme.

### **WELFARE OF STs, SCs, OBCs & MINORITIES**

18.94 The Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) population together constitute nearly two fifths of Odisha's total population. According to 2011 census, the State has the Scheduled Tribes population of 95.91 lakh and Scheduled castes population of 71.88 lakh constituting 22.85% and 17.13% respectively of the total population of the State.

18.95 The Scheduled Areas constitute 69,614 sq. Kms out of the total geographical area of 1,55,707 sq. Kms of the State. There are 118 TD blocks included in the Scheduled areas in 12 districts. Besides, there are 46 MADA and 14 Cluster pockets. There are 62 tribal communities in the State including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). The Scheduled Tribes of Odisha constitute 9.66% of the country's tribal population.

18.96 The State Government is increasingly concerned for all-round development of STs, SCs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities in the State and keen to implement the schemes meant for these vulnerable classes of the society for bringing them at par with others.

### **Broad Objectives**

18.97 The broad objectives of welfare of ST, SC, OBC and Minorities are as under:

- Raising socio- economic condition of the ST, SC, and OBC & Minorities.
- Reducing poverty.

- Bringing to mainstream ST, SC, OBC & Minorities, and enabling them to participate in the development process in an equitable manner.
- Developing critical infrastructure in Scheduled Areas.
- Increasing their access to education, health, housing and other services.
- Creating / increasing opportunities for their self – employment / wage employment.
- Securing their rights over forests and lands.

### Sectoral Strategies

18.98 Since the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1974–75), formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan has formed the core strategy for tribal development in the State. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal Areas in which all developmental programmes irrespective of their source of funding operate in unison for achieving the common goal of economically developing the area and improving the quality of life of tribal people living therein.

18.99 The State Government has initiated a Programme for drawing up a five year perspective plan on the basis of an analysis of the potentials of the area, strengths and opportunities available for tribal population and the State of the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are being identified in important sectors like health, education, communication and water harvesting, which are essential for development to take place in the area. The sectoral plans will then be directed at filling these gaps. Wherever necessary, Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article 275(I) will be applied to bridge these critical gaps.

18.100 In implementation of Income Generating Schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities which can be sustainable and which can be supported by resources available locally. The aptitude of local tribes and communities and their traditional skills will also be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill up-gradation and capacity building. All Income Generating Schemes will be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, will be encouraged.

18.101 The strategy relating to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are designed to raise general awareness levels of ST and SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them in the area as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements and to raise their level of awareness about health and hygiene, about the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation.

18.102 The Special Component Plan (SCP) for the development of Scheduled Caste is being implemented in the State from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Unlike Tribal Sub Plan, the SCP, renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub

Plan (SCSP) is not area specific. The scheduled caste are scattered all over the State. A comprehensive Scheduled Caste Component Plan is formulated by coordinating different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds to benefit SC households.

18.103 Self-Employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidies to enable the targeted households to cross poverty line. Need based composite programmes will be implemented for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fisherman and Seri culturists etc., with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up-gradation and introduction of modern technology. Special attention will be given for the economic development of the specially vulnerable sections among the SCs. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in the SC bastis will be accorded priority with a view to improve the quality of life of the SC families.

### PLAN SCHEMES

18.104 The plan outlay for Annual plan: 2015-16 has been approved at ₹ 1,09,147.52 lakh. The break-up of the proposed outlay and various plan schemes proposed to be implemented for welfare of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 are outlined below.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

### STATE PLAN

#### **Infrastructure Support for Programme Implementation.** (₹ 129.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.105 Field establishments one in each of the 30 districts are functioning for directing and administrating Tribal and SC development programmes in the State. This administrative machinery needs infrastructure support in the shape of office equipments, vehicles and buildings etc. A sum of ₹ 101.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme through the DWOs of district establishment. A provision of ₹ 28.00 lakh has been made to be utilized in the Headquarters to meet the contingent expenditure, Motor Vehicle charges and Telephone charges in connection with implementation of the said programme including contingent / meeting expenses for verification of Fake Caste Certificate in the Headquarters.

#### **Information, Education & Communication** (₹ 130.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.106 An amount of ₹130.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the scheme. In order to raise the general awareness among the tribal population for successful implementation of various developmental programmes for

bringing improvement in their quality of life, there is need for systematic and sustained IEC activities in the Scheduled Areas targeted at the ST population.

18.107 Financial support to the tune of Rs. 45.00 lakh for the Annual State Level Adivasi Exhibition and Awards and Prizes connected with Tribal Development Activities and improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground are provided under this Scheme. A provision of ₹ 7.00 lakh is earmarked for maintenance of Adivasi Exhibition Ground.

18.108 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided for towards GIA to non-officials and a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is provided towards GIA for continuance of the scheme towards awareness under PCR and POA act.

18.109 A provision of ₹ 65.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Rajya Stariya Adivasi Sishu Prativa Mela including Felicitation Ceremony to the meritorious students and teachers excelled in their service. It has been decided by the Government to organize three days long State Level Adivasi Sishu Prativa Mela in the State Head Quarter every year to give exposure and encouragement to talented ST / SC students (from Class-V to X) of Sevashram/ Ashram / Residential Ashram / SSD High Schools / Higher Secondary Schools / EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Workshops on health care / Mathematics / Science / Crafts / Sports / Magic etc.; competitions on debate / elocution/ quiz/ painting/ dance/ song/ archery, etc.; cultural shows on song / dance / music / drama etc.; science exhibitions, awareness rallies etc. will be organized in this State Level ceremony. This Mela will provide a platform for ST / SC students to showcase their skills and upgrade their extracurricular and co-curricular activities by interacting with other student and learning through workshops. The participating students will act as ambassadors and help carry forward the message to different schools in the districts.

18.110 A provision ₹ 12.78 lakh is proposed under other charges to meet the media charges, advertisement tariff of department sponsored activities.

18.111 A provision of ₹ 0.20 lakh is provided to meet the emergent contingent expenditure for formulation of Annual Plan document, Outcome Budget and other Budget related activities of the Department during 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Name of the Activities	Amount (₹ lakh)
1	Adivasi Exhibition	45.00
2	Improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground	7.00
3	Sishu Prativa Mela ( Sargifulla)	55.00
4	Felicitation of Meritorious Students and Teachers	10.00
5	Departmental sponsored Advertisement charges	12.78
6	Creation of Awareness of PCR & POA Act	0.01
7	Budget meeting documentation activities	0.20
8	GIA to Non- Officials	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130.00</b>

**Rehabilitation of & Legal Aid to ST victims of Atrocities** (₹ 0.02 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.112 Under this scheme, monetary relief is provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe victims of atrocities. Besides, Legal Aid is given to deserving ST persons involved in litigation for establishing their right, title and possession over landed property in Civil and Revenue Courts. Legal Aid is also admissible for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and Sections 107, 144 and 145 of Cr. PC. Legal Aid is also admissible for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and POA Act. 1989. Legal Aid to STs towards monetary relief to victims of atrocities for ST peoples has been provided under the programme. A token provision of ₹ 0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.

**Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Dialects, Culture & Livelihood** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.113 One of the special programmes undertaken under the scheme is the publication of special bilingual primers in Odia and tribal dialects. Grant-in-Aid is provided to the academy of tribal dialects and culture for carrying out its activities including cost of publication of special primers.

18.114 It is approved in principle for formation of an autonomous organization in the name & style of “Odisha Tribal Development Society” for implementing the following mandate.

- i. Plan & oversee the implementation of livelihood projects in the tribal areas of the state.
- ii. Monitoring effective utilization of funds released to executing agencies under SCA to TASP.
- iii. Identify and shortlist facilitating NGO’s and involves them in community mobilization and capacity building at the local level / village level.
- iv. Oversee the monitoring and evaluation of projects taken up under Article 275(I) for tribal development.
- v. Provide necessary technical and professional inputs to OMTES for effective functioning.

Outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 will cater to the requirement of above programmes/activities.

**Managerial subsidy to Tribal Dev. Cooperative Corporation** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.115 As decided in the high level committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State, one time managerial subsidy of Rs.200.00 lakh has been sanctioned during the year 2007-08 and the same is reduced by 20% every year and no further managerial subsidy will be provided to TDCC after 2011-2012. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided for continuation of the scheme for 2015-16.

**Pay and allowances for High School Teachers & Staff including Coaching Allowances and Remuneration of Cook-cum-Attendants** (₹ 1448.64 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.116 Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 1,448.64 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for payment of salary of High School teachers, and staff of the upgraded / newly opened high schools under the control of ST & SC Development Department including the consolidated pay posts, coaching allowances to teachers and remuneration of cook-cum-attendants of the hostels attached to these schools. Payment towards new CCAs arising out of functionalisation of new hostels has also been included in the proposed out lay.

**Continuance of Higher Secondary schools** (₹ 537.84 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.117 An outlay of ₹ 537.84 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards consolidated pay of junior lecturers and laboratory assistants including other contingent charges for 8 higher secondary schools under the control of ST & SC Development Department. In the mean time another 14 Nos. High Schools has been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools (7 in KBK Districts + 7 in Non – KBK Districts). The related expenditure for these newly created HSs will be met out of this proposed outlay.

**Construction, Completion of Residential & Non Residential Buildings of Educational Institutions under SSD including special Adivasi Hostels.** (₹ 10,000.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.118 To meet the critical inadequacies/gaps in the existing schools, newly upgraded HSs and HSSs under SSD for infrastructure development of educational institutions relating to construction of additional class rooms, laboratory rooms, dining hall, kitchen, toilets etc (Non- Residential Buildings) and construction / completion of staff quarters (Residential Buildings), the outlay will be utilized.

18.119 Similar infrastructure facilities for the existing Special Adivasi Hostels and new such projects will be met out of the outlay. The expenditure towards construction of three (3) of Educational Complexes at Bhubaneswar and one Educational Complex at Rourkela will be met out of the above provision.

18.120 For completion of two (02) Kalinga Model Residential Schools at Kuchinda and Nilagiri ₹ 1,500.00 lakh will be provided during 2015-16.

18.121 Three (3) new Kalinga Model Residential Schools will be constructed at Champua, Umerkote, Boipariguda @ ₹ 1,500.00 lakh per school. During 2015-16, ₹ 2,250.00 lakh will be met out exclusively @ ₹ 750.00 lakh each.

18.122 Construction of new office building for DWO establishment will be made in phased manner during 2015-16 out of the outlay.

18.123 The proposed outlay ₹ 10,000.00 lakh will be utilized towards exclusive purpose for creation of capital assets during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of 1,000 New Girls Hostels** (₹ 40,000.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.124 In order to check the high rate of dropout and to promote ST girls education. Government in ST & SC Development Department have opened 1,004 girls hostel spread over 30 districts of the State during 2007-08. Construction of 850 ST Girls Hostels were under progress identified during 2010-11 under State Plan Scheme. Another 1,000 new hostels / educational complex for ST Girls / Boys with an estimate of ₹ 50.00 lakh each under State Plan Scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been under taken for construction. That for completion of the projects now under progress, an outlay of ₹ 31,370.00 lakh has been provided to meet the expenditure.

18.125 ₹ 8,630.00 lakh has been provided for construction of 70 new hostels for ST Girls and Boys with an estimate of ₹ 59.00 lakh each and 30 new collage hostels with an estimate of ₹ 150.00 lakh each during the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The entire provision will be utilized for creation of capital assets.

**Training School (B. Ed. College in Kandhamal District)** (₹ 37.65 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.126 In order to provide adequate avenues to the tribal boys for higher studies and better employment opportunities in educational institutions, a B. Ed. College at R. Udayagiri in Kandhamal district has been established and made functional. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 37.65 lakh which constitute salaries ₹ 37.15 lakh and non – salaries ₹ 0.50 lakh is proposed.



**Other schemes**

(₹ 6.02 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.127 A sum of ₹ 6.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the following schemes for welfare of the STs.

<b>I</b>	Training Programme under National Training Policy	0.01(Token)
<b>II</b>	Committees and non Officials TE and OC. This provision is proposed to be utilized for Tribes Advisory Council meeting, SC Advisory Council meeting and other statutory meeting of the Department,	6.00
<b>III</b>	Distribution of Bicycles to ST girls	0.01(Token)
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.02</b>

**Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP PLUS )**

(₹ 3405.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.128 The scheme has been implemented during 2011-12 for a period of 7 years initially in the extended area to another 244 Micro Watersheds in Koraput and Malkangiri district under State Plan and by way of convergence of ongoing schemes. The project cost was estimated at ₹ 263.96 crore which constitute ₹ 186.74 Crore towards project implementation through convergence and ₹ 77.22 crore towards establishment and operational charges met out of State Plan provision. Later the programme has been extended to other blocks in the districts of Gajapati, Nawrangpur, Kadhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Keonjhar. In all 513 Micro Watersheds will be established covering nearly 1200 villages under the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 3405.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Introduction of Green Energy Solution for Illumination in the Residential hostels.**

(₹ 90.75 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

18.129 Provision of providing Solar Lamps facilities to 150 selected hostels in Micro Project and TSP Areas having no electricity connection in the hostels of ST & SC Dev. Department Schools has been introduced during 2010-2011. Solar Lamp / Solar lantern/ equipment will be provided to the hostels / schools. A provision of ₹ 90.75 lakh has been provided under the scheme for implementation of the programme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Extra-Curricular Activities in  
ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools**

(₹ 1026.00 lakh)

18.130 A provision of ₹ 1,026.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of the scheme which will be utilized for different activities.

(₹ lakh)

1.	Promotion of Archery Training Centre in Nodal Schools of KBK districts (payment of remuneration to resources person and requirement sport kits)	10.00
2.	Provision of ₹ 110.00 lakh is proposed for promotion of Sports and Games for Block Level Competition (equipment & other facilities), provision of ₹ 230.00 lakh has been proposed for co-curricular activities in 307 HS / HSS to cover at least two events for each co-curricular event as per the guidelines of this Department Vide No 12000 dated 04/04/2011.	340.00
3.	Implementation Scouts and Red Cross in High Schools	50.00
4.	Block Level, Zonal Level Science Exhibition and State Level Competition	40.00
5.	Training to Head Master/ Head Mistress/Wardens of School for implementation of different schemes introduced by this Department.	20.00
6.	Supply of free Uniform to SC/ST students of Class IX to XII of High Schools and Higher Secondary School.	566.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,026.00</b>

**Payment of Ex-gratia to the Next of Kins of SC & ST Students** (₹ 40.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.131 It has been decided to pay Ex-gratia to the next of kins of the deceased in the case of death due to diseases and accidents of the boarders of SSD Department Hostels as per the ratio approved by the Department. In this regard, a provision of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation of Computer Education  
in High Schools & Girls High Schools.**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

(₹ 300.00 lakh)

18.132 In order to make use of the computers to facilitate the process of teaching and learning, it is proposed to introduce computer aided learning by use of computers, multimedia content and projectors/LCD panels to make the process of teaching and learning more interesting and simpler. This programme is proposed to

be implemented in phased manner and for which a provision of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Introduction of Improved Cooking System in the Residential Hostels.** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.133 In order to provide efficient cooking system in the hostels run by the SSD Department by use of LPG or Solar Cooking System or Steam Cooking system or Smokeless Chulla as viable with less dependence on fire wood, a provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been made for implementation of the Scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Computerization of Pre & Post Matric Scholarship** (₹ 40.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.134 The scheme is aimed at introduction of transparency in scholarship distribution system by dissemination of all process and beneficiary related information to public and stakeholders. To facilitate a common platform for all beneficiaries and stakeholders for scholarship oriented schemes and to ensure that the deserving candidates receive scholarship within time and without leakage by introduction of automation and increased transparency in the system. Streamlining of the processes involved distribution of scholarship to the eligible students online directly to their bank accounts for effectiveness of the system.

18.135 E-Scholarship for payment of post-matric through “Preranna” scheme has already been lunched with the technical assistance of NIC and further process is on for strengthening and widening the sphere to regulate the scholarship scheme as a whole. a provision of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been made for implementation of the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Exemption of Tuition Fees in Sainik School** (₹ 9.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.136 Special Merit Scholarship to ST/SC students studying in Sainik School has been implemented in accordance with modalities prescribed in this Department Resolution No 12388 dated 15/4/2011. The Director of Secondary Education under School & Mass Education Department is the nodal authority for utilization of the funds. For this purpose, a provision of ₹ 9.00 Lakh has been made for continuation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Promote 100 Best SC/ST Students to Study in Best Residential School.** (₹ 80.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.137 To provide an opportunity to the ST and SC students to have access better education facilities in urban areas, it has been decided to create

educational complex at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Rourkela to house the students. For this purpose, a provision of ₹ 80.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the recurring expenses for admission in to educational institutions for prosecuting study by the students.

**Medical Entrance Coaching** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.138 Under this scheme 100 meritorious and talented class Xth pass out students (60 Girls and 40 Boys) from the schools run under SSD Department will be provided opportunity to take integrated coaching classes for the preparation of Medical Entrance Examination while completing their Higher Secondary (+2) education. The Department also contemplates to provide one year Medical Coaching to class – XII pass outs. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for 2015-16 for continuance of the scheme.

**Engagement of Nurse ANM in the Hostels / Educational Institutions** (₹ 138.43 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.139 Under the scheme 336 post of ANM will be created in Health and Family Welfare Department and they will be recruited by the CDMOs. After recruitment, the ANMs will be deputed to the ST & SC Development Department to look after the health care, sanitation and hygiene requirements in the hostels where a large number of ST& SC boarders are residing. A provision of ₹ 138.43 lakh has been made towards salary component in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**GIA to R.K Mission Ashram School** (₹ 206.71 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.140 GIA of ₹ 206.71 lakh has been proposed to meet the recurring cost of R.K. Mission Ashram School established in Hatamuniguda, Rayagada during the year 2015-16. Out of which ₹ 168.79 lakh has been estimated towards salary component.

**Payment of Remuneration to Contractual Tribal Language Teachers** (₹ 41.60 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.141 A provision of ₹ 41.60 lakh has been made during the year 2015-16 towards payment of remuneration to contractual Tribal Language Teachers engaged originally under Article 275 (1) to impart teaching to Class I and Class II ST / SC students in their mother tongue. The flow of central assistance for the above purpose has been discontinued under Article 275(1) since 2011-2012. The provision will be utilized for salary purpose.

**DFID Assisted Odisha Girl Incentive Programme (OGIP)** (₹ 2715.79 lakh)  
**for Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST Day-Scholars**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.142 Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP) is a DFID supported add-on incentive programme wherein the ST & SC girl students of class IX and X will receive additional cash incentive over and above their usual entitlement. The programme will enhance the transition of ST Girl students from Class VIII to Class IX and Class IX to Class X. Under the Programme ₹ 2715.79 lakh has been provided for 1,11,960 students during the year 2015-16 .

**DFID Assisted Top up for ST Students. (OGIP)** (₹ 387.17 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.143 Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP) is a DFID supported add-on incentive programme wherein the ST & SC girl students of class IX & X will receive additional cash incentive over and above their usual entitlement. The programme will enhance the transition of ST Girl students from Class VIII to Class IX and Class IX to Class X. Under the Programme ₹ 387.17 lakh has been provided during the year 2015-16 .

**Establishment of Education Management Unit** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.144 The SSD Department runs 1,670 Educational Institutions to provide Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary Education to the children of ST communities and more than 4.3 lakh students study in these schools. Most of the schools run by the Department have residential facilities. Department also runs 4,696 hostels in the state providing residential facility to about 3.96 lakh ST Students, of which 2.21 lakh are ST Girls. To ensure well-being and safety and security of the boarders, especially girls, is one of the significant challenges for the Department. Strengthening the education system in these schools and bringing in innovative programmes are other priorities of the Department. Hence, it is proposed to have a dedicated Education Management Unit for technical assistance in implementation of some of the innovative projects and steering the monitoring activities in the schools and hostels under the administration of the Department. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 2015-16 .

**Establishment of Scholarship Management Unit** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.145 For effective management of the Scholarship Schemes under the Department and to roll out centralized payments to the beneficiaries into their bank-accounts, Department proposes to set up a technical team in form of Scholarship Management Unit to exclusively manage all aspects of Scholarship programme. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 2015-16 .

**Sponsoring ST Students from Remote State Pockets to Study in Reputed English Medium Educational Institution** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.146 Under the scheme, students will be sponsored to reputed educational institutions located in the urban centers for availing quality education and will be provided hostel accommodation in the newly created Urban Hostel complexes. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 2015-16.

**Development and Maintenance of Tribes Scared Grooves and Places of Worship** (₹ 15.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.147 To conserve and safe maintenance of the scared grooves and places of worship of Tribes located in different parts of Odisha, an amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16 for continuance of the scheme.

**Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students.** (₹ 4,896.49 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.148 Post-Matric Scholarship are being awarded to scheduled tribe students for prosecuting their studies at Post Matric, Post Secondary and Post Graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. Scholarships are awarded as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. An assistance of ₹ 4,896.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the expenditure as per the revised rates and increasing nos. of beneficiaries.

**Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students in Class IX & Class X.** (₹ 2,500.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.149 In order to check the dropout rate, especially in transition of ST & SC Students from elementary to secondary stage of education Pre-Matric Scholarship is paid to the ST Students studying in Class-IX and X. That for implementation of the scheme, a provision of ₹ 2,500.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Financial Assistance to ST Students for Persuing Studies in National Institutes** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.150 Post Matric Scholarship is being awarded to scheduled tribe students for prosecuting their studies in National Institutes. Budget provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Pre Examination Training for Civil Services for STs** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.151 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made towards continuance of this scheme during 2015-16.

**Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.152 Under this scheme, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for ST Boys Hostels in non-Naxal affected districts. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed towards State Share of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students.** (CSS: ₹ 10904.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.153 Post Matric Scholarship are being awarded to scheduled tribe students for pursuing their studies at Post Matric, Post-Secondary and Post Graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. Scholarships are awarded as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. A provision of ₹ 5,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the expenditure as per the revised rates and increasing number of beneficiaries.

18.154 In order to check the dropout rate, especially in transition of ST & SC Students from elementary to secondary stage of education, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India have launched a new Central Assisted Scheme towards **“Pre-Matric Scholarship** for ST Students studying in Class-IX and X, with effect from 01.07.2012. For implementation of the scheme a provision of ₹ 3,500.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

18.155 Under the scheme “Book Bank” reference books are provided for ST students reading in recognized Medical / Engineering / Polytechnic colleges in the State. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed towards the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

18.156 Revised guidelines for construction of Ashram Schools i.e. School Building, Hostels, Kitchen and Staff Quarters for Girls in TSP Areas and establishment of Ashram Schools in the Naxal affected districts of TSP Areas for Boys has been launched for which provision of ₹ 1,884.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards creation of capital assets under the scheme.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

**Research-cum-Training (construction activity)** (CS: ₹ 0.01 lakh,  
(ST & SC Development Department) SS: ₹ 0.01 lakh)

18.157 For construction and repair of Tribal Museum, Research Center, Tribal Hostels inside R & TI a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**CENTRAL PLAN**

**Research-cum-Training** (₹ 305.50 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.158 The State Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTR&TI) is supported under this scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The Institute functions as a premiere research centre in the traditions, culture and art and crafts of the tribal communities and also as a repository of data on the State's tribal economy and society. The Institute has set up a high class tribal museum and is now developing a tribal Art Gallery. A documentation centre and a resources centre are also being set up. The Institute also organizes both national and State level training programmes for various categories of officers of different Departments of the State and Central Government. National Training Programmes are sponsored by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Environment, Forest and Wild life of the Government of India. The programmes cover a wide range of subjects such as (i) Research methodology, (2) Health concerns (3) Role of women and gender issues in tribal development (4) Project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (5) Education and culture and (6) Forestry issues in tribal development etc. An outlay of ₹ 305.50 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

**Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the State** (₹ 5,000.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.159 This scheme is meant for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). For effective interventions for the development of PTGs, Five Year Perspective Plans have been formulated for each of the 17 (seventeen) Micro Projects established in the State. The perspective plans have been prepared on the basis of detailed base-line surveys taken up during 2001-02 by taking into account the specific problems identified during the survey, the prospects for agriculture and horticultural development in the given agro-climate conditions, the health and educational needs and critical gaps in the existing economic and social infrastructure. Annual Action Plans (AAP) have been prepared keeping eye on the Five Year Perspective Plans in respect of each Micro Project. A Central Assistance of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.



Out of the above plan outlay, the provision of ₹ 1,100.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation of capital assets as per the perspective plan of each Micro Projects.

**Grant-in-Aid to STDCC for MFP Operation** (₹ 330.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.160 The Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) was set up in 1972 to extend marketing support and to ensure fair prices to Tribals for agricultural and minor forest produce. The Corporation also deals with essential commodities in areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops. MFP operation is also being implemented through SERIFED. A provision of ₹ 330.00 lakh towards Central Assistance has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Hostels for ST Girls and Boys** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.161 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana** (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.162 As a part of inseparable commitment, both the Central and State Government have been initiating various interventions from time to time including Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP Strategy) to ensure socio-economic up-liftment of tribal population to a desired level. However, there is still a visible gap of human development indices between Scheduled Tribes and other social groups. Poverty, low literacy rates, poor health indicators, high incidence of malnutrition, inadequate basic facilities and insufficient means for sustainable livelihood are conspicuous in tribal areas. Thus a consistent and replicable approach like Gujarat Model needs to be pursued with special focus to ensure that the benefits of development reach to the tribal people at their door steps as per the their requirement and interest. A provision of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh towards Central Assistance has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

### STATE PLAN

**Managerial Subsidy to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe** (₹ 187.99 lakh)  
**Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC)**  
(ST & SC Development Department).

18.163 OSFDC provides subsidy to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries for bankable Income Generating Schemes through lending

banks. The Corporation is maintaining separate staff in districts to implement Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and at the State headquarters to implement the credit linked income-generating programme for SC and ST beneficiaries. Besides, it has undertaken massive training programme in various recognized institutions, for unemployed ST& SC youths. An amount of ₹ 187.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the establishment cost and salary of the staff at headquarters and district offices. Out of the above provision, ₹ 160.00 lakh is earmarked for salary of the staff.

**Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities and Legal Aid to SCs** (₹ 0.02 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.164 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for Monetary Relief to Victims of Atrocities and ₹ 0.01 lakh for Legal Aid to SCs during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Const. of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls** (CSS: ₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.165 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act** (SS: ₹ 1038.99 lakh, CSS: ₹ 1039.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.166 The State Government has been assigned with the special responsibility to implement provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. 1989. Cash awards to couples getting into inter-caste marriage and Grant-in Aid to non-officials organizations engaged in creating awareness are given under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 2077.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The total proposed outlay ₹ 2,077.99 lakh will be utilized in following manner.

1	Payment of Monetary Relief to the victims of atrocities under PCR & POA Act,	400.00
2	Legal aid to SC&ST communities for their right, title and possession over the land etc.	40.00
3	Inter Caste marriage	465.00
4	Salary and recurring expenditure of Legal Aid Cells	958.00
5	TA & DA to the witnesses for investigation and trial of cases	10.00
6	Public awareness programme	27.00
7	Construction of Special Courts	177.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,077.99</b>

Out of the above out lay ₹ 177.99 lakh will be utilized towards creation of capital assets.

**Book Bank for SC Students in Medical and Engg. Colleges** (₹ 20.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.167 Under this scheme, reference books are provided for SC students reading in recognized Medical and Engineering / Polytechnic colleges in the State. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

**Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children  
whose Parents Engaged in Unclean Occupation** (CSS: ₹ 20.80 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.168 Under this scheme, Pre-Matric Scholarship is provided to the SC students residing in hostels of recognized schools, whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The scholarship is provided both to hostellers as well as day scholars reading in Class I to X. A provision of ₹ 20.80 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students** (SS: ₹ 10,038.48 lakh,  
(ST & SC Development Department) CSS: ₹ 5,600.00 lakh)

18.169 Post Matric Scholarship is being awarded to SC students for prosecuting studies at Post Matric, Post-Secondary and Post Graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. The scholarships are sanctioned as per the rates prescribed from time to time. An assistance of ₹ 15,638.48 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to meet the expenditure arising out of the revision of rates and increasing number of beneficiaries under the scheme.

**Pre- Matric Scholarship for SC Students in  
Class IX & Class X** (SS: ₹ 2500.00 lakh,  
(ST & SC Development Department) CSS: ₹ 2000.00 lakh)

18.170 A provision of ₹ 4,500.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of Pre-Matric scholarship to SC students studying in Class IX and X.

**DFID Assisted Odisha Girl Incentive Programme (OGIP) (₹ 1,097.04 lakh)**  
**for Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Day-Scholars.**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.171 Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP) is a DFID supported add-on incentive programme wherein the ST & SC girl students of class IX and X will receive additional cash incentive over and above their usual entitlement. The programme will enhance the transition of ST Girl students from Class VIII to Class IX and Class IX to Class X. Under the Programme, ₹ 1,097.04 lakh has been provided during the year 2015-16

**CENTRAL PLAN**

**Special Central Assistance (SCA) for (₹ 4,707.00 lakh)**  
**Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.172 Special Central Assistance is being released by Government of India to SCP for SCs for implementation of various economic development programmes under different income generating scheme like agriculture, horticulture, land reforms, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, village and small industries, cooperatives, education etc. This programme is implemented through OSFDC, which is the state channelizing agency. The Special Central Assistance under SCP to SCs is utilised for composite schemes / programmes for special vulnerable groups in clusters including skill up gradation for assisting SC families. A special central assistance of ₹ 4707.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of various income-generating schemes for SCs. Out of the above plan outlay, provision of ₹ 470.70 lakh will be utilized for creation of capital assets.

**Hostels for SC Boys and Girls (₹ 200.00 lakh)**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.173 Under this scheme, proposal has been submitted to Govt. of India for construction of four (4) new SC hostels during 2013-14. A central assistance of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of hostels for SC girls and boys. The entire amount will be utilized towards creation of capital assets.

## WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

### STATE PLAN

**Economic Development of Other Backward Classes** (₹ 19.80 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.174 This scheme is meant for economic development of other backward classes in the state for financing various income generating schemes. Under this scheme, the Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation (OBCFDCC) is supported by providing the matching contribution of the State Govt. @ 10% to avail finance from National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for the development of OBCs. The State Govt. provides matching share against funds released by NBCFDC. The scheme is executed by the OBCFDCC. A provision of ₹ 19.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for continuance of this scheme.

**Managerial Subsidy to Other Backward Classes** (₹ 12.00 lakh)  
**Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.175 The Odisha Backward Classes Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation (OBCFDCC) is a special purpose vehicle established for providing loans to OBC beneficiaries for taking up income generating activities. The Corporation is supported under this scheme for providing managerial subsidy. A provision of ₹ 12.00 lakh has been made towards salary component of the corporation in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Const. of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls** (CSS: ₹ 321.20 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.176 Under this scheme, hostel facilities are provided to the OBC students pursuing higher studies. An outlay of ₹ 321.20 lakh is proposed towards this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The entire amount will be utilized towards creation of capital assets.

**Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC Students** (CSS: ₹ 487.00 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

18.177 A provision of ₹ 487.00 lakh is proposed for payment of Pre Matric Scholarship to OBC students in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

(CSS: ₹ 2,577.00 lakh)

18.178 The scheme of Post Matric Scholarship sponsored by the Government of India aims at encouraging the students belonging to OBCs / SEBCs to pursue their higher studies.

- The OBCs / SEBCs student who is continuing his / her Post Matriculation studies successfully in any General or Technical / Professional courses in any Govt. Institute or Recognized Private Institute is eligible to get the scholarship.
- The annual income of the parent / guardian of the student should not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum.

**Grouping**

**Group (1)** - Graduate / Post Graduate level courses in Engg., Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary. CPL course, P.G Diploma course in Management & Medicine, Courses relating to Accountancy, M. Phil, Ph. D and Post Doctoral Programme (D. Litt, D. Sc. etc), L.L.M.

**Group(2)** - Graduate / Post graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, certification areas like Pharmacy, Nursing, Paramedical, LLB, Mass Communication, Hotel Management, Interior Decoration etc. PG courses – MA / M.Sc. / M. Com. / M.Ed. / M. Pharmacy etc.

**Group (3)** - +3 Courses.

**Group (4)** - +2, ITI, 3 year Diploma and 2 years vocational courses.

**Rate of Scholarships**

Type	Group -1	Group – 2	Group – 3	Group – 4
Day Scholar	350	335	210	160
Hosteller	750	510	400	260

18.179 Scholarship also includes reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions as per Government ceiling. An assistance of ₹ 2,577.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

## WELFARE OF MINORITIES

### STATE PLAN

#### **Economic Development of Minorities** (₹ 25.00 lakh) (ST & SC Development Department)

18.180 The scheme was introduced with a view to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to the members of the Minority Communities living below the poverty line for setting up self-employment ventures. Government of India have set up National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) at the national level with the prime objective of helping enterprising individuals of the minority communities by way of providing loans (subject to economic criteria) to take up income generating activities. Under the scheme, the beneficiaries contribute 5% of the unit cost of the activity while the State Govt. need to contribute 10% of the loan assistance and the balance 85% of loan assistance is reimbursed by the NMDFC. The State Government has nominated the Odisha Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation as the channelizing agency for implementation of income generating schemes for minorities. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

#### **Pre Matric Scholarship for Minorities** (CSS: ₹ 597.80 lakh) (ST & SC Development Department)

18.181 A provision of ₹ 597.80 lakh towards Central share for payment of Pre-Matric Scholarship to Minority students has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

#### **Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Students** (CSS: ₹ 360.00 lakh) (ST & SC Development Department)

18.182 The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for students form class XI to PhD (except Professional / Technical Courses in Degree and PG.) in the minority communities under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities announced in June, 2006.

#### **Eligibility**

18.183 The annual income of the parent / guardian of the student will not exceed ₹ 2,00,000/-. 30% of the scholarship are earmarked for girl students.

Sl. No.	Admission and Tuition Fee	Actual Subject to a maximum ceiling
1	For class XI and XII	₹ 7,000 p.a
2	For Tech & Voc courses class XI and XII level	₹ 10,000 p.a
3	For Under – Graduate and Post Graduate	₹ 3,000 p.a

Maintenance Allowance (For 10 Months)	Hosteller	Day Scholar
Classes XI and XII (Including Tech / Voc)	₹ 380 p.m	₹ 230 p.m
* Courses other than technical and professional courses at under graduate and PG Level	₹ 570 p.m	₹ 300 p.m
M. Phil and Ph. D (not awarded any fellowship by university)	₹ 1200 p.m	₹ 550 p.m

\* For technical and professional courses separate scholarship is available for minority students under merit – cum- means scholarship. A provision ₹ 360.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 towards scholarship for students of Minority Communities.

**Multi Sectoral Development Programme in Gajapati District.**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

(SS: ₹ 339.62 lakh,  
CSS: ₹ 1,500.20 lakh)

18.184 Multi Sector Development programme is being implemented in Gajapati District for minorities. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16 a provision of ₹ 1,500.20 lakh towards Central Share has been made for implementation of the activities. This outlay will be utilized towards creation of capital assets.

**Merit means based scholarship to minority students**  
(ST & SC Development Department)

(CSS: ₹ 270.00 lakh)

18.185 A provision of ₹ 270.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for providing scholarship to meritorious minority students.

**CENTRAL PLAN**

**Multi sector Development Programme for Skill development / Placement linked Training for Minority Youths**

(₹ 761.25 lakh)

18.186 Proposal has been furnished to Government of India for construction of two ITI Centres in Gajapati district with project cost of ₹ 405.00 lakh each. Provision of ₹ 356.25 lakh has been provided towards Skill Development / Placement linked Training for Minority Youths. The project cost ₹ 405.00 lakh towards Central Assistance is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 which will be utilized for creation of capital assets under the scheme.



**Annexure-18**  
**Scheme-wise abstract of outlay under**  
**Social Security & Welfare Sector for the Year 2015-16**

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay (lakh)
1	2	3
<b>HANDICAPPED WELFARE</b>		2015-16
1	Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients	47.07
2	Maintenance of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children	0.01
3	Rehabilitation of Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially Disadvantaged Persons	212.96
4	Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	45.00
5	Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for the Disabled	0.01
6	Care and Protection of Spastic Children	6.00
7	Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students	901.64
8	Setting up of Commission for the Disabled	25.00
9	Setting up Directorate for Welfare of Person With Disability	50.50
10	School Uniform for Special School Children	37.93
11	Early Detection and Cure of Disability	25.00
12	Campaign, Seminar & Sports	15.00
13	Women Hostel for PWD at Ramadevi & Sailabala (New Scheme)	150.00
14	Marriage Incentive (New Scheme)	200.00
15	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre.	83.88
<b>Total: HANDICAPPED WELFARE</b>		<b>1,800.00</b>
<b>CHILD DEVELOPMENT &amp; WELFARE</b>		
1	Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children	0.01
2	Care and Protection of Street Children	0.01
3	Secretarial Support to District J.J.Board/ Child Welfare Committee	0.01
4	Adoption of Orphans and Destitute	0.01
5	Reduction of Child Malnutrition & Child Mortality	0.01
6	Construction of AWC Building (State Resources)	10,000.00
7	Mobility Support to AWWs & ANMs for Reduction of IMR	0.01
8	Construction of BAL Bhawan	0.01
9	State Council for Child Welfare	15.00
10	Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs	398.12
11	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	25.00
12	Provision for Pre-School Education	1,793.00
13	Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) Building (New )	20,000.00
14	Construction of CDPO Office Building	0.01
15	Infrastructure support for Renovation of Utkal Balashram	0.01
16	Grants to Children Rehabilitated through Sponsorship	0.01
17	Provision for outreach service through Child Line	0.01
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</b>		
1	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (SS-658.32 + CA-2190.66)	2,562.24

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2	ICDS Scheme	85,209.93
3	Construction of AWC Building	0.01
4	Renovation & Upgradation of AWC Building	3,460.00
	<b>Total: CHILD DEVELOPMENT &amp; WELFARE</b>	<b>1,23,463.41</b>
<b>WOMEN WELFARE &amp; EMPOWERMENT</b>		
1	Mamata	22,263.00
2	Construction of Working Women's Hostel	450.00
3	Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam	70.00
4	Training Programmes of MVSN	50.00
5	Financial Support to Weak WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti'	0.01
6	Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata for Prevention of Violence against Women	30.00
7	Seed Money for Self-Help Groups	0.01
8	Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks:	1.00
9	Support for DNA Testing	0.01
10	Grants to State Commission for Women	215.00
11	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	25.00
12	Support to Social Welfare Board	6.00
13	Functioning of Gender Cell	10.00
14	Staff Support for Mission Shakti	0.01
15	Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre	0.01
16	Anti Human Trafficking Measures	12.00
17	Campaign and Seminar	20.00
18	Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)	0.01
19	Relief and Reconstruction help for SHG Group. (NEW)	0.01
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</b>		
	Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women.	33.54
	Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape	0.01
	SWADHAR GRIHA	0.01
	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahoyog Yojana (IGMSY) lakhs	2,381.00 2,419.47
	<b>Total: WOMEN WELFARE &amp; EMPOWERMENT</b>	<b>25,605.10</b>
<b>OTHER PROGRAMMES</b>		
1	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	39,000.00
2	Computerization of DSWOs Office	0.01
3	Home for the Aged	18.00
4	Winter Allowance to Pensioners	12000
	<b>Sub-Total: OTHER PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>51,018.01</b>

<b>NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME</b>		
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP)	52,920.00
2	National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	4,837.59
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	3,154.61
4	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	18,304.80
	<b>Total: NSAP</b>	<b>79,217.00</b>
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
1	Supplimentary Nutrition Programme	84,368.40
2	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)	8,176.00
3	Emergency Feeding Programme	4,000.00
	<b>Total: NUTRITION</b>	<b>96,544.40</b>
<b>WELFARE OF STs</b>		
<b>STATE PLAN</b>		
1	Infrastructure Support for Programme Implementation	129.00
2	Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	130.00
3	Rehabilitation of & Legal Aid to ST Victims of Atrocities	0.02
4	Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Dialects, Culture & Livelihood	100.00
5	Managerial Subsidy to Tribal Development Coop. Corporation	0.01
6	Pay and Allowances for High School Teachers and Staff and Coaching Allowances and Remuneration of Cook-cum-Attendants	1,448.64
7	Continuance of Higher Secondary Schools	537.84
8	Contn., Completion of Residential & Non-Residential Buildings of Educational Institutions including Special Adivasi Hostels	10,000.00
9	Construction of 1000 New Girls' Hostels	40,000.00
10	Training School (B. Ed. College in Kandhamal District)	37.65
11	Other Schemes	6.02
12	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Plus Programme	3,405.00
13	Introduction of Green Energy solution for illumination in the residential hostels	90.75
14	Extra Curricular Activities in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools	1,026.00
15	Payment of Ex-Gratia to the Next of Kins of SC & ST students	40.00
16	Computer Education in High Schools & Girls High Schools	300.00
17	Improvised Cooking system in the Residential Hostels	200.00
18	Computerization of Pre & Post Matric Scholarship	40.00
19	Exemption of Tuition Fees in Sainik School	9.00
20	Promoting 100 Best SC/ST Students to Best Residential Schools	80.00
21	Medical Entrance Coaching	0.01

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22	Nurse ANM in the Hostels of Educational Institutions	138.43
23	GIA to R.K Mission Ashram School	206.71
24	Payment to Contractual Tribal Language Teacher	41.60
25	DFID assisted OGIP for Pre-matric Scholarship, ST day-scholars	2,715.79
26	DFID assisted Top up for ST students. (OGIP	387.17
27	Establishment of Education Management Unit	0.01
28	Establishment of Scholarship Management Unit	0.01
29	Sponsoring ST Students from remote state pockets to study in reputed English Medium Educational Institution	0.01
30	Devt.& maintn. of Tribes scared Grooves and places of worship	15.00
31	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	4,896.49
32	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students in Class-IX and X	2,500.00
33	Assistance to ST Students for studies in National Institutes	50.00
34	Pre-examination Training for Civil Services for STs	0.01
35	Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls	0.01
36	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students	10,904.00
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</b>		
37	Research-cum-Training (construction activity)	0.01
	<b>Total: Welfare of ST</b>	<b>79,435.19</b>
<b>WELFARE OF SCs</b>		
1	Managerial Subsidy to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC)	187.99
2	Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities and Legal Aid to SCs	0.02
3	Const. of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls	0.01
4	Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act	2,077.99
5	Book bank for SC students in Medical and Engg. Colleges	20.00
6	Pre Matric Scholarship for the children Whose parents engaged in unclean occupation	20.80
7	Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	15,638.48
8	Pre- Matric Scholarship for SC students in Class IX & Class X	4,500.00
9	DFID assisted Odisha Girl Incentive Programme (OGIP) For Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC day-scholars	1,097.04
	<b>Sub-Total: Welfare of SCs</b>	<b>23,542.33</b>

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<b>Welfare of OBCs</b>		
1	Economic Development of Other Backward classes	19.80
2	Managerial subsidy to other backward classes Finance and development cooperative corporation	12.00
3	Const. of hostels for OBC boys and girls	321.20
4	Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC students	487.00
5	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	2,577.00
	<b>Total: Welfare of OBCs</b>	<b>3,417.00</b>
<b>Welfare of Minorities</b>		
1	Economic Development of Minorities	25.00
2	Pre Matric Scholarship for Minorities	597.80
3	Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	360.00
4	Multi Sectoral Development Programme in Gajapati District	1,500.20
5	Merit means based scholarship to minority students	270.00
	<b>Total: Welfare of Minorities</b>	<b>2,753.00</b>
1	Annapurna	520.00
	<b>Total: Annapurna</b>	<b>520.00</b>
1	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,000.00
	<b>Total: Aam Admi Bima Yojana</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>
1	Probation Services	06.00
	<b>Total: Probation Services</b>	<b>06.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,88,321.44</b>

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## CHAPTER 19

### GENERAL SERVICES

19.1 General services are the core areas of governance that a Government has to provide as part of its sovereign functions. Government and other public authorities are required to ensure provision of these services on regular basis. The public services supported in the Plan side and included in this chapter, are public works such as construction of residential and office buildings in respect of fire services and judiciary, infrastructure development of Sub-ordinate Staff Selection Commission, support of Government for stationery and printing, improvement of jails, police welfare and buildings, cyclone reconstruction & disaster management programmes and governance & public service delivery.

#### OBJECTIVES FOR THE 12<sup>TH</sup> PLAN AND THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16

19.2 The sector envisages following important objectives:

- i. To make the Government machinery and functionaries more efficient and effective in handling development as well as security related issues and requirements while delivering public services.
- ii. To provide increased resources and infrastructure for;
  - a) Smooth functioning of various courts, tribunals, commissions, police, training institutions, fire services for delivery of public services in time,
  - b) Strengthening of Vigilance administration in controlling and checking corruption and crimes,
  - c) Upkeep and development of famous religious institutions of international repute,
  - d) Strengthening measures to tackle natural calamities including cyclone and floods, and
  - e) Timely implementation of various mandatory Acts and Rules of the Central Government and the State Government for better delivery of public services.

#### PLAN SCHEMES

19.3 To facilitate implementation of Plan schemes under the “General Services” sector, an outlay of ₹ 1,37,738.21 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The development programmes under this sector shall be implemented by the Commerce & Transport, General Administration, Home, Law, Revenue & Disaster Management and FS&CW Departments. Table 19.1 gives scheme-wise revised outlays for 2014-15 and proposed outlays for 2015-16. Out of the

total proposed outlay of ₹ 1,37,738.21 lakh for the sector in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, ₹ 31,405.58 lakh has been earmarked for TSP and ₹ 23,065.43 lakh for SCSP. The scheme-wise details of are given in the Table 19.1.

**Table 19.1**  
**Revised Outlays for 2014-15 and Proposed Outlays for 2015-16.**

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2014-15	Annual Plan: 2015-16		
		Revised Outlays	Proposed Outlay	TSP Component	SCSP Component
1	Stationary and Printing	650.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure Development of GA Deptt. Sub-ordinate offices (Vigilance / GAA)	1300.00	2220.00	0.00	0.00
3	Infrastructure Development of statutory commissions and Tribunals / Computerization of OSSSC	14.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
4	Public Works in Jails	5,772.39	6162.00	1483.87	990.75
5	Public Works for Fire Services	6,447.19	6691.00	2006.74	1804.03
6	Public Works for Courts	6985.00	6320.00	1472.05	1277.38
7	Police Welfare and Buildings	25,426.88	28,273.81	7582.92	5873.27
8	Public Works in Law Department	3353.98	3511.00	0.00	0.00
9	Implementation of recommendations of ARC Report	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
10	Implementation of Odisha Right to Public Service Act	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
11	Governance and Public Service Delivery	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
12	Cyclone Reconstruction and Disaster Management	61,731.04	83,510.38	18,860.00	13,120.00
13	Disaster Management Plan for Natural Calamities	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112,030.49</b>	<b>137,738.21</b>	<b>31,405.58</b>	<b>23,065.43</b>

## STATE PLAN

**Stationery and Printing** (₹ 500.00 lakh)  
(Commerce & Transport Department)

19.4 The Odisha Government Press, having four different units, is located at Cuttack. Seven of its branches function at Bhubaneswar, Khandapada, Chhatrapur, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Keonjhar and Deogarh. The main functions of the Government Press are: (a) to meet the printing needs of Government of Odisha, (b) to supply all standard forms to Government offices, (c) storage, distribution and sale of all Government publications and (d) repair and maintenance of office machineries like type writers and duplicating machines,. The existing printing and allied machineries of the Government Press have become very old and obsolete leading to frequent breakdown. This has necessitated replacement of old machines and modernization of the Odisha Government Press and its Branch Presses. It has been proposed for further strengthening and modernization of Government Press and the Branch Presses by installation of latest machinery, development of its infrastructure, construction of non-residential buildings. A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Buildings of Training Institute (GAA)** (₹ 900.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.5 The Gopabandhu Academy of Administration is the apex training institute of the State. Trainings are imparted to officers of the All India Service cadres as well as State cadres. An outlay of ₹ 900.00 lakh has been proposed for infrastructure development of the training institute i.e. improvement & renovation of residential and non-residential buildings during 2015-16.

**Buildings of State Vigilance Organisation** (₹ 1,320.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.6 The Vigilance Wing of the General Administration Department plays a vital role in controlling and checking corruption and economic crimes through enquiries and investigations. For modernization and construction of building of Vigilance Organization, an outlay of ₹ 1,320.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**OAT Building at Cuttack** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.7 For construction of OAT building at Cuttack, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.



**Chief Minister's Award for excellence and Innovation in Governance and Public Service Delivery System** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.8 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Chief Minister's Award for excellence and innovation in Governance and Public Service Delivery System.

**Awareness Campaign for Government Schemes** (₹ 100.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.9 An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Awareness campaign for Government schemes. The purpose is to educate and sensitize the general public for their active participation in various welfare programmes of Government.

**Development of Jails** (₹ 6,162.00 lakh)  
(Home Department)

19.10 A sum of ₹ 6,162.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for different construction activities and procurement of assets in different jails. ₹ 2,662.00 lakh has been provided out of FC Grant for the year 2015-16, which includes ₹ 1,462.00 lakh for construction of non-residential buildings, ₹ 1,000.00 lakh for construction of residential buildings and ₹ 200.00 lakh for purchase of security related items and equipments like Jammers, and CCTV system for effective and efficient monitoring of the activities of the prisoners in the Jails. Similarly, a sum of ₹ 3,500.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for the year 2015-16 for the aforesaid purposes.

**Development of Fire Services** (₹ 6,691.00 lakh)  
(Home Department)

19.11 The Fire service organisations of the State has played a useful role in preventing and combating fire and other disasters, saving lives and properties of the State. Fire Personnel play a vital role during all types of disasters as the first responders in multi-hazard response units at the District level. It is proposed that the Fire Service may be developed and well-equipped to carry out search and rescue operation in all types of disasters. Out of the total provision of ₹ 6,691.00 lakh for fire services for the year 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 2,850.00 lakh under the State Plan and ₹ 3,841.00 lakh under the Finance Commission Grant have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for different activities like construction of residential and non-residential buildings, procurement of different need based equipments for the new fire stations and strengthening of existing ones.

**Development of Courts** (₹ 6,320.00 lakh)  
(Home Department)

19.12 A sum of ₹ 6,320.00 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan during the year 2015-16 for Infrastructure Development of Sub-Ordinate Courts, District Court, High Court buildings and their residential buildings. Provision of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh has been earmarked for non-residential buildings and ₹ 800.00 lakh for residential buildings out of the State resources. Besides this, ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed for public works for courts under rationalized CSS scheme at a ratio of 75: 25 under State Plan. Constructions of 17 District Court buildings have already been identified for execution and are under progress.

**Police Welfare and Buildings** (₹ 28,273.81 lakh)  
(Home Department)

19.13 An amount of ₹ 28,273.81 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for the year 2015-16 for different activities of Police Organization. This comprises ₹ 1,798.00 lakh under the FC Grant, ₹ 14,400.00 lakh under State Plan and ₹ 12,075.81 lakh as State Share of CSS under restructured CSP scheme. ₹ 1,798.00 lakh of FC Grant is meant for training of personnel. Out of ₹ 14,400.00 lakh of State Plan fund, an amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh is earmarked for “Equipment” like Integrated CCTV Surveillance System at Bhubaneswar, Puri and other emergent purpose and balance ₹ 13, 900.00 lakh is meant for construction of non-residential and residential buildings. A sum of ₹ 12,075.81 lakh has been proposed under National scheme for Modernization of police organization under CSS.

**Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas** (₹ 1,561.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.14 Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas under the CSP Scheme has been renamed as Development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, including Gram Nyayalayas. A sum of ₹ 1,561.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for establishment of 15 new Gram Nyayalayas and continuance of existing 16 Gram Nyayalayas in the State. Out of this, ₹ 1,115.00 lakh is State share for the CSP and ₹ 446.00 lakh is the Central share made available as central assistance as per the restructured CSP.

**Grants to Temple Administration of Lord Sri Jagannath, Puri** (₹ 1,500.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.15 A sum of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for Lord Jagannath Temple for implementation of following development works for the Nabakalebar, 2015.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Corpus fund   | ₹ 500.00 lakh |
| (ii) Construction of Yatri Niwas and Bhakta Niwas       | ₹ 440.00 lakh |
| (iii) Housing Scheme for poor and needy Sevak families  | ₹ 300.00 lakh |
| (iv) Estt. of English Medium Residential School         | ₹ 200.00 lakh |
| (v) Shri Jagannath Temple Sevak Health Insurance Scheme | ₹ 60.00 lakh  |

**Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC) & State Legal Services Authority** (₹ 350.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.16 A sum of ₹ 350.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 in order to take up the construction/renovation work of the Office Building of OHRC and payment of for land cost to CDA for construction of own building of State Legal Services Authority.

**State Human Rights Commission** (₹ 20.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.17 A sum of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16 to prepare special reports, organize workshops, to create awareness on Human Rights, up-gradation of the library and to undertake renovation and improvement of the office building of the Commission.

**Construction of Staff Quarters** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.18 For construction and completion of staff quarters of the Sub-ordinate Judiciary at Jeypore, an amount of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Implementation of Central Acts** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.19 In order to take up social welfare programmes under the provisions of Central Acts, a sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16. At present, welfare works under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 have been taken up and similar measures under other Acts will be taken up later.

**Implementation of the recommendations of ARC Report** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.20 GA Department identifies areas of reforms, considers directions and suggestions of the Central Government (Report of the second Administrative Reforms Commission) and emulates best practices elsewhere suitable for implementation in the State. This scheme is intended for awareness campaign through conducting training for Government servants, workshops, seminars as well as multi-media services. For implementation of the recommendation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission and to carry forward the agenda of the State, a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16.

**Implementation of Odisha Right to Public Service Act** (₹ 200.00 lakh)  
(General Administration Department)

19.21 The Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 in Odisha is an exemplary initiative by the State Government to check corruption in public service delivery. The law enables the citizens to demand public services as a right and also includes a provision for penal action against officials failing to provide the services within the stipulated time. The idea is to generate a demand for services, and to provide citizens with a platform for getting their grievances redressed in a time bound manner. For awareness campaign of the Odisha Right to Public Service Act, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16.

**NCRMP Grant to OSDMA** (₹ 40,000.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.22 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme renamed as NCRMP Grant to OSDMA, has been implemented in Odisha with assistance from Government of India since 2010-11. A sum of ₹ 40,000.00 lakh has been proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Construction of Flood Shelters** (₹ 1,480.36 lakh)  
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.23 Odisha is prone to recurrent and destructive floods. Flat topography of coastal plains causes prolonged flooding and hilly areas experience flash floods. At the time of floods, people are evacuated and need shelters for their short stay during and after floods. For providing shelters to the flood victims, 90 flood shelters have been proposed for construction with an outlay of ₹ 1,480.36 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Crop Cutting for Crop Insurance** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.24 A sum of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for payment of honorarium to the Revenue field staff engaged for crop cutting experiment for crop insurance.

**Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Station** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.25 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for construction of Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Station.

**Odisha Disaster Response Programme (ODRP)** (₹ 42,000.01 lakh)

(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.26 ODRP is a new World Bank aided scheme. Government of Odisha intends to take up various reconstruction activities in the cyclone affected areas of the State with a view to reducing the vulnerability of the area and the people to natural disasters. Total allocation will be from the State Budget and the World Bank will reimburse the amount as per the agreed sharing pattern between State Government and World Bank. An amount of ₹ 42,000.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the purpose.

**Disaster Management Plan for Natural Calamities** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Food Supply & Consumer Welfare Department)

19.27 A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to counter Natural Calamities like flood, cyclone etc., at the State level and District level.

#### CENTRAL PLAN

**Strengthening of Civil Defence set-up in the State** (₹ 794.26 lakh)  
(Home Department)

19.28 An amount of ₹ 794.26 lakh has been proposed under the Central Plan scheme. Central Assistance of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been released by Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) for different disaster management equipments such as Fire-Safety Mobile Vans/ Boats Hydraulic Platform/ Turn-Table Ladder alongwith Wireless Communication Equipments for Modernisation of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country during 2015-16. Central Assistance of ₹ 594.26 lakh has been firmed up by GoI for strengthening of Civil Defence set-up in the state during 2015-16.

**Establishment of CBI Special Courts** (₹ 381.42 lakh)  
(Law Department)

19.29 In order to open one new Special Court of CBI at Bhubaneswar in addition to the existing four, a sum of ₹ 381.42 lakh has been provided during 2015-16 under Central Plan. The entire expenditure to be initially incurred by the State Government will be subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India on production of Audit Certificate issued by the Accountant General (G&SSA), Odisha.

**Census-2011** (₹ 2,154.30 lakh)  
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

19.30 Census operation in the country is held every 10 years. Accordingly, the process of census-2011 started during 2010 and the process of National Population Register (NPR) i.e. collection of biometrics etc. may continue as per the Action Plan submitted by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL). Making advertisement and publicity for creating public awareness, contingencies for District and Charge Offices, expenditure on POL etc and payment of honorarium to different functionaries engaged for the said work are required to be supported for successful completion of the above mentioned work. Accordingly, Budget provision of ₹ 2,154.30 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for this purpose. The expenditure on account of the census operation is met out of the Central Plan and will be fully reimbursed to the account of State Government by Government of India. So far Government of India have sanctioned ₹ 12,406.87 lakh as advance to meet the expenditure relating to Census 2011 and NPR, which has been kept under Civil deposit by the Accountant General, Odisha.

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## **CHAPTER 20**

### **WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN**

20.1 Many of the Plans and Programmes aim at women's advancement in different spheres within the framework of a democratic polity, and development policies. The emphasis given to the social, economic and cultural development of women and the family is a priority in the basic law of governance and the strategic goals of the development plans. Significant progress has been made through implementation of relevant programmes and projects under these plans. The Development and Empowerment of Women are closely intertwined with the goals of Human Development. The Women Component Plan (WCP) is an initiation of a mechanism for identifying and monitoring schemes that extend benefits directly to women. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in State on the other. Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

20.2 In spite of the progress in their health and education, contribution of women in economic activity is still limited, considering the number of women of working age of the total labour force. The "Women Component Plan" as one of the thrust areas of planning and budgeting was adopted during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002). Both the Central and State Governments were urged to ensure that not less than 30 percent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in the entire Women's related sectors. It also directed that a special vigil be kept on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings for the holistic approach towards empowerment of women.

20.3 It is stressed that high priority will be given to women and children from the poorest communities. The inter-generational cycle of multiple deprivation and violence faced by girls and women is epitomized by the adverse child sex-ratio in children under six years of age. The ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in Twelfth Plan and improvement in the adverse and steeply declining child sex-ratio is therefore recognized as an overarching monitorable target of Twelfth Plan.

20.4 Gender disparity is created mainly from deeply ingrained social biases against women and girls. Removal of gender disparities has therefore been one of the important policy strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. In the past several policy initiatives and developmental programmes have been directed at overall development of women, who constitute 49.46% (i.e., 207.46 lakh) of the total State population as per 2011 Census.

20.5 As a significant development, the female literacy rate has increased from 50.51% in 2001 to 64.36% in 2011. However, it is lower than the national average of 65.46%. It is far lower than the male literacy of 82.40% in the State. Similarly, the share of women, employed in the organised sector, which was about 14.34% in 2004 has gone up to 16.20% in 2011. The sex ratio is 978 per thousand males in the State. This is higher than that of India at 940 per thousand males.

### **Approach and Strategy**

20.6 The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Government has taken several initiatives to reduce gender inequality and to discourage discriminatory practices towards women. Over the years there has been a shift in the approach to development of women from welfare orientation to their empowerment. This includes social and economic emancipation. Key elements of the strategy for development of women in the State are as follows:

- (i) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- (ii) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- (iii) Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc
- (iv) Adoption of political and administrative measures to minimize gender bias in recruitment and to improve working conditions.
- (v) High priority to increase female literacy and to impart quality education to girls.
- (vi) A life cycle approach to women's health with a focus on reproductive health.
- (vii) The enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- (viii) Concrete efforts to improve their skills by way of providing vocational training in various fields and to enhance their capabilities to earn more.
- (ix) Creation of additional productive opportunities through Women Self Help Groups and associations.
- (x) Renewed efforts to project a positive image of the girl child and women.



### Empowerment of Women

20.7 It is to be noted that, despite progress in the health and education from, participation of women in economic activity is still limited. Hence, the State Government has taken following steps for empowerment of women:

- (i) Legislative measures have been taken to provide at least 30% reservation for women in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
- (ii) A “State Commission for Women” has been set up at the State level for protecting rights of Women.
- (iii) A Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSBN) has been set up for economic empowerment of women. Steps have also been taken for expanding employment opportunities in the public sector for women.
- (iv) One third of the total number of vacancies in a year in Group-B, Group-C and Group-D State Civil Services/posts which are required to be filled up by direct recruitment, have been reserved for women since 1992. Accordingly, a set of statutory rules called “The Odisha Civil Services (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services) Rules, 1993” have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the State Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will be filled up by women only. This has opened job opportunities for women in the State even at village level.
- (v) The Odisha Cooperative Societies Act, 1992 has been amended with a view to enhancing the participation of women in the co-operative sector. Amendments include, amongst other things: (i) a Cooperative Society should have at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> women members, for it to be eligible, for registration, (ii) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members of executive bodies of Cooperative Societies, should be women, and (iii) the office of the Vice-Chairman of a society should be held by a woman if the office of the Chairman is held by a man. The State Government have also opened 22 exclusive women’s banks, which are managed by women and provide service to women clients only.
- (vi) The State Government have framed the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been appointed as the Dowry Prohibition Officers.
- (vii) Complaint Committees at the district and state level have been constituted to look into sexual harassment of women at the work place.
- (viii) Incorporation of a chapter on “Gender Sub-Plan” in Comprehensive District Plans prepared in all districts of the State.

- (ix) The State Government implemented the “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act., 2005” for protecting women from domestic violence. Thirty Protection Officers have been appointed at the district level.
- (x) To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mother, a scheme called “MAMATA” (conditional cash transfer for pregnant women) is implemented by the State Government.

### **Engendering State Plan and Establishment of Gender Cell**

20.8 In order to facilitate gender related issues, the State Government has taken an initiative for “Engendering State Plan”. This initiative is supported under GoI – UNDP project implemented by the State Government. Under this initiative, the State Government intends to take a number of activities which include the following:

- (i) Workshops and consultations
- (ii) Gender as a cross cutting issue for all plans.
- (iii) Establishment and strengthening of a gender cell in W&CD Department
- (iv) Context specific action research
- (v) Development of training materials, modules and manual.
- (vi) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (vii) Documentation of best practices on human development
- (viii) Knowledge management through resource centre and library of reference materials
- (ix) Sensitization and awareness programmes
- (x) Process documentation of activities through audio - visual methods. .
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation

20.9 Women and Child Development Department had established a dedicated unit, called “Gender Cell” with the support from Planning and Coordination Department. The Gender Cell supports, amongst other things, the following activities:

- (a) Preparation of Gender Sensitive Plan Documents and District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj Districts.
- (b) Support to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration and other institutions for training on gender and other related HD Issues. These institutes organise training of trainers (ToT) for staff of concerned line

Departments, develop training manuals on HD related topics for the districts / sub districts level officials and also develop a training curriculum on HD and gender related issues that will fit into their normal training programmes so as to cover a wide range of personnel.

- (c) Development of toolkits and manuals, formats for collection of sex-disaggregated data and data on gender related issues.
- (d) Thematic studies, surveys and training of planning personnel.
- (e) Training on Women Component Plans at State, District and Block Levels in 4 selected districts.
- (f) To setup a monitoring mechanism for keeping a watch on important schemes / programmes and track their impact on women and men. Analytical studies on sex segregated data will also be taken up (e.g., age group wise sex ratio, social group wise analysis etc.)

20.10 The Women Component Plan keeps records of funds earmarked for schemes that target women and girls and those with a significant Women's Component. It is an effective mechanism in the planning process for targeting public expenditure in favour of women. The Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting initiatives have further strengthened women oriented initiatives in certain sectors and provide a fair idea about the flow of funds for improvement of women in the State.

20.11 Different Departments implement a host of schemes under State plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan. Usually these Departments earmark funds out of the above sources meant for development of women. There are also programmes, which are not directly identifiable as having women component due to aggregation of the schemes / programmes / sectors where the benefits do not flow exclusively to the women segment of the society, like road development, water supply programmes, industry, electricity and housing etc. In such cases quantification of flow of funds to women component is very difficult. Therefore, the expected flow of funds to women component in real terms is much more than that identified under women component plan.

20.12 The flow of funds under different sectors having schemes identified under women component are indicated in the Table 20.1.

Table 20.1

**Sector-wise Divisible Outlay and Flow of Funds under the  
Women Component: Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	Annual Plan: 2015-16 Proposed Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Expected Flow to Women Component / % to Col 5 given in Bracket
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural & Allied Activities	2,06,808.79	37,081.86 (17.93 %)
2	Rural Development	1,83,973.33	64,390.67 (35.00%)
3	Industry and Minerals	4,026.26	282.22 (7.01%)
4	Social Services	9,07,811.77	3,59,308.45 (35.59%)
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,02,620.15</b>	<b>4,61,063.19</b> (35.40%)

20.13 Several women welfare schemes have been launched in the State. An outlay of ₹ 4,61,063.19 lakh will flow to Women Component under different schemes during 2015-16 as detailed under different sectors in Table 20.2.

**Agriculture and Allied Activities****Agriculture**

**Input Subsidy in Seeds, Fertilizer, Bio Fertilizer etc.** (₹ 1,860.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.14 A sum of ₹ 6,200.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16 under the scheme, out of which ₹ 1,860.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component

**Subsidy under Agriculture Policy** (₹ 750.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.15 An outlay of ₹ 2,500.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of the proposed outlay, ₹ 750.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI Scheme)** (₹ 300.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.16 A provision of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2015-16 for promotion of SRI method, out of the proposed outlay, ₹ 300.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices** (₹ 674.99 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.17 An outlay of ₹ 2,249.98 lakh has been provided during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 674.99 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Promotion of Integrated Farming** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.18 An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been provided during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development** (₹ 60.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.19 An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 60.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Organic Farming** (₹ 106.99 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

21.1 An outlay of ₹ 365.99 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 106.99 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control Laboratories** (₹ 95.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.20 An outlay of ₹ 360.00 lakh is provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 95.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Promotion of need based Plant Protection** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.21 As sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16 under the scheme, out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Establishment of Agro-Industrial Estate** (₹ 6.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.22 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 6.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Development of Infrastructure for Post-harvest Management** (₹ 223.50 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.23 An outlay of ₹ 744.99 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 223.50 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Popularisation of Agricultural Implements:** (₹ 7,200.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.24 Budget provision of ₹ 24,000.00 lakh have been made during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 7,200.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Refreshers Training for Extension Functionaries** (₹ 45.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.25 ₹ 150.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 45.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture:** (₹ 132.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.26 An outlay of ₹ 440.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 132.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**JALANIDHI** (₹ 4,800.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.27 An outlay of ₹ 16,000.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 4,800.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water in Water deficit areas:** (₹ 15,600.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.28 An outlay of ₹ 52,000.00 lakh to be placed under Water Resources Department, out of which ₹ 15,600.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)** (₹ 2,700.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.29 An outlay of ₹ 9,000.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 2,700.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Development of Agricultural Farms** (₹ 120.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.30 An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been provided during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 120.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Strengthening of Infrastructure Development for Training/ Research Centre/ Laboratories/ Implement Factory** (₹ 111.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.31 An outlay of ₹ 370.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 111.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centers** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.32 An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been provided during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Construction of New Buildings** (₹ 639.00 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.33 During 2015-16 an outlay of ₹ 2,130.00 lakh has been provided, out of which ₹ 639.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**RASHSTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY):** (₹ 98.45 lakh)  
(Agriculture Department)

20.34 It is envisaged to continue developmental activities under RKVY during 2015-16 with a proposed outlay of ₹ 55,454.00 lakh, out of which ₹ 98.45 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Horticulture**

**Strengthening of School of Horticulture** (₹ 14.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.35 A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been provided for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 14.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Input Subsidy** (₹ 24.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.36 A sum of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been provided for implementation during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 24.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Development of Potato, Spices & Vegetables** (₹ 38.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.37 A sum of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 38.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts** (₹ 18.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.38 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been kept in the budget for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹ 18.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Establishment & Revival of Block level Nursery** (₹ 33.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.39 A sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 33.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Inter cropping in fruit orchards** (₹ 28.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.40 A sum of ₹ 140.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 28.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Special Crop Specific Scheme- Floriculture** (₹ 15.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.41 A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 15.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Special Crop Specific Scheme- Coconut** (₹ 38.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.42 A sum of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 38.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.



**Special Crop Specific Scheme- Banana** (₹ 28.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.43 An amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been provided in the budget during the year 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹ 28.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Special Crop Specific Scheme- Betel Vine** (₹ 23.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.44 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been kept in the budget for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹ 23.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Organic Farming** (₹ 27.29 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.45 During 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for the purpose, out of which ₹ 27.29 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Horticulture Mission Plus:** (₹ 225.00 lakh)  
(Horticulture Department)

20.46 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 1,710.00 lakh has been kept in the budget for the purpose, out of which ₹ 225.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**IWMP** (₹ 153.00 lakh)  
(Soil & Water Conservation Department)

20.47 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 25167.07 lakh has been kept in the budget for the purpose, out of which ₹ 153.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**IWMP ( Other Operational Cost)** (₹ 98.00 lakh)  
(Soil & Water Conservation Department)

20.48 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 650.00 lakh has been kept in the budget for the purpose, out of which ₹ 98.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

## **Fisheries & ARD Department**

### **Upgradation of skill in Self-Employment under ARD Sector** (₹ 20.64 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.49 It has been proposed to keep a provision of ₹ 68.80 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 20.64 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana** (₹ 30.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.50 For this purpose, a provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Organisation of Skill Upgradation and Awareness Meet** (₹ 13.00 lakh)

20.51 For this scheme, a provision of ₹ 65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 13.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Group Accident Insurance** (₹ 35.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.52 For this scheme, a provision of ₹ 111.49 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 35.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Development of Inland Pisciculture through FFDA** (₹ 250.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.53 For this scheme, a provision of ₹ 350.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 250.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Interest Subvention on Credit Support to Fish Farmers (New)** (₹ 95.00 lakh) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.54 An amount of ₹ 211.47 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the new Scheme for short term credit support to fish farmers, out of which ₹ 35.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

20.55 An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan: 2015-16 under the new Scheme for long term credit support to fish farmers, out of which ₹ 60.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture** (₹ 250.00 lakh)  
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

20.56 An outlay of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2015-16, for the new Scheme, out of which ₹ 250.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Rural Development****National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** (₹ 12,869.26 lakh)  
(Rural Development)

20.57 The proposed outlay for 2015-16 is ₹ 36,769.31 lakh, out of which ₹ 12,869.26 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)** (₹ 51,521.41 lakh)  
(Rural Development)

20.58 The proposed outlay for 2015-16 is ₹ 1,47,204.02 lakh, out of which ₹ 51,521.41 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Industry and Minerals****Promotion of Sericulture Industries** (₹ 5.99 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.59 An amount of ₹ 569.97 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 5.99 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme** (₹ 72.23 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.60 An amount of ₹ 635.29 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 72.23 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Upgradation of Tussar Seed infrastructure for production of Tussar DFLs** (₹ 10.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.61 An amount of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 10.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture Development** (₹ 110.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.62 An amount of ₹ 401.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 110.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Handicrafts**

**Promotion of Handicraft Industries** (₹ 79.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.63 An amount of ₹ 1,995.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 79.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Marketing Support and Services Scheme** (₹ 5.00 lakh)  
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

20.64 An amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 5.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Social Services**

#### **Education**

**Elementary Education** (₹ 1,00,011.69 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

20.65 An amount of ₹ 3,03,065.74 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1,00,011.69 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Adult and Mass Education** (₹ 222.08 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

20.66 An amount of ₹ 672.97 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 222.08 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Teacher Education & SCERT** (₹ 1,360.44 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

20.67 An amount of ₹ 4,122.55 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1,360.44 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Secondary Education** (₹ 30,546.53 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

20.68 An amount of ₹ 92,565.27 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 30,546.53 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Technical Education** (₹ 8,393.55 lakh)  
(School & Mass Education Department)

20.69 An amount of ₹ 27,978.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 8,393.55 lakh has been kept under Women Component

**Medical & Public Health** (₹ 22,167.15 lakh)  
(Medical & Public Health)

20.70 An amount of ₹ 1,08,832.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 22,167.15 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Urban Development**

**Implementation of SJSRY** (₹ 1,354.28 lakh)  
(Urban Development)

20.71 An amount of ₹ 3,385.72 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1,354.28 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Development of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities**

**Welfare of SCs** (₹ 7,794.34 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

20.72 An amount of ₹ 21,235.52 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 7,794.34 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Welfare of STs** (₹ 49,681.44 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

20.73 An amount of ₹ 69,342.88 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 49,681.44 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Welfare of OBC and Minority** (₹ 1,399.96 lakh)  
(ST & SC Development Department)

20.74 An amount of ₹ 4,291.80 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1,399.96 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Social Security & Welfare**

**Handicapped Welfare**

**Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped** (₹ 13.50 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.75 A sum of ₹ 45.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 13.50 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students** (₹ 270.49 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.76 A provision of ₹ 901.64 lakh has been proposed under this scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 270.49 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Home for the Aged** (₹ 5.40 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.77 An amount of ₹ 18.01 lakh has been proposed under this scheme during 2015-16, out of which ₹ 5.40 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients** (₹ 14.12 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.78 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 47.07 lakh is proposed under State Plan, out of which ₹ 14.12 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Women Welfare**

**Construction of Working Women's Hostel** (₹ 450.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.79 An amount of ₹ 450.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 450.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)** (₹ 70.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.80 For Annual Plan: 2015-16, ₹ 70.00 lakh has been proposed, out of which ₹ 70.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Training Programmes of MVSN** (₹ 50.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

20.81 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed, out of which ₹ 50.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Financial Support to Weak WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti'** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.82 In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, there was a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 0.01 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women** (₹ 30.00 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

20.83 The scheme was introduced during 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been proposed, out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Seed Money for Self-Help Groups** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.84 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 0.01 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks** (₹ 1.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.85 A provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Grants to State Commission for Women** (₹ 215.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.86 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 215.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 215.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Support to Social Welfare Board** (₹ 6.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.87 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 6.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 6.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component

**Protection of Women from Domestic Violence** (₹ 25.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.88 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for effective implementation of this scheme, out of which ₹ 25.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Functioning of Gender Cell** (₹ 10.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.89 An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 10.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Anti Human Trafficking Measures** (₹ 12.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.90 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 12.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 12.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs** (₹ 398.12 lakh)  
(Women and Child Development Department)

20.91 ₹ 398.12 lakh has been proposed during 2015-16 for supply of sarees to the concerned functionaries, out of which ₹ 398.12 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.92 For the year 2015-16 a token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan, out of which ₹ 0.01 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Mamata** (₹ 22,263.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.93 An outlay of ₹ 22,263.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the Scheme, out of which ₹ 22,263.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.



**Support for DNA Testing** (₹ 0.01 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.94 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2015-16, out of which ₹ 0.01 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Adoption of Orphans and Destitute** (₹ 0.003 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.95 To popularize the concept of adoption, an amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of which ₹ 0.003 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

## **Social Welfare**

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP)** (₹ 15,876.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.96 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 52,920.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 15,876.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** (₹ 946.38 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.97 ₹ 3,154.61 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 946.38 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** (₹ 18,304.80 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.98 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 18,304.80 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 18,304.80 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

## **Nutrition**

**Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)** (₹ 42,184.20 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.99 ₹ 84,368.40 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 42,184.20 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Emergency Feeding Programme** (₹ 4,000.00 lakh)  
**in KBK District**  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.100 During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 4,000.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan, out of which ₹ 4,000.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of** (₹ 8,176.00 lakh)  
**Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)**  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.101 For the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 8,176.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share of CSP, out of which ₹ 8,176.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

### **Other Programmes**

**Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (₹ 11,700.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.102 ₹ 39,000.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 11,700.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Winter Allowance to Pensioners** (₹ 3,600.00 lakh)  
(Women & Child Development Department)

20.103 ₹ 12,000.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 3,600.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component

### **Labour & Employment**

**Craftsman Training** (₹ 6,525.45 lakh)  
(Labour & Employment)

20.104 ₹ 21,751.51 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 6,525.45 lakh has been kept under Women Component

**Employment Service** (₹ 180.48 lakh)  
(Labour & Employment)

20.105 ₹ 601.60 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 180.48 lakh has been kept under Women Component

**Employment Mission** (₹ 1,050.00 lakh)  
(Labour & Employment)

20.106 ₹ 3,500.00 lakh has been proposed under the State plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 1,050.00 lakh has been kept under Women Component.

**Table 20.2**  
**Scheme-wise Women Component: Annual Plan: 2015-16**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Sector	Schemes/Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>			
<b>Agriculture</b>			
	Input subsidy on Seeds, Fertiliser, Bio-Fertiliser, Insecticide, Bio-pesticides etc	6200.00	1860.00
	Subsidy under Agricultural Policy (Capital Investment)	2500.00	750.00
	Promotion of SRI	1000.00	300.00
	Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices	2249.98	674.99
	Promotion of Integrated Farming	100.00	30.00
	Technology Mission on sugarcane Development	200.00	60.00
	Organic farming	365.99	106.99
	Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control Labs(New)	360.00	95.00
	Promotion of need based Plant Protection (New Component)	100.00	30.00
	Establishment of Agro Industrial Estate	20.00	6.00
	Development of infrastructure for postharvest management	744.99	223.50
	Popularization of Agriculture Implements	24000.00	7200.00
	Refresher's Training for Extension Functionaries	150.00	45.00
	Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture	440.00	132.00
	Jalnidhi (RIDF)	16000.00	4800.00
	Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water in Water Deficit Areas	52000.00	15600.00
	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	9000.00	2700.00
	Development of Agriculture farms (New)	400.00	120.00
	Stren./ infra. Dev for Trg Res . Centre, labs, Implement Factories	370.00	111.00

Name of the Sector	Schemes/Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centre	100.00	30.00
	Construction of new Buildings	2130.00	639.00
	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	55454.00	98.45
	<b>Sub-Total:Agriculture</b>	<b>173884.96</b>	<b>35611.93</b>
<b>Horticulture</b>			
	Strengthening School of Horticulture	50.00	14.00
	Input Subsidy	150.00	24.00
	Development of Potato, Veg. and Spices	1000.00	38.00
	Hort.Programme in Non Mission Districts	100.00	18.00
	Establishment of Block level nursery	200.00	33.00
	Intercropping of fruits orchard	140.00	28.00
	Special Crop specific scheme for floriculture (New)	50.00	15.00
	Special Crop specific scheme for Coconut (New)	400.00	38.00
	Special Crop specific scheme for Banana (New)	200.00	28.00
	Special Crop Specific Scheme- Betel Vine(New)	100.00	23.00
	Organic Farming	200.00	27.29
	Horticulture Mission Plus	1710.00	225.00
	<b>Sub Total: Horticulture</b>	<b>4300.00</b>	<b>525.29</b>
<b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>			
	IWMP	25167.07	153.00
	IWMP ( Other Operational Cost)	650.00	98.00
	<b>Sub-Total:Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>	<b>25817.07</b>	<b>251.00</b>
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>			
	Skill upgradation in self-employment under ARD Sector	68.80	20.64
	<b>Sub-Total: Animal Husbandry</b>	<b>68.80</b>	<b>20.64</b>
<b>Fisheries</b>			
	Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana	200.00	30.00
	Organisation of Skill upgradation and awareness meet	65.00	13.00
	Group Accident Insurance	111.49	35.00

Name of the Sector	Schemes/Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Dev. Of Inland Pisciculture through FFDA	350.00	250.00
	Interest subvention on short term credit support to fish farmers	211.47	35.00
	Interest subvention on long term credit support to fish farmers	300.00	60.00
	Promotion of intensive Aquaculture	1500.00	250.00
	<b>Sub-Total: Fisheries</b>	<b>2737.96</b>	<b>673.00</b>
	<b>Total ( Agril. &amp; Allied Activities )</b>	<b>206808.79</b>	<b>37081.86</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>			
<b>Rural Employment</b>	S.G.S.Y./NRLM	36769.31	12869.26
	M.G.N.R.E.G.S.	147204.02	51521.41
	<b>Total ( Rural Development )</b>	<b>183973.33</b>	<b>64390.67</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>			
<b>Textile &amp; Handloom</b>			
<b>Handloom</b>	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	635.29	72.23
	<b>Sub-Total: Handlooms</b>	<b>635.29</b>	<b>72.23</b>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Upgradation of Tasar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar DFLs	400.00	10.00
	Promotion of Seri Industries(SS of CSP)	569.97	5.99
	Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture Development	401.00	110.00
	<b>Sub-Total: Sericulture</b>	<b>1370.97</b>	<b>125.99</b>
<b>Handicrafts</b>	Promotion of Handicrafts Industries	1995.00	79.00
	Marketing support and Services Scheme	25.00	5.00
	<b>Sub-Total: Handicrafts</b>	<b>2020.00</b>	<b>84.00</b>
	<b>Total ( Industry &amp; Minerals )</b>	<b>4026.26</b>	<b>282.22</b>
<b>Social Services</b>			
<b>Education</b>			
<b>General Education</b>	Elementary Education	303065.74	100011.69
	Adult / Mass Education	672.97	222.08
	Teacher Education & SCERT	4122.55	1360.44

Name of the Sector	Schemes/Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Secondary Education	92565.27	30546.53
<b>Technical Education</b>	Technical Education	27978.51	8393.55
	<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>428405.04</b>	<b>140534.29</b>
<b>Medical &amp; Public Health</b>	ASHA	108832.00	5749.89
	Janani Express		3345.06
	Janani Surakhya Yojana		10319.81
	Sterilisation		2642.22
	IUD		110.17
	<b>Sub-Total: Medical &amp; PH</b>	<b>108832.00</b>	<b>22167.15</b>
<b>Urban Development</b>	Implementation of SJSRY	3385.72	1354.28
<b>Dev. Of SCs, STs, OBCs &amp; Minorities</b>			
<b>Welfare of SCs</b>	Pre-matric scholarship	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>1485.00</b>
	Post-matric scholarship	<b>15638.48</b>	<b>5212.30</b>
	DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme	<b>1097.04</b>	1097.04
<b>Welfare of STs</b>	Pre-matric scholarship	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>1980.00</b>
	Post-matric scholarship	<b>16396.49</b>	<b>3430.84</b>
	DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme	3102.96	3102.96
	Construction of Hostels for ST Girls	40000.00	40000.00
	OTELP	3405.00	1021.50
	Engagement of Nurse/ ANM( New)	138.43	46.14
	Implementation of Computer education	300.00	100.00
<b>Welfare of OBCs &amp; Minorities</b>	Pre-matric scholarship to OBCs	487.00	160.71
	Post-matric scholarship to OBCs	2577.00	858.91
	Pre-matric scholarship to Minorities	597.80	179.34
	Post-matric scholarship to Minorities	360.00	120.00

Name of the Sector	Schemes/Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Merit means based scholarship for minorities	270.00	81.00
	<b>Sub- Total ( Dev. Of SCs,STs, OBCs &amp; Minorities)</b>	<b>94870.20</b>	<b>58875.74</b>
<b>Social security &amp; Welfare</b>			
<b>Handicapped Welfare</b>	Training & Rehabilitation of Handicapped	45.00	13.50
	Scholarship & Stipend	901.64	270.49
	Home for the Aged	18.01	5.40
	Rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients	47.07	14.12
<b>Women Welfare</b>	Construction of Working Women's Hostel.	450.00	450.00
	Managerial subsidy to Mahila Vikas Samabay Nigam	70.00	70.00
	Grants to MVSN for training Programme	50.00	50.00
	Financial Support to weak Women SHG under Mission Shakti	0.01	0.01
	Support to MVSN to support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for activities on prevention of violence against women	30.00	30.00
	Seed Money for SHGs	0.01	0.01
	Training support to Mahila & Shishu desks	1.00	1.00
	Grant to State Commission for Women	215.00	215.00
	Support to social welfare Board	6.00	6.00
	Protection of Women from domestic violence	25.00	25.00
	Functioning of Gender Cell	10.00	10.00
	Anti Human Trafficking Measures	12.00	12.00
	Honorarium & Allowances to AWWs & AWHs	0.00	0.00
	Provision of Sarees to AWWs & AWHs	398.12	398.12
	Financial Assistance for the Self Help Group( New Scheme)	0.01	0.01

<b>Name of the Sector</b>	<b>Schemes/Programmes</b>	<b>Total Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Flow to Women Component Plan</b>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Conditional cash Transfer for pregnant women (MAMATA)	22263.00	22263.00
	Support for DNA Testing	0.01	0.01
<b>Child Welfare</b>	Adoption of Orphan & Destitute children	0.01	0.003
<b>Social Welfare</b>	1. National Old Age Pension	52920.00	15876.00
	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	3154.61	946.38
	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	18304.80	18304.80
<b>Nutrition</b>	1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme	84368.40	42184.20
	2. Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts	4000.00	4000.00
	3. Rajiv gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adloscent Girls	8176.00	8176.00
<b>Other Programmes</b>	Madhu Babu Pension for Destitutes	39000.00	11700.00
	Provision of Winter Allowance to Pensioners	12000.00	3600.00
<b>Labour &amp; Employment</b>	Craftsman Training	21751.51	6525.45
	Employment Service	601.60	180.48
	Employment Mission	3500.00	1050.00
	<b>Total (Social Services)</b>	<b>907811.77</b>	<b>359308.45</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,02,620.15</b>	<b>4,61,063.19</b> (35.40%)

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## CHAPTER 21

### RURAL COMPONENT PLAN

21.1 As per 2011 Census, the rural population of the State is 349.71 lakh, which constitutes 83.31 percent of total population. The sex ratio of rural population is 989 females per 1,000 males against the State average of 979. The literacy rate of the rural population of the State is 70.22 percent while the State average is 72.87 percent in 2011. In rural areas, the male literacy rate of 79.65 percent is much higher than the female literacy rate of 60.74 percent. As per the Tendulkar Committee Methodology, the poverty estimates for rural Odisha is 35.69 percent whereas it is only 17.20 percent for urban population in 2011-12. This reveals that acute poverty is widely prevalent in the rural areas of the State in comparison to the urban areas.

21.2 As access to various infrastructural facilities and essential services is deficient in rural areas compared to urban areas, rural based programmes receive high priority in the development plan of the State. Accordingly, State Government has been to allocate more funds on schemes/programmes benefiting the rural population and for development of rural areas with a view to decrease the regional disparity.

21.3 Higher degree of socio- economic deprivation in terms of human development indicators persists among the rural population. For improving the quality of life as well as empowering rural poor both in the economic as well as social sectors, greater emphasis is being laid on improving social sector schemes. To ensure greater flow of funds to rural areas in social sectors like housing, road development, water supply, electrification of villages / habitations, social security, welfare of SC/STs and nutrition, various steps have been taken by the State Government.

21.4 The various Plan programmes of the State, benefiting rural areas have been broadly divided into following two categories for assessment of the flow of funds to the rural sector:

- (I) Those Programmes which are directly identifiable as rural development programmes on the basis of incidence of benefits or location criterion are classified as category-I programmes. It includes Plan/programmes of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC), Irrigation and Flood Control, Rural Electrification, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Textile & Handloom, Rural Roads, CC Roads, Inland Water Transport, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Rural Housing, Rural Health, Forests and Sanctuary and Nature Reserve. The entire outlay for such programmes is considered as "Rural Component".

- (II) Besides, there are other programmes which, though benefit rural areas to a great extent, but are not clearly identifiable as such and have the same focus across both rural and urban areas. Considering that rural population is 83.31 percent of the total population, the assumption is that at least 75% of fund provision for such programmes would flow to rural areas. These programmes are treated as Category-II programmes of the rural component. It involves major sectors/programmes such as WODC, Energy (other than rural electrification), Non-conventional sources of energy, UID incentive for BPL population, Small Scale Industries, Transport (other Roads), General Economic Services like Civil Supplies, District Planning & related programmes, Tourism, Labour & Employment, Special Development Programmes, Ecology & Environment, Cyclone Reconstruction Programmes and Social Services such as Education, Sports & Youth Services, Health, Women Welfare, Child Welfare, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Social Securities & Welfare, Nutrition.

21.5 The total expenditure under Rural Component Plan during 2013-14 in respect of Category-I programmes under State Plan amounts to **₹9,604.74** crore. Similarly, out of the approved outlay of Annual Plan: **2014-15**, the estimated flow of funds to the Rural Component was **₹16,674.96 crore**. In the Annual Plan: 2015-16, out of proposed plan outlay of **₹44,150.00 crore**, estimated flow to Rural Components works out to **₹19,751.76 crore**. Table 21.1 indicates the detail of the expenditure/outlays under Category-I Programmes of Rural Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16.

**Table 21.1**  
**Funds flow under programmes directly identifiable as**  
**Rural Component by location or benefit**  
**(Category- I)**

(₹ crore)					
Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and allied activities	2,211.75	3,442.23	3,442.23	3,737.75
2	Rural Development	742.25	1,812.09	1,812.09	2,057.03
3	Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC)	1,761.77	1,688.57	1,688.57	1,834.48
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,411.04	3,285.66	3,285.66	4,922.18
5	Energy:				

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(i) Rural Electrification				
	a. RGGVY	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	b. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana	99.04	75.00	75.00	50.00
6	Industry and Minerals:				
	Village & Small Enterprises:				
	(i) Handicraft & Cottage Industries	12.14	22.25	22.25	39.48
	(ii) Textile & Handloom	66.55	55.66	55.66	57.35
7	Transport				
	(i) Rural Roads	727.35	2,712.23	2,712.23	3,252.00
	(ii) CC Roads ( PR Deptt.)	498.88	498.56	498.56	196.88
	(iii) Inland Water Transport	1.57	0.84	0.84	0.21
8	Science, Technology & Environment				
	Forest & Wildlife:				
	(i) Forests	183.80	225.02	225.02	161.32
	(ii) Sanctuary & Nature Reserve	25.54	38.89	38.89	53.11
9	Social Services				
	(i) Indira Awas Yojana	223.93	1,169.24	1,169.24	1,286.16
	(ii) Mo Kudia	218.27	330.11	330.11	700.00
	(iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)*	162.13	-	-	-
	(iii) Rural Water Supply	258.73	528.84	528.84	727.11
	(iv) Rural Sanitation	0.00	779.77	779.77	666.70
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,604.74</b>	<b>1,6674.96</b>	<b>1,6674.96</b>	<b>1,9751.76</b>

\* Upon change in mandate of NRHM to cover urban areas (with change in its name to NHM) this has been treated as Category –II programme for 2014-15 onwards.

21.6 Under the Category-II programmes there is substantial funds flow to the rural areas, though there are variations from programme to programme. In absence of definite information about actual flow of funds to rural areas under these programmes and taking in to account the fact that the share of rural population is 83.31 percent as per 2011 census, it is assumed that about 75 percent of the allocation / expenditure in respect of such programmes are towards the Rural Component of the State Plan. The expenditure under the Category-II programmes in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 was ₹8,317.28 crore, of which flow of funds to Rural Component Plan worked out at ₹6,237.96 crore. The approved outlay for these programmes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 was ₹14,424.99 crore, out of which flow of

funds to Rural Component Plan is estimated at ₹10,818.74 crore. The total proposed outlay of 2015-16 in respect of Category-II programmes is ₹17,360.56 crore, out of which flow to Rural Component Plan is estimated at ₹13,020.42 crore .

21.7 Table 21.2 indicates the details of the expenditure in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and approved outlay and expenditure in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under Category-II programmes and corresponding total flow of funds to Rural Component Plan.

**Table 21.2**  
**Funds flow subject to apportionment to rural areas**  
**by location and / or benefit**  
**(Category II)**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan: 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan: 2014-15 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan: 2014-15 Expenditure	Annual Plan: 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>Special Area Programme :</b>				
	Grants to WODC	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00
2	<b>Energy :</b>				
	(i) Energy (other than RGGVY, BGJY, BSVY & PSUs)	618.16	680.70	680.70	1,081.87
	(ii) Non-conventional sources of Energy	6.71	24.83	24.83	20.25
3	<b>Industry and Minerals:</b>				
	(i) Small Scale Industries	14.35	54.67	54.67	66.84
4	<b>Transport:</b>				
	(i) Other Roads (Works Deptt..)	1,360.30	2,279.29	2,279.29	2,435.89
5	<b>Science, Technology and Environment:</b>				
	(i) UID incentive for BPL Population	-	0.00	0.00	35.70
	(ii) Ecology and Environment	28.36	26.52	26.52	42.11
6	<b>General Economic Services:</b>				
	(i) Civil Supplies	15.56	22.28	22.28	32.14
	(ii) District Planning & other Development Programme	224.92	200.47	200.47	212.21
	(iii) Tourism	83.36	130.71	130.71	136.24
	(iv) Special Development Progm.	83.50	73.50	73.50	127.90

## Chapter 21

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(v) Odisha Fund for Development Initiatives / District Innovative Fund	-	12.00	12.00	15.00
7	<b>Social Services:</b>				
	(i) General Education	2,081.44	4,406.83	4,406.83	4,823.59
	(ii) Sports & Youth Services	45.61	41.66	41.66	66.22
	(iii) Medical and Public Health	361.80 (Excluding NRHM)	1,996.86 (Including NHM)	1,996.86 (Including NHM)	2,065.83 (Including NHM)
	(iv) Labour and Employment	120.24	338.05	338.05	400.45
	(v) Social Security & Welfare	1,290.39	1,141.19	1,141.19	1,335.61
	(vi) Nutrition	561.06	190.44	190.44	121.76
	(vii) Women Welfare	357.01	262.70	262.70	256.05
	(viii) Child Welfare	394.74	2,052.12	2,052.12	2,078.32
	(ix) Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	439.77	881.85	881.85	1,091.48
8	<b>General Services:</b>				
	(i) Cyclone Reconstruction & Disaster Management	130.00	617.31	617.31	835.10
	<b>TOTAL (Category -II)</b>	<b>8,317.28</b>	<b>14,424.99</b>	<b>14,424.99</b>	<b>17,360.56</b>
	<b>Estimated Rural Component (@75%)</b>	<b>6,237.96</b>	<b>10,818.74</b>	<b>10,818.74</b>	<b>13,020.42</b>

21.8 The total expenditure under Annual Plan 2013-14 was of the order of ₹21,031.92 crore. Taking together the Category-I and Category-II programmes, the expenditure under Rural Component Plan was ₹15,842.70 crore, which accounted for 75.33 percent flow to Rural Component Plan. Out of the total approved outlay of ₹36,000.00 crore for the State's Annual Plan: 2014-15, the Rural Component comes to ₹27,493.70 crore, which is 76.37 percent of the total approved outlay. The Rural Component out of the proposed outlay of ₹44,150.00 crore in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 is estimated at ₹32,772.18 crore, which is 74.23 percent. If the expenditure/allocations for PSUs are excluded from the total State Plan expenditure/outlay, the flow of funds to Rural Component Plan work out to 81.89 percent, 78.18 percent and 81.62 percent of the expenditure/ outlay of Annual Plan: 2013-14, Annual Plan: 2014-15 & Annual Plan: 2015-16 respectively. Table 21.3 gives an overall picture of the flow of funds to Rural Component in the Annual Plan: 2013-14, 2014-15 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

**Table 21.3**  
**Abstract**  
**Tentative Flow of funds to Rural Component**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Development head / Sub-head	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	<b>Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure</b>	<b>21,031.92</b>	<b>36,000.00</b>	<b>36,000.00</b>	<b>44,150.00</b>
	<b>Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure (excluding PSUs)</b>	<b>19,347.11</b>	<b>35,166.00</b>	<b>35,166.00</b>	<b>40,150.00</b>
(ii)	<b>Tentative flow of funds to Rural Component from :</b>				
	(a) Category - I Programmes (@ 100% of Total Expenditure / Outlay)	<b>9,604.74</b>	<b>1,6674.96</b>	<b>1,6674.96</b>	<b>1,9751.76</b>
	(b) Category - II Programmes (@ 75% of Total Expenditure / Outlay)	<b>6,237.96</b>	<b>10,818.74</b>	<b>10,818.74</b>	<b>13,020.42</b>
	<b>Total of Rural Component (a + b)</b>	<b>15,842.70</b>	<b>27,493.70</b>	<b>27,493.70</b>	<b>32,772.18</b>
(iii)	(a) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay/ Expenditure	<b>75.33</b>	<b>76.37</b>	<b>76.37</b>	<b>74.23</b>
	(b) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay / Expenditure (excluding allocation for PSUs)	<b>81.89</b>	<b>78.18</b>	<b>78.18</b>	<b>81.62</b>

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## CHAPTER 22

### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

#### Introduction

22.1 Planning has traditionally focused on the need to provide special support to historically disadvantaged groups. The Scheduled Tribes have a special status under the Constitution.

22.2 The STs are traditionally concentrated in about 44.71 percent (69,614 sq. km) of the State's geographical area, unlike the SCs, who are dispersed throughout the State. These Tribal concentrated areas are mainly forests, hills and undulating inaccessible areas and extend over 118 blocks in 12 districts out of 314 blocks of 30 districts in Odisha, which have been notified as **Scheduled Area** as per paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises of the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sundergarh and Kandhamal, R. Udayagiri Tahsil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tahsil excluding Gajalbadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahsil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Kendujhar, Champua and Barbil Tahsils of Kendujhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district. The Scheduled Area accounts for 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State.

22.3 STs are historically disadvantaged groups in the society. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non-stratified and non-specialized. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are limited. Though the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to geo-historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness in social, cultural and occupational milieu. The fact that most of them live in isolated groups in relatively remote areas has made it more difficult to deliver essential services to them and has also made it much more difficult for them to benefit from the overall growth process of the State.

22.4 Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha and from among them 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 12 districts in the State namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam.

#### Status of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

22.5 The ethos, ideology, world view and cultural heritage of tribal communities are rich and varied. They range from nomadic food gatherers and hunters to skilled and settled agriculturists and horticulturists. Tribal areas of Odisha present an extremely diverse socio-economic panorama. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia, Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Juang,

Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuyan and Souras. These communities are considered a special category in view of their distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. They reside in some parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts. Based on the survey conducted in 2007, the population of PVTGs in Odisha is 78,519.

### **Demographic Profile**

22.6 The Scheduled Tribes (STs) population of Odisha is 95.91 lakh as per 2011 census and constitutes 22.85 percent of the State's population. Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. Odisha's tribal population comprises 9.66% of the total tribal population of our country followed by Maharashtra (10.08%) and Madhya Pradesh (14.69%). Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as well as highest concentration of ST population (58.7%) in the State.

22.7 As per 2011 population census, the sex ratio of ST stood at 1029, which was higher not only than the sex ratio of all communities of the state (979) but also over the national level. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in Odisha during 2001-2011 was lower (17.70%) than that at the all-India level (23.70%).

22.8 Out of the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State, about 93.8% reside in rural areas as against 90% in India. As per 2011 population census, there were 21.63 lakh ST households in Odisha, out of which 20.32 lakh (86.3%) were in rural area, 53.1% households were in livable condition and 32.7% house roof were handmade tiles. Further, 82.4% households do not have any latrine and 78.4% house hold used fire-wood for their cooking. About 34.8% households possess telephone / mobile.

### **Socio-Economic Background**

22.9 As per 2011 census, the total number of workers among ST communities was about 47.70 lakh, out of which about 48.87% are main workers and the remaining are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 40.4% of total main workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 32.5%. Thus, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Many cultivators among Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

22.10 The incidence of poverty has been most pronounced among STs. Even though the incidence of poverty among these groups has declined over the years, the Head Count Ratio (HCR) for STs remains higher than the overall HCR for the State. However, it is encouraging to note that as per the recent poverty estimates based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, poverty has declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 for STs. During the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the annual rate of decline of HCR for STs in rural areas was about 3 percentage points per annum, which was lower than the pace of overall poverty reduction. Table



22.1 indicates the comparative picture of decline in HCR among the STs and all categories during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table 22.1

**Incidence of Poverty among Tribals in Rural Odisha**

Category	Head Count Ratio (HCR) (in %)			
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	Average Annual Rate of Decline (2004-05 to 2011-12)
All Categories	60.8	39.2	35.7	3.6
Scheduled Tribes	84.4	66.0	63.5	3.0
Gap	23.6	26.8	27.8	

### Literacy

22.11 The rate of literacy among STs is 52.24 % against the overall State literacy rate of 73.05% as per 2011 census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 63.70% and 41.20% respectively. During the 10 years period from 2001 to 2011, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among STs, and recorded an increase of 14.87 percentage points, which was comparatively higher than that in respect of overall literacy in the State. However, the rate of increase in tribal female literacy during said period was less than that in respect of overall female literacy in the State.

22.12 The gap in tribal literacy levels and the total literacy has declined significantly during the period from 2001 to 2011. The gap between literacy levels of STs and total literacy is shown in Table 22.2 and the gap between the tribal female literacy and total female literacy is shown in Table 22.3.

Table 22.2

**Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (in %)**

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Literacy	63.08	73.05	9.97
Tribal Literacy	37.37	52.24	14.87
Gap	25.71	20.81	

Table 22.3

**Female Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (in %)**

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Female Literacy	50.51	64.00	13.49
Tribal Female Literacy	23.37	41.20	17.83
Gap	27.14	22.80	

22.13 The dropout rate is a critical indicator, which reflects lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific

level of education. In case of tribals, dropout rates are still very high compared to students of all categories as indicated in Table 22.4.

**Table 22.4**

**Dropout Rate in Primary Schools (Class-I to V) (in %)**

Category	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14
All Categories	18.49	7.79	2.83	0.43	1.97
Scheduled Tribes	23.32	16.89	6.46	3.10	2.71
Gap	4.83	9.10	3.63	2.67	0.74

### **Nature and Scope of Tribal Development**

22.14 Tribals in Odisha, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area. A majority of Scheduled Tribes in the State live in hilly and forested regions, which are generally inaccessible and isolated. Their economy is generally subsistence oriented and non-specialized. Their social, educational and economic status, in general, is considered backward compared to others. Due to historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness, social and cultural milieu. In all, 62 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha speak as many as 74 dialects. Their cultural heritage acts as a unifying force. Their skills and aptitude in different regions of the State are different. At one end, there are nomadic food gatherers and hunters like Juangs, Khadias and Mankadias, while at the other end there are highly skilled agriculturists and horticulturists like Sauras. The tribal areas of Odisha, thus, present a diverse socio-economic panorama. For faster development of the tribal community, the strategy for development would, therefore, require an intensive approach to the tribal problems keeping their geographical and demographic features in view.

### **Tribal Development Policies**

22.15 Article 46 of the constitution of India enjoins upon the State to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

22.16 The need for special efforts to ensure an adequate flow of benefits to the Scheduled Tribes has been recognized in all Plans beginning with the First Plan. A number of Commissions and Committees were appointed in the past by Government of India to look into the problems of development of tribal areas and they have recommended a number of measures to remove the socio-economic imbalances and to facilitate their overall development.

22.17 Over the years several steps have been taken to bridge the gap in the socio-economic conditions of these marginalized groups with respect to the rest of the population. But gaps still persist and further efforts are needed. The Tribal Sub-

Plan (TSP) is a strategic policy initiative to ensure flow of proportional funds, promote overall development of STs and reduce socio-economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population.

22.18 The TSP Programme has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). Its approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of tribals. The original approach was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resource development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development approach has now been re-oriented to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto. Over time this programme has evolved to a multi-pronged strategy culminating in the objective enunciated in the Eleventh Plan that the benefits of inclusive growth must extend fully to the STs.

22.19 The objectives of the TSP are basically two folds, i.e., (i) socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, and (ii) protection of tribals against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives under TSP are as follows:

- To provide access to resource to enhance employment / livelihood opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and assetless tribals at par with the general population.
- Enhancing their capabilities for self-employment / wage-employment in order to increase their income levels and reduce poverty.
- To ensure survival, protection and development of the Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- Securing their rights over forests and lands, especially of traditional forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure in Scheduled Areas to support developmental activities for tribals.
- To provide basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the STs leading to enhancement of the status of health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of Malaria.
- Thrust on tribal literacy and more specifically, primary education of STs for bridging the literacy gaps between STs and the general population.

22.20 The State Government has put in place mechanisms for socio-economic development of ST communities by empowering them through legislative

and other regulatory measures. Through provisions of the Government Land Settlement Act, priority has been given to the STs in settlement of Government lands and ceiling surplus lands in their favour. Transfer of land of the STs to non-STs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Odisha Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to original holders of property or their legally recognised heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Odisha Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Odisha (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide regulatory framework for regulating money lending and the Odisha Debt Relief Act, 1980 is a measure for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Minimum wages to labours are enforced under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act.

22.21 Reservation in Government and Semi-Government jobs through The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in public services. The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in posts and services (for SCs and STs) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in the posts and services under the State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings, autonomous and local bodies. In all educational institutions (+2 and above) including technical and professional institutions, 12 percent of total seats are reserved for ST candidates, which is likely to be revised shortly. Reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha Constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and the Panchayati Raj Institutions has also led to socio economic empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups.

### **Strategies and Thrust Areas**

22.22 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted in the State to ensure adequate flow of funds and benefits from various development sectors to target groups. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach envisages earmarking of plan provisions in proportion to tribal population and integrated development of the tribal areas through implementation of different programmes irrespective of their sources of funding.

22.23 As mentioned earlier, a multi-pronged tribal development strategy has been followed by the State Government over the years. Important strategies are as under.

- High priority on Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups.
- Efforts to achieve universalisation of elementary education for Scheduled Tribes keeping in view their low literacy rates, particularly among girls, and high drop-out rates.
- Steps for substantially increasing number of hostels, scholarships and other facilities to increase enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.

- Focused attention on the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes / self-employment schemes and infrastructure development incidental thereto.
- Special attention for prevention of exploitation of tribals in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of forest produce.
- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been amended to prohibit transfer of lands by Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holdings to other tribals having large land holdings.
- Watchdog role of Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable tribal communities to protect individual tribals from exploitation by money lenders.
- Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes and close monitoring thereof.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) - considered as a primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for tribals and giving them social justice.
- Promotion of Women Self Help Groups for ensuring social justice and empowerment.
- Provision of missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by tribal beneficiaries through MGNREGA, BRGF and ITDA programmes.
- High priority on rural connectivity for the remote tribal areas by development of rural roads and construction of minor bridges/ culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets and to ensure accessibility of tribals to service centres and markets.
- Thrust on up-gradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocations by encouraging Vocational Training Centres, Industrial Training Centres and vocational training through NGOs.
- Particular attention for the development of PVTGs to enable them to join the mainstream.
- Focus on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) techniques to raise general awareness level of STs about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements.

### **Institutional Mechanism**

22.24 The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department is the nodal Department of the State for welfare and development of the ST & SC Communities, Minorities and Other Backward Classes. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Clusters, where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 17 Micro Projects have been established in 12 tribal districts of the State. The Odisha Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) is an apex institution, which implements programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Dispersed Tribals. The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (TDCCOL) looks after marketing of minor forest produce (MFP) and surplus agricultural produce for the benefit of the tribals. The Department has a Research and Training Institute named, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), which provided in-house facility for research and training and documentation related to development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of the State. For promotion of the State's tribal languages and culture, a separate institution named, Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC) has been established. Apart from the above, different administrative Departments also implement various schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes.

### **STATE PLAN**

22.25 The State Government in its pursuit to bring socio-economic development of ST communities, has launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, housing facilities, construction of ST girls/ boys hostels, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and other appropriate interventions.

22.26 In order to promote tribal education, 1,670 educational institutions have been established in the State exclusively for tribals, which includes 13 Ekalabya Model Residential Schools, 22 Higher Secondary Schools (Science and Commerce), 164 High Schools, 173 Girls High Schools, 766 Ashram Schools, 05 Residential Sevashrams, 505 Sevashrams, one B.Ed. Training College, 2 Secondary Teachers' Training Schools, 19 Educational Complexes for PTGs. Also, 1,548 Primary School Hostels in TSP areas, 400 Primary School Hostels in the KBK districts, 52 Residential Ashram Schools in TSP areas and 7 special Adivasi hostels have been established in the State. Besides, 2,846 ST Girls and Boys Hostels including 288 in 5 LWE districts have been established with a capacity of 100 boarders per hostel against 4,397 nos. sanctioned till end of 2014-15. Also, 30 new Ashram Schools are under construction.

22.27 In view of the limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector in the State, the State Government has accorded very high priority to generation of employment opportunities through self-employment

ventures. Unemployed youths and especially the tribals are being trained in emerging trades to take up self-employment activities keeping in view the local needs.

22.28 In order to promote sports and games among tribal youths, establishment of sports hostels with coaching facilities are being encouraged by the State Government.

22.29 The State Government has declared the ST &SC Development Department as Nodal Department for formulation and monitoring of the TSP. In order to effectively monitor and review the implementation of TSP, a State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Also, District Level and Block Level Monitoring Committees on TSP have been constituted. Funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head “796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)” in Demands of different Administrative Departments.

22.30 As per the guidelines issued by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the proportion of budgetary allocations earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population proportion of STs.

22.31 During the year 2014-15, tentative flow of funds to TSP under State Plan was ₹8,797.30 crore out of the revised outlay of ₹36,000.00 crore constituting 24.44%. The projected flow of funds to TSP under State Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹10,292.79 crore, which accounts for 23.31% of the total proposed outlay of ₹44,150.00 crore. The above projected flow of funds to TSP includes Special Central Assistance for TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

22.32 The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP is provided by the Government of India as 100% grant to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto for tribals. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost need based income generation programmes to raise incomes and social status of tribals. Besides, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education, upgradation of skills are other important schemes. Special Central Assistance is provided to different executing agencies like ITDA, MADA, Cluster, Micro Projects and DTDP areas in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. A sum of ₹115.41 crore is proposed for 2015-16 towards Special Central Assistance to TSP.

22.33 Additional Central Assistance is received under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upgradation of economic and social infrastructure in tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. The grants are tied to specific project proposals of the State Government after approval of the same by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs within the overall entitlement of each State depending on its tribal population. Normally, projects for creation of infrastructure like improving road communication, creation of irrigation facilities and setting up of Model Schools are executed with this fund. This is an

additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay. A sum of ₹119.06 crore is proposed for 2015-16 under first proviso of Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India.

22.34 Besides, for long-term development intervention in the southern tribal belt of Odisha, where poverty and deprivation are pervasive, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) was being implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks of 7 districts namely, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. This programme was jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Odisha. This programme is closed with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015.

22.35 Similar to the OTELP, OTELP Plus has been introduced by the State Government during 2011-12 in the extended area covering 244 Micro Watersheds in Koraput and Malkangiri district under State Plan and by way of convergence of resources from ongoing schemes. Later, this programme has been extended to other blocks in the district of Gajapati, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Keonjhar. In all 513 Micro Watersheds will be established covering nearly 1200 villages under this scheme. An outlay of ₹34.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under this scheme.

22.36 Other schemes, which are exclusively intended for the welfare of STs have been discussed under Chapter-18 on Social Security and Welfare. The sectoral details of flow of funds to TSP have been indicated in different chapters.

22.37 Apart from the State Plan outlay, Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the TSP areas for socio-economic development of ST communities. Institutional finance also supplements implementation of various schemes meant for STs in the TSP areas.

22.38 The flow of funds to TSP during the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and likely flow in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 22.5.

**Table 22.5**  
**Flow of Funds to TSP**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan: 2014-15		Annual Plan: 2015-16	
		Revised Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3,442.23	751.73	3,737.75	788.60
2	Rural Development	1,812.09	579.16	2,057.03	649.32
3	Special Area Programme	1,788.57	766.77	1,914.48	779.46
4	Irrigation & Food Control	3,285.66	906.35	4,922.18	1,235.41
5	Energy	1,634.52	166.73	5,151.12	448.54



1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Industry & Minerals	205.11	19.51	240.12	28.45
7	Transport	5,822.27	1,137.46	6,163.94	1,321.39
8	Science, Technology & Environment	448.14	82.54	469.79	75.99
9	General Economic Services	610.14	38.77	725.60	39.90
10	Social Services	15,832.97	4,114.20	17,392.61	4,611.67
11	General Services	1,118.30	234.08	1,375.38	314.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,000.00</b>	<b>8,797.30</b>	<b>44,150.00</b>	<b>10,292.79</b>
<b>Percentage to Total</b>			<b>24.44%</b>		<b>23.31%</b>

### Physical Targets

22.39 The programme-wise achievements during Annual Plan: 2014-15 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 in respect of some important schemes under TSP are indicated in Table 22.6.

**Table 22.6**  
**Physical Targets and Achievements under TSP**

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan 2014-15	Annual Plan 2015-16
			Achvt. (Tentative)	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5
1	Coverage of ST beneficiaries under:			
	(a) ITDAs	000' Nos.	75.98	83.58
	(b) MADAs	000' Nos.	7.54	8.28
	(c) Cluster Pockets	000' Nos.	6.93	7.59
	(d) Micro Projects (Primitive Tribes)	000' Nos.	0.70	0.77
	(e) DTDPs	000' Nos.	6.91	7.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>000' Nos.</b>	<b>98.06</b>	<b>107.88</b>
2	SCA to TSP	000' No. of beneficiaries	98.06	107.87
3	Article 275(1)	No. of works	1,461	1,640
4	Pre-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of Students	863.11	949.43
5	Post-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of Students	119.38	131.32

1	2	3	4	5
6	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	No. of SHGs	14309	1725
7	MGNREGS	Lakh Persondays	221.80	173.10
8	SJSRY	No. of beneficiaries	3,400	3,500
9	IAY	No. of Houses	68,835	79,830
10	Biju Pucca Ghar	No. of Houses	12,600	27,034
11	Spot Sources of Drinking Water in rural areas	Nos.	13,088	13,100
12	Piped Water Supply in rural areas	Nos.	985	1,601
13	Fresh Water Aquaculture through FFDA	No. of Fish Farmers	400	400
14	Interest Subvention to Fish Farmers	No. of Fish Farmers	2,000	2,000
15	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	219.04	219.04
16	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	191.98	191.98
17	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	23.66	23.66
18	National Family Benefit Scheme	No. of Families	6,871	6,871
19	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	199.93	199.93
20	Conditional Cash Transfer for Pregnant Women (MAMATA)	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	121.65	121.65

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## CHAPTER 23

### SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN

#### Introduction

23.1 The persistence of socio-economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes in spite of the development efforts, constitutional directives and a number of legislative and executive measures taken both by the Government of India and the State Government since independence, had warranted a special and focussed strategy, inter alia, to enable them to share the benefits of overall economic growth in a more equitable manner. This has been sought to be achieved through the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP for SCs), now known as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP). The Special Component Plan approach for development of Scheduled Castes was adopted during the Sixth Five year Plan. It is a strategic policy initiative to ensure adequate flow of funds to promote development of SCs and remove socio-economic disparities between the people of these communities and others in the society.

#### Demographic Profile

23.2 There are 93 Scheduled Caste (SC) communities in the State with a total population of 71.88 lakh as per 2011 census. This accounts for 17.13% of the total population of the State as against 16.6% at all India level. Odisha stood 11<sup>th</sup> among all States and UTs sharing 3.6% of the total SC population of the country.

23.3 The SC communities are spread all over the State, although they are in greater concentration in the coastal districts. The districts with high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (3.79 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population in Sonapur district is highest (25.6%) and that in Gajapati district (6.87%) is the lowest in the State. The decadal growth rate of SC population in the State during 2001-2011 stood at 18.2%, which is lower than all India average of 20.8%.

23.4 As per 2011 population census, the sex ratio of SCs stood at 987, which is higher than the sex ratio of all communities of the state (979). The decadal growth rate of the SC population in Odisha during 2001-2011 is 18.20 percent.

23.5 There were 16.70 lakh SC households in Odisha during 2011, out of which majority (87.3%) belonged to rural area. Out of total 16.70 lakh SC households, 49% were in livable condition and 35.9% house roof were grass / thatch / polythene or handmade tiles. About 98.5% households use either electricity or kerosene for lighting. About 62.1 percent households do not have their own latrine and 62.9 percent households use fire-wood for their cooking.

### Socio-Economic Background

23.6 As per the 2011 census, the total number of workers among the SC communities is 29.90 lakh, of which 59.22% are main workers and the rest are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 21.1% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers account for 33.3%. Thus, majority of workers in Scheduled Caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among Scheduled Castes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers. Apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic groups among SCs, there are de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG) among Scheduled Castes.

23.7 Across social groups, the incidence of poverty has been most pronounced among SCs. Even though the incidence of poverty among these groups has declined over the years, the Head Count Ratio (HCR) for SCs remains higher than the overall HCR for the State. However, it is encouraging to note that as per the recent poverty estimates based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty has declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 for SCs. During the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the annual rate of decline of HCR for SCs in rural areas was 3.8 percentage points per annum, which was slightly more than the pace of overall poverty reduction. Table 23.1 indicates the comparative picture of decline in HCR among the SCs and all categories during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

**Table 23.1**

#### Incidence of Poverty among Scheduled Castes in Rural Odisha

Category	Head Count Ratio (HCR) (in %)			
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	Average Annual Rate of Decline
All Categories	60.8	39.2	35.7	3.6
Scheduled Castes	67.9	47.1	41.4	3.8
Gap	7.1	7.9	5.7	

### Literacy

23.8 The literacy rate among SCs is 69.02% against the overall literacy rate of 73.05% in the State as per 2011 Census. The literacy rates among the SC male and female are 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Thus, literacy among SCs is lower than the overall literacy of the State and it is further lower among SC females. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy among SCs in the State, which recorded an increase in literacy from 55.53% in 2001 to 69.02% in 2011. The literacy of SCs is comparatively higher in coastal districts, such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri than other districts.

23.9 It is encouraging that the gap in literacy levels of the SCs and the total population has declined significantly during the period from 2001 to 2011. The

gap between literacy levels of SCs and total literacy is shown in Table 23.2 and the gap between the SC female literacy and total female literacy is shown in Table 23.3.

**Table 23.2**

**Literacy Rates of SCs and Total Population (in %)**

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Literacy	63.08	73.05	9.97
SC Literacy	55.53	69.02	13.49
Gap	7.55	4.03	

**Table 23.3**

**Female Literacy Rates of SCs and Total Population (in %)**

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Female Literacy	50.51	64.00	13.49
SC Female Literacy	40.33	58.76	18.43
Gap	10.18	5.24	

23.10 The dropout rate is a critical indicator, which reflects lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific level of education. In case of SCs, dropout rates in Primary Schools are still higher than that for all categories of students as indicated in Table 23.4.

**Table 23.4**

**Dropout Rate in Primary Schools (Class-I to V) (in %)**

Category	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14
All Categories	18.49	7.79	2.83	0.43	1.97
Scheduled Castes	19.46	12.54	4.21	2.41	2.39
Gap	0.97	4.75	1.38	1.98	0.42

**Social Disabilities**

23.11 Lack of awareness among Scheduled Castes about their civil rights and various development programmes make these communities vulnerable to social discrimination. A Central Act namely, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been enacted for prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government has specified courts of the District and Session Judges as Special Courts to try offences under this Act.

### Policy Initiatives for Development of SCs

23.12 SC people generally have lesser assets than others. Only some of them are in possession of appreciable tangible assets. The people of these communities suffer from several economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society.

23.13 The State Government has put in place mechanisms for socio-economic development of SC communities by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Through provisions of the Government Land Settlement Act, priority has been given to the SCs in settlement of Government lands and ceiling surplus lands in their favour. Transfer of land of the SCs to non-SCs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Odisha Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to original holders of property or their legally recognised heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Odisha Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Odisha (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide regulatory framework for regulating money lending and the Odisha Debt Relief Act, 1980 is a measure for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Minimum wages to labours are enforced under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for identification and release of bonded labourers of SC communities and others.

23.14 Reservation in Government and Semi-Government jobs through The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in public services. The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in posts and services (for SCs and STs) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in the posts and services under the State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings, autonomous and local bodies. In all educational institutions (+2 and above) including technical and professional institutions, 8% of total seats are reserved for SC candidates, which is likely to be revised shortly. Reservation of seats for SCs in the Lok Sabha Constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and the Panchayati Raj Institutions have also led to socio economic empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups. Spread of literacy and education among the Scheduled Caste persons is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, various development programmes have been taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State.

23.15 Need-based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and others with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology. Special attention has been given for economic development of vulnerable groups among them. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in the SC populated areas receive priority with a view to improve the quality of life of the SC people.

### Objectives of SCSP

23.16 The broad objectives of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan is to ensure rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes with particular emphasis on development of Scheduled Caste cultivators and certain specific occupational groups, elimination of scavenging, increasing literacy by way of reducing drop outs and enhancement of skills for greater employment. The principal objectives of the SCSP are as under:

- Raising Socio-economic condition of the SCs and reducing their poverty.
- Building capabilities of the SCs for self-employment / wage-employment in order to increase their income levels and to bring the same at par with the general people.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for greater employment.
- Encouraging members of SC communities to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equitable share in the development process.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication.
- Providing them free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
- Elimination of scavenging

### Strategies & Thrust Areas

23.17 The people of the Scheduled Caste community are generally poor. One of the main thrust under SCSP is to provide these poor and assetless people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income at par with the general population. The broad strategies under SCSP are as follows:

- Implementation of self employment schemes for SCs with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
- The aptitude of local communities and their traditional skills should be an important consideration in implementation of income generating schemes.
- Emphasis on skill upgradation and capacity building. The schemes should be market linked.
- Implementation of need based composite programmes for main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen and sericulturists with emphasis on supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Priority on basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in SC Bastis with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.

- Taking up information, Education and Communication activities on a massive scale to raise general awareness level of SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements, health, hygiene importance of child care and other development measures.

## STATE PLAN

23.18 The State Government has been committed to bring about socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste communities in the State within the ambit of the Five Year and Annual Plans.

23.19 The guidelines on Scheduled Caste Sub-plan stipulate that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for development of SCs out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of SCs. Funds earmarked for SCSP under various development sectors are provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head “789-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP for SCs)” in the Demands of different Administrative Departments.

23.20 During the Annual Plan: 2014-15, the tentative flow of funds to SCSP was ₹6,053.52 crore out of revised outlay of ₹36,000.00 crore constituting 16.82%. The projected flow of funds to SCSP in the State Annual Plan: 2015-16 is ₹7,562.96 crore, which accounts for 17.13% of the total proposed outlay of ₹44,150.00 crore.

23.21 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP flows to the State for all round development of SCs. Institutional finance supplements implementation of various schemes meant for SCs in the State.

23.22 The flow of funds to SCSP in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and likely flow during the Annual Plan: 2015-16 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 23.5.

23.23 High cost schemes with term loan assistance from National SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (NSFDC) are implemented in the State through Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) for economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Schemes with unit cost exceeding ₹35,000/- up to ₹30.00 lakh such as truck, mini-truck, diesel taxi, auto rickshaw, pick-up van, electronic service centre, photocopying unit, rice mill unit, rice huller-cum-seller unit, dry-cleaning-cum-laundry unit, brick kiln unit, mushroom production unit, stone crushing unit, spices grinding unit and other schemes like purchase of cultivable land and development of wasteland for the benefit of landless agricultural labourers among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, horticulture plantation, tractor, mini bus and rickshaw, trekker, commercial poultry units, shop rooms and iodised salt units are proposed to be implemented both in rural and urban areas for the economic benefit of the Scheduled Castes, whose annual family income does not exceed ₹40,000/- per annum in rural areas and ₹55,000/- per annum in urban areas.



**Table 23.5**  
**Flow of Funds to SCSP**

*(₹ crore)*

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16	
		Revised Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3,442.23	653.68	3,737.75	611.09
2	Rural Development	1,812.09	446.30	2,057.03	505.75
3	Special Area Programme	1,788.57	245.18	1,914.48	287.25
4	Irrigation & Flood control	3,285.66	597.81	4,922.18	943.24
5	Energy	1,634.52	276.22	5,151.12	1,018.07
6	Industry & Minerals	205.11	20.23	240.12	19.52
7	Transport	5,822.27	870.62	6,163.94	1,123.64
8	Science, Technology & Environment	448.14	55.29	469.79	65.30
9	General Economic Services	610.14	17.11	725.60	26.92
10	Social Services	15,832.97	2,670.58	17,392.61	2,731.52
11	General Services	1,118.30	200.50	1,375.38	230.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,000.00</b>	<b>6,053.52</b>	<b>44,150.00</b>	<b>7,562.96</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>			<b>16.82%</b>		<b>17.13%</b>

### Physical Targets

23.24 The tentative achievements during Annual Plan: 2014-15 and the proposed targets for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 in respect of selected schemes that are intended to benefit Scheduled Castes are indicated in Table 23.6.

Table 23.6

## Physical Targets and Achievements under SCSP

Sl. No.	Programme/ Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan: 2014-15	Annual Plan: 2015-16
			Achievement (Tentative)	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5
1	Training to farmers and farm labourers	No. of families	8,500	10,500
2	Seed Subsidy	000' No. of families	212.20	245.00
3	Power tiller	No. of families	1,650	2,100
4	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	000' No. of SHGs	16.60	2.00
5	MGNREGS	Lakh Persondays	158.28	123.64
6	IAY	000' No. of houses	30.59	35.48
7	Biju Pucca Ghar	-do-	8.55	18.35
8	Employment under Handloom Sector	000' No. of persons	22.00	24.00
9	Employment under Sericulture	-do-	1.70	1.88
10	SJSRY	No. of beneficiaries	1,800	2,000
11	Spot Sources of Drinking Water in rural areas	Nos.	5,517	5,610
12	Piped Water Supply in rural areas	Nos	870	1,471
13	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students	000' Students	625.59	688.39
14	Post-Matric Scholarship to SC students	000' Students	143.85	158.24
15	SCA to SCSP	000' No. of Beneficiaries	26.34	28.00
16	Enforcement of PCR Act (Monetary Relief to victims)	No. of Beneficiaries	1,890	2,100
17	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	161.87	161.87
18	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	141.87	141.87
19	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	17.49	17.49
20	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	000' No. of Beneficiaries	130.70	130.72
21	Conditioner Cash Transfer for Pregnant Women (MAMATA)	000' No. of Beneficiaries	83.85	83.85

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## CHAPTER 24

### VOLUNTARY SECTOR

24.1 Voluntary organisations are perceived as people's organisations which are flexible and better adapted to ground realities. As a result, voluntary organisations are being increasingly recognised to play an important role in furthering socio-economic development process. The voluntary sector has contributed significantly for finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion through various means, such as, awareness creation, social mobilization, training, research, and advocacy. Such organisations are found in various forms and are variously known as Voluntary Organisations (VOs), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Registered Societies and Trusts.

24.2 The participation of VOs / CSOs have significantly increased in multisectoral governance processes. The concept and approaches of voluntary efforts have undergone considerable changes over the time due to their expanding roles in the sphere of social development, mobilisation and empowerment of local communities. There is growing need for collaboration between Government, the voluntary sector, as well as the private sector at different levels. It is accepted that voluntary sector enjoys following distinct advantages *vis-a-vis* Government machinery.

- (i) Voluntary organizations are self-governing and voluntary actions are independent of Government support.
- (ii) Wider reach, even to remote areas.
- (iii) Quick helping hand in case of disasters.
- (iv) Closer rapport with local communities brings better acceptance of NGOs by local people.
- (v) Direct appreciation of local needs, aspirations and problems, which enable them to draw more realistic plans of action.
- (vi) Wider knowledge of the community wisdom as well as local resources and constraints, which help to solve local problems in a better manner.
- (vii) Flexible and informal approach and cost-effective delivery of desired services.
- (viii) Better motivation and greater trust of local people, particularly the needy, and
- (ix) Ability to work towards empowerment of the poor at grass-root level.

24.3 Recognising the increasing role of voluntary sector to further socio-economic development, the State Government have been encouraging participation of VOs, NGOs, SHGs and other people's organisations in the process of socio-economic development.

### **Recognition of Voluntary Sector in the earlier Five Year Plans**

24.4 Voluntary participation has been encouraged in the planning process right from the First Five Year Plan. In the First and Second Five Year Plans, emphasis was given on public co-operation in national development with the help of VOs. The Third Five Year Plan stressed that the concept of public co-operation was related to the much larger sphere of voluntary action in which the initiatives and organisational responsibilities rested with the people and their leaders, and did not rely on legal sanctions or the powers of the State for achieving their aims. During the Fourth and Fifth Plans, the thrust on public co-operation and involvement of people's organisations was somewhat lost due to wars and economic recession that followed. In the Sixth Plan, the idea of participation of people's organisations was again stressed. The 1980s saw emergence of NGOs as major actors in the international development scenario and India was no exception to this. The Seventh Plan recognised the importance of NGOs in the difficult task of rural development and they have been provided financial assistance for implementing the task.

24.5 In the Eighth Plan, due emphasis was given to build-up people's institutions. It was expected that developmental activities undertaken with people's active participation had a greater chance of success and could also be more cost-effective compared to the development activities undertaken by the Government. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, efforts were made to promote people's participatory bodies like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), SHGs and NGOs for development. During the Nineties, VOs / NGOs emerged as important players in the development process. In fact, private initiatives presently form the essence of the development strategy. Efforts have been made to remove constraints which hamper some segments of our society in participating effectively in the development process. Keeping up with this line of thinking, the State Government have been vigorously promoting people's participatory bodies including PRIs, Co-operatives and SHGs to seek their active involvement in the development process. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the main focus was to create enabling environment for the growth of VOs and constitute State Joint Machinery for State Government and Voluntary Sector Collaboration. In the Eleventh Five year Plan due emphasis was given to further partnership between CSOs and PRIs.

### **Voluntary Sector in Odisha**

24.6 Recognising the growing importance of voluntary sector, the State Government have evolved a policy to involve VOs / NGOs in the development process. In the Resolution No.15595 dated 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1992, the State Government clearly spelt out the broad principles: (i) to encourage execution of development works through VOs / NGOs, (ii) to identify the areas and sectors in which they are to be involved, (iii) to adopt modalities in selecting VOs / NGOs for specific works, and (iv) to evolve procedure for assigning works and placing of funds with them for the purpose.

24.7 Initially, involvement of voluntary sector was limited mainly to the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. But in the Policy Resolution dated 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1992, the involvement of VOs / NGOs was extended to other developmental activities. In order to further strengthen the Government-Voluntary sector partnership, a

State level Convention was held on 28.7.1994 in collaboration with CAPART. The State Government also constituted a State Level Cell which is mandated: to monitor the implementation of NGO-related policies and programmes; to recommend specific policy improvements to involve VOs in specific activities, and above all to advise Government on resolving conflicts between VOs and Government Agencies.

24.8 An effective mechanism for a constructive and collaborative partnership between the Government and Voluntary Sector has been evolved over the years in the State through a system of 3-tier Consultative Committees, consisting of Block-Level Consultative Committee (BLCC), District-Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) and the State-Level Consultative Committee (SLCC)-with representatives from both Government and voluntary organisations. These committees are constituted with the responsibilities to: (i) ensure co-ordination and complementarity between the two sectors, (ii) provide representative forum for VOs of the State, (iii) provide feed-back system for the Government to know reactions of the Voluntary Sector on various Government policies and programmes, and (iv) monitor the implementation of developmental works assigned to the VOs.

24.9 The Voluntary Sector in the State has steadily grown over the years both in terms of their numbers and sphere of activities. Many of them have been receiving funds from the State Government, Central Government and external sources. NGOs / VOs in the State are at present working in many areas including rural development, environmental protection, adult education, rural sanitation, tribal welfare, literacy programme, social forestry, health and family welfare, women and child development, awareness generation, vocational training, old age homes and orphanage, human rights and water-shed development. The Government have brought out a State Level Directory of NGOs to serve as a guide book on NGO Sector.

24.10 In the Twelfth Five Year Plan document of the Planning Commission, Government of India, following suggestions have been incorporated regarding Voluntary Sector.

- i. To strengthen governance at the Panchayat, Block, District, State and Central levels with special focus at the critical level of the District Planning Board, it is essential to build mechanisms that institutionalise consultative planning to enable greater representation of the stakeholders. One way of achieving the same is through institutionalised consultations with the Voluntary Sector.
- ii. The Twelfth Plan should institutionalise the Joint Consultative Groups / Forums / Joint Machineries recommended by the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector in all forms of planning, right from the grass-roots levels up to the level of Central Government Ministries. Within the Joint Consultative Groups/Forums/Joint Machineries structure, members of civil society, including the voluntary sector would be made partners in the debates that precede designing and development of policies/schemes/programmes, and also be involved in mid-course corrective measures to create a window for improvements as well as incorporation of regional / cultural specificities. Further, mechanisms would be set up to

identify and scale up innovations that have made visible changes in the lives of beneficiary communities. Experiments in health, women's empowerment and watershed management have yielded particularly impressive returns. This approach should now be extended to other domains of governance.

- iii. States would be encouraged to formulate State Voluntary Sector policies on the lines of the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector to enable and empower an independent, creative and effective Voluntary Sector in each State, which can contribute to the social, cultural and economic advancement of its people.
- iv. In keeping with the letter and spirit of the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector, there is a need to facilitate funding to voluntary organisations in order to enable them to mobilise people as agents of social transformation.
- v. With increase of voluntary organisations in India, there is an urgent need to identify and list organisations based on their registration, expertise, size, activities and so on. A National Data Bank that lists VOs on the basis of the registration (trust/society/ non-profit company), thematic area of expertise (women's empowerment / health / environment and so on) and nature of work (research / implementation / evaluation / designing and so on) would be developed to make the present system of engagement more rewarding and efficient.
- vi. Accreditation and certification of voluntary agencies to enhance their credibility, transparency and accountability, and also ensure their capability in performing certain activities will help improve standards. A system that is acceptable to all VOs and other stakeholders would be set up to bring in certain minimum standards for the VOs. A National Accreditation Authority and its mechanisms would be designed.
- vii. While expected roles of the Voluntary, Public and Private Sectors are well understood, each has contributed to the domain of the other. Many evolved, multinational Indian companies are increasingly participating in allocating both financial and human resource support to VOs over and above self-managed initiatives of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR initiatives and Corporate-VO Partnerships should also include affirmative action to ensure equity, reduce ethnic and social conflicts and make public/private spaces more sensitive to diversity and social justice. There is also a need to create a cadre of professionals who can deal with governance issues within the Voluntary Sector. Capacity building of people involved in voluntary action is necessary to improve governance at all levels.

24.11 The experience has shown that while a large number of VOs are dedicated to their cause and committed to planned social change, there are some VOs,

whose performance is far from satisfactory. Such non performing or underperforming NGOs have been perceived as a serious threat to the credibility and trustworthiness of the Voluntary Sector. Government of Odisha has taken serious note of such organisations.

24.12 The State Government has encouraged the participation of Civil Society Organizations in formulation of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: 2012-17 of Odisha. In order to seek the inputs from Civil Society for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar organized a consultative workshop on 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2011. Further, the State Government organized another consultative Workshop on 09.02.2012 to discuss the approach for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan: 2012-17. The Workshop was attended by different stakeholders including eminent economists, social scientists, agriculture scientists, representatives of UN organizations (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WFP) and various Civil Society organizations.

24.13 The participation of the Voluntary Sector shall be encouraged during the year 2015-16 in different areas like Literacy, Poverty alleviation, Employment generation, Food security, Disaster management, Welfare of SC/ ST/ OBC/ handicapped persons, Women welfare and empowerment, Child welfare and rights of the child, Human rights, Environment protection, Integrated wasteland development projects, Tourism and cultural affairs, Resettlement and rehabilitation of ousters by big projects, Environment protection, Entrepreneurial development training, Rural Water Supply and Capacity building of PRIs.

24.14 Sector-wise proposed outlay for the year 2015-16 and expenditure made during 2014-15 for the voluntary sector in the State are summarized below in Table 24.1.

**Table 24.1**

**Sector-wise proposed outlay for Voluntary Sector for the year 2015-16 vis-à-vis expenditure during 2014-15**

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Annual Plan: 2013-14 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan: 2014-15		Annual Plan: 2015-16 Proposed Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	-	49.67	49.67	45.00
2	SOCIAL SERVICE				
	i) General Education	232.88	2,400.00	2,400.00	5,000.00
	ii) Art & Culture	530.00	535.00	535.00	520.16
	iii) Handicraft Welfare	131.36	131.39	131.39	131.09
	iv) Child Welfare	54.73	652.37	652.37	0.03
	v) Women Welfare	200.00	100.00	100.00	450.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,148.97</b>	<b>3,868.43</b>	<b>3,868.43</b>	<b>6,146.28</b>

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## CHAPTER 25

### DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PLANS

#### Introduction

25.1 India witnessed planning activities post-independence under the patronage of the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1950. At that juncture, planning was more economic in nature and dealt with resource allocations. Post-independence India was suffering from an acute shortage of resources, finance and employment opportunities. The country's economy was entangled in the vicious cycle of poverty and malnutrition. The idea was to strengthen the country's economy with controlled industrial development and simultaneously bolstering the agriculture sector. Planning at that time was more of axial development with focus on special regions.

25.2 The twentieth century was very important in terms of planning aspects. After 1991, the Indian economy began to change with more emphasis on foreign investments, globalization and free trade. The neoliberal economic policies had a direct impact upon the planning process. The top-down approach proved that the regional disparities were increasing along with rural-urban divide. The urban services were degraded with the influx of population. There was an exodus of people from hinterland to new urban centres. Self-reliance of the local government was felt necessary. The top-down approach was shifted to a bottom-up approach with more community participation added to a dimension of social planning.

25.3 Decentralisation of the planning process has acquired considerable significance in India with the passage of the **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts** in the year 1993. Decentralisation through the involvement of local level representative institutions in the formulation of plans for development as well as their implementation is being advocated in the interest of efficient utilisation of resources and for ensuring more equitable sharing of benefit from development. Decentralisation of the planning process is basically an exercise in multi-level planning. This has also bestowed Constitutional status on rural (Panchayat) and urban (Municipality) local bodies in order to enable them to function as an effective and democratic self-governance institutions.

25.4 In the new context, such planning is both a democratic and technical exercise as well as a management and negotiation process to obtain the maximum benefits of development for the local population. It implies the initiation of a time-bound, planning process and the adoption of planning methodology that would give adequate scope for the plan proposals to emerge with people's participation at each level, which will then become integrated horizontally and vertically into comprehensive area plans, and then finally 'nested' into the state plan and the state budget.



### Formation of District Planning Committee

25.5 Pursuant to the provisions contained in **Article-243-ZD** of the Constitution of India, the State Government enacted the **Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998** and framed the **Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000**. The Act and Rules elaborately deal with the composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC.

25.6 As per the provisions of the ODPC Rules, 80% of the membership of a DPC in a district is filled up by way of an election process, where representatives from Zilla Parishads and Urban Local Bodies are elected in proportion to the ratio between rural and urban population.

25.7 The remaining **20%** of the members include the Collector of the district as ex-officio-Member Secretary and a Hon'ble Minister nominated as Chairperson and others nominated as experts having knowledge in the area of planning, agriculture, economics, irrigation, industry, education, rural development and social services.

25.8 Further, the Hon'ble **MPs and MLAs** representing constituencies, which comprise wholly or partly any area of the district, are **permanent invitees** to the DPC.

25.9 The Chairperson of the Committee can also invite any person including an expert to attend any meeting of the Committee.

25.10 As per the provisions of the Act, the term of an elected member of the DPC is 5 years commencing on the date of his election to the District Planning Committee, unless removed earlier and is co-terminous with his membership in the Zilla Parishad or the Municipality.

25.11 After elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State, constitution of ULBs has been made in the State during the year 2013. Collectors-cum-Member Secretaries of the DPCs have been advised to conduct elections for filling the existing vacancies of the ULB quota members and other casual vacancies.

25.12 Chairpersons to District Planning Committees (DPCs) have also been nominated by the Government after General Election 2014. Notifications in this regard have also been issued by the State Government. The details of composition and constitution of DPCs is given in **Appendix: 25.1** at the end of the Chapter.

### Functions of DPC

25.13 As per section 5 of the ODPC Act, 1998 the District Planning Committee has the following powers and functions:

- Formulation and consolidation of District Plans.
- Review the implementation of development programmes implemented by Panchayats and Municipalities.
- Call for any information from any Panchayat or Municipality in the district and can inspect their functioning.

### Status of Devolution of Powers & Responsibilities

25.14 The status of devolution of power and responsibilities includes transfer of functions, functionaries and funds.

25.15 As a first step towards devolution, the State Acts namely: the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, the Odisha Panchayat Samity Act and the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act have been amended in consistent with the provision of **73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment** and provision of Panchayats Extension to Schedule Area (PESA) Act, 1996. The Act made provision for the State to endow the Panchayats with such powers as to enable them to prepare and implement those plans for the economic development and social justice. The State Government have taken the following decisions in connection with devolution of power, functions, functionaries and funds in accordance with the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243.G) of the Constitution of India.

- i) 21 Subjects of 11 Departments (namely: Agriculture, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC & ST Development, Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, and Water Resources) have been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ii) Activity Mapping has been completed for 18 subjects of 9 Departments namely, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC& ST Development, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development, Women & Child Development, Panchyati Raj, Health & FW and Water Resources.
- iii) District Level Officers, BDOs, and Village Level Functionaries of the said 11 Departments will remain accountable to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitees, and Gram Panchayats respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- iv) The District, Block and GP level functionaries of different Departments will attend the meetings of Panchayati Raj Institutions at respective levels.
- v) They shall place plan and schemes for discussion and approval in the meeting of respective levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- vi) The President Zilla Parishad, Chairman Panchayat Samity, and Sarpanch of GPs can supervise the work and function of Government functionaries at respective levels.

25.16 Meanwhile, some of the reform driven programmes of Government of India are in operation, which envisage delegation of powers and functions to the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to access Central Funds with an objective to improve urban governance, enhance quality of service delivery to citizens. There are two sets of Reform Programmes, namely (i) Mandatory Reforms, and (ii) Optional Reforms, to be adopted by Government and ULBs. The Mandatory Reform Programme at the State level which includes the implementation of mandated decentralization measures as enshrined in the

74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 are to be undertaken under JNNURM, UIDSSMT and IHSDP Schemes. The subjects listed in the **Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution (Article-243.W)** have also been transferred to the Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies. The detailed status of these State Level Reforms undertaken and Functions transferred to the Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) under the aforesaid Reforms and Schedule are given below:

**(a) State Level Mandatory Reforms**

- ✓ **Implementation of 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act. (Devolution of functions under 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule):** All 18 functions mentioned in the 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution (under Article 243W) have been devolved to the ULBs' in a phase manner during the mission period (2005-12).
- ✓ **Integration of City Planning and Delivery Functions:** All Development Authorities in Odisha are directed to transfer the urban planning including town planning functions and regulation of land use and construction of buildings to the ULBs.
- ✓ **Rent Control Reforms:** Odisha House Rent Control Act, 1967 has been repealed w.e.f. 04.05.1988 vide Odisha Act 15 of 1989. Hence, no Rent Control Act exists in Odisha.
- ✓ **Rationalization of Stamp Duty:** The Stamp Duty has been reduced to 5% with effect from 05.08.2008.
- ✓ **Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA):** The ULCRA has been repealed in the State before implementation of JNNURM.
- ✓ **Enactment of Community Participation Law:** This is in progress. It has been tabled in the State Legislature and awaiting for legislative approval.
- ✓ **Enactment of Public Disclosure Law (PDL):** Notified by the Government in Law Department and published in the official Gazette on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2009. Capacity building programmes of ULBs are being organized under various schemes. All 45 ULBs covered under the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of e-Municipality have web portals for proactive disclosure information.

**(b) State Level Optional Reforms**

- ✓ **Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs:** In principle approved by the State in 2009. A note on the experience in different States has been prepared and is under progress.
- ✓ **Revision of building bye-laws to streamline approvals:** As per the Odisha Right to Public Service Act, 2012, the authorities are bound to approve building plans within sixty days of receipt of application. Provision is available u/s 44 (1) of BDA (Planning & Building Standard) Regulation, 2008.

- ✓ **Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory:** All concerned have been instructed to follow the mandatory provisions made under Section 44(1) of BDA Regulation, 2008.
- ✓ **Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category:** The “Scheme for Affordable Urban Housing in Odisha, 2012” mandates for earmarking of 30% of total built up area for EWS and LIG in all housing projects undertaken by Odisha State Housing Board/ respective ULB; and  
at least 15% of built up area shall be reserved for the above categories in all apartments/ group housing projects developed by the private developers, Development Authorities and ULBs.  
Besides, there is also a provision of earmarking 10% of developed land for EWS/ LIG category households in CrDPs/ Master Plans.
- ✓ **Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes:** The legal procedure for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose is available under 8-A of Odisha Land Reforms Act.
- ✓ **Introduction of computerised process of registration of land and property:** Computerization of the process of registration of land and property has been implemented in the State under e-Registration.
- ✓ **Bye-laws for re-use of recycled water:** Government decision for reuse of recycled water is in progress. Provision is available under Section 44 (1-A) of BDA (Planning and Building standard) Regulation, 2008.
- ✓ **Administrative Reforms-VRS, non-filling up of vacant posts due to retirement:** 75% base level posts abolished by the State Government and other Government Undertakings as part of the reform process.
- ✓ **Structural Reforms: Urban Cadre:** Service Rules for the new Urban Cadre and reconstitution of the Directorate of Municipal Administration is being finalized under structural reforms.
- ✓ **Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP):** Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) has been set up to assist the ULBs and Development Authorities for implementation of infrastructure projects on PPP mode. Various PPP initiatives, including housing projects are undertaken with financial support from international financial institutions like Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) etc. IFC has been engaged as the Transaction Advisor for Energy saving Street Lighting in Bhubaneswar and Solid Waste Management in Berhampur.

### Devolutions as per Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution (Article-243.W)

- ✓ Functional Devolutions, as per the **Twelfth Schedule** of the Constitution, have been made to Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies in respect **17 out of 18 functions** except item no. (4) Roads and Bridges, as specified below. However, ULBs are constructing and maintaining municipal roads, which constitute major portion of road length in the ULB. The major functional devolutions are:
  - i. Urban Planning including town planning,
  - ii. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings,
  - iii. Planning for economic and social development,
  - iv. Roads and Bridges,
  - v. Water Supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose,
  - vi. Public, health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management,
  - vii. Fire services,
  - viii. Urban forestry, protection of the environment, and promotion of ecological aspects,
  - ix. Safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections of the society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded,
  - x. Slum improvement and up gradation,
  - xi. Urban poverty alleviation,
  - xii. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds,
  - xiii. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects,
  - xiv. Burials, and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums,
  - xv. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals,
  - xvi. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths,
  - xvii. Public amenities including street lighting, bus stops, and public conveniences, and
  - xviii. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

### Peoples' Participation in Planning Process Particularly Women, SCs & STs through Strengthening of Gram Sabhas

Special initiatives have been taken to ascertain the participation of women, SCs and STs in the participatory planning process. These include:

- i) Reservation of seats for SC/ST candidates in election of PRI representatives,
- ii) Reservation of **not less than 1/3rd of the total seats** for women,
- iii) After 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, reservation has been extended to SC/ST, OBC and other women in respect of all seats and offices of Panchayati Raj Institutions,

- iv) In cases where the office of Chairperson is not reserved for women, the office of the **Vice-Chairperson has been reserved for women.**

### **Devolution of Finances**

25.17 The Fourth State Finance Commission has recommended Inter-se distribution amongst three tiers of Local Bodies based on population, category and number of units like GPs, Panchayat Samities etc in the ratio of 75:20:05.

25.18 The Commission has also recommended for an additional amount of 20% to the Panchayats under the TSP areas out of the total devolution.

25.19 At present, **District Sector Schemes** are included under a **separate Budget Head**. It is contemplated to transfer those schemes along with the resources to the purview of District Plan.

25.20 The State Government is also in process of **locating more untied funds for allocation to the districts**. Funds under five major State Plan Schemes namely, **Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal 'O' Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Integrated Action Plan (IAP)** are provided to the targeted districts as untied resources.

25.21 For implementation of these programmes and Other Special Areas Programmes, an outlay of **₹1,86,448.00 lakh** has been earmarked towards district sector for the Annual Plan: 2015-16 for the districts in which these schemes are under implementation.

25.22 Besides, the State Government has identified several **district sector schemes**, for which an outlay of about **₹23, 71,178.75** has been earmarked to be included in District Annual Plan: 2015-16.

25.23 In total, resources to the tune of **₹25, 57,626.75 lakh**, about **57.93% of the total State Plan outlay of ₹44, 15,000.00 lakh** has been earmarked for District (Plan schemes) Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Strengthening of District Planning Apparatus:**

25.24 With a view to augment the planning competencies at the district level and strengthening the District Planning apparatus, the State Government have constituted a **District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU)** in each district under the direct supervision and control of the **District Collector and Member-Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC)** during 2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives:

- Collecting, analysing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning,

- Providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and
- Assisting the District Planning Committee in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes.

25.25 The DPMUs have been operationalized in all the districts. An Analytical Wing has been established in each DPMU with subject experts in the field of finance, economics and livelihood. For strengthening and capacity building of District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMUs) and other related activities, a sum of **₹500.00 lakh** has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Preparation of District Plan Documents**

Planning & Coordination Department has been preparing Annual Plan from the year 2008-09 to 2013-14 with active co-operation of District Administration, Technical support Institutions as per the mandate of Planning Commission and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. From 2014-15 onwards it has been decided to prepare **Comprehensive District Plan** in house by **District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU)** with the assistance of P.D, D.R.D.As of the districts.

25.26 In order to ensure better quality in the planning process the State Government issued guidelines to all districts for preparation of draft District Annual Plan in a consultative and participatory manner as per the Manual for Integrated District Planning (MIDP) and instructions and guidelines of State Government as well as Government of India issued from time to time. The detailed Terms of Reference (ToR), Structure, Design & Contents and Annexures for preparation of Annual Plan: 2015-16 have been issued to all Collectors and Member-Secretaries to DPC. The desired Draft District Plans for the year 2015-16 for 30 districts have also been prepared. The summary of these 30 District Plans for the year 2015-16 is given in **Appendix 25.2** at the end of the Chapter. The total Plan Outlays for all districts may be different from what has been given in **Table 25.1** because this includes funds under NREGS, PMGSY & other major schemes and programmes which are not part of the State Plan budget. Table 25.1 on the other hand reflects resource allocation as per the State Plan Budget for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

### **Resource Envelope for Annual Plan: 2015-16**

25.27 Resources to the extent of **₹25,57,626.75 lakh** out of the total projected State's Annual Plan outlay of **₹44,15,000.00 lakh** has been earmarked for District Plan schemes for the Annual Plan: 2015-16. The **District Sector outlays** constitute **57.93%** of the State's total plan outlay for the Annual Plan: 2015-16.

25.28 District Sector Schemes are covered under 10 different Sectors namely:

- 1) Agriculture & Allied Activities,
- 2) Energy,
- 3) General Economic Services,
- 4) General Services
- 5) Industries & Minerals,
- 6) Irrigation & Flood Control,
- 7) Rural Development,
- 8) Science Technology & Environment,
- 9) Social Services,
- 10) Special Areas Programmes,
- 11) Transport.

25.29 **Table 25.1** depicts the details of sectoral outlays under District Sector Schemes for the Annual Plan: 2014-15. **Social Services Sector** with a plan outlay of ₹13,49,545.38 lakh has been accorded the **top priority**, which accounts for **52.77%** of the total District Plan outlay followed by **Transport and Agriculture and Allied Services sectors** with plan share **11.86%** and **10.87** respectively.

**Table 25.1**  
**Allocation under District Sector Schemes**

<b>DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Major &amp; Minor Heads of Deptt./ Resource Head</b>	<b>Plan Outlay for 2015-16 (₹ lakh)</b>	<b>Sectoral Share: 2015-16 (%)</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1. Crop Husbandry	1,10,951.53	
	2. Horticulture	23,019.35	
	3. Soil & Water Conservation	25,817.07	
	4. RKVY	55,454.00	
	5. Cooperation	48,900.09	
	6. Agriculture Marketing	1,500.03	
	7. Fisheries	6,706.00	
	8. ARD	5,715.58	
<b>Total of Agriculture &amp; Allied</b>		<b>2,78,063.65</b>	<b>10.87</b>



<b>DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Major &amp; Minor Heads of Deptt./ Resource Head</b>	<b>Plan Outlay for 2015-16 (₹ lakh)</b>	<b>Sectoral Share: 2015-16 (%)</b>
Energy	1. REC & Others	8,500.00	
<b>Total of Energy</b>		<b>8,500.00</b>	<b>0.33</b>
General Economic Services	1. District Planning	14,700.00	
<b>Total of General Economic Services</b>		<b>14,700.00</b>	<b>0.57</b>
General Services	1. Other General Services (EAP)	42,000.00	
<b>Total of General Services</b>		<b>42,000.00</b>	<b>1.64</b>
Industries & Minerals	1. Village & Small Enterprises & Industries	11,893.93	
<b>Total of Industries &amp; Minerals</b>		<b>11,893.93</b>	<b>0.47</b>
Irrigation & Flood Control	1. Minor Irrigation (Flow)	1,06,300.00	
	2. Minor Irrigation (Lift)	44,500.00	
<b>Total of Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>		<b>1,50,800.00</b>	<b>5.90</b>
Rural Development	1. Rural Employment	1,83,973.33	
	3. Other Rural Development programme	13,604.46	
	4. TRIPTI	0.01	
	5. Land Reforms	575.01	
<b>Total of Rural Development</b>		<b>1,98,152.81</b>	<b>7.75</b>
Science Technology & Environment	1. Forestry & Wild Life	14,234.98	
<b>Total of Science Technology &amp; Environment</b>		<b>14,234.98</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Social Services	1. Development ST, SC & OBC	54,583.81	
	2. General Education	3,68,487.06	
	3. Rural Housing	1,98,615.99	
	4. Medical & Public Health	1,27,051.60	
	5. Social Security & Social Welfare	1,20,810.68	
	6. Sports & Youth Services	4,882.04	
	7. Urban Development	74,939.90	
	8. Water Supply & Sanitation	1,43,180.63	
	9. Labour & Labour Welfare	14,540.85	
	10. Art & Culture	888.16	

<b>DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2015-16</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Major &amp; Minor Heads of Deptt./ Resource Head</b>	<b>Plan Outlay for 2015-16 (₹ lakh)</b>	<b>Sectoral Share: 2015-16 (%)</b>
	11. Development of Women & Child	2,41,564.66	
<b>Total of Social Services</b>		<b>13,49,545.38</b>	<b>52.77</b>
Special Area Programmes	1. Other Special Area Programme	1,86,448.00	
<b>Total of Special Area Programmes</b>		<b>1,86,448.00</b>	<b>7.29</b>
Transport	1. Roads & Bridges	3,03,288.00	
<b>Total of Transport</b>		<b>3,03,288.00</b>	<b>11.86</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>District Sector Outlay</b>		<b>25,57,626.75</b>	
<b>State Sector Outlay</b>		<b>18,57,373.25</b>	
<b>Plan Size of the State</b>		<b>44,15,000.00</b>	
<b>% of District Sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay</b>		<b>57.93%</b>	

## APPENDIX 25.1

## DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES (DPCs) IN THE STATE

Sl. No	Districts	Composition of District Planning Committees				Constitution of District Planning Committees		
		Elected from*		Nominated by Govt.**	Total Members	% of Col. 3 & 4 to Col. 6	Notification No.	Date
		Z P	ULBs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	14	2	4	20	80	2096	01.02.03
2	Balasore	15	1	4	20	80	2482	02.02.02
3	Bargarh	15	1	4	20	80	8268	09.05.03
4	Bhadrak	14	2	4	20	80	2421	02.02.02
5	Bolangir	14	2	4	20	80	2494	02.02.02
6	Boudh	7	1	2	10	80	5804	21.03.03
7	Cuttack	12	4	4	20	80	2463	02.02.02
8	Deogarh	7	1	2	10	80	2488	02.02.02
9	Dhenkanal	15	1	4	20	80	3905	06.03.03
10	Gajapati	11	1	3	15	80	8295	09.05.03
11	Ganjam	13	3	4	20	80	9391	29.05.03
12	Jagatsinghpur	15	1	4	20	80	6049	26.03.03
13	Jajpur	15	1	4	20	80	14063	06.08.01
14	Jharsuguda	8	4	3	15	80	2476	02.02.02
15	Kalahandi	15	1	4	20	80	17446	10.10.01
16	Kandhamal	15	1	4	20	80	2445	02.02.02
17	Kendrapada	15	1	4	20	80	11150	25.06.03
18	Keonjhar	14	2	4	20	80	2439	02.02.02
19	Khurda	11	5	4	20	80	2415	02.02.02
20	Koraput	13	3	4	20	80	19107	16.11.01
21	Malkanagiri	11	1	3	15	80	17326	08.10.01
22	Mayurbhanj	15	1	4	20	80	17332	08.10.01
23	Nawarangpur	15	1	4	20	80	19177	16.11.01
24	Nayagarh	15	1	4	20	80	2457	02.02.02
25	Nuapada	11	1	3	15	80	2470	02.02.02
26	Puri	14	2	4	20	80	2433	02.02.02
27	Rayagada	14	2	4	20	80	2409	02.02.02
28	Sambalpur	11	5	4	20	80	2451	02.02.02
29	Sonepur	11	1	3	15	80	2500	02.02.02
30	Sundargarh	11	5	4	20	80	2427	02.02.02

\* In the manner as prescribed in the ODPC Rules, 2000

\*\* These include the District Collector, who is the Ex-officio Member Secretary of DPC vide section 3(3)(ii) of the ODPC Act, 1998, Chairperson (i.e., Minister from the Council of Ministers of the State) and, Expert Members, if any. They are nominated by the Government as per section 3(3)(i) and 3(3)(iii) respectively of the ODPC Act, 1998.

## APPENDIX 25.2

## ANGUL

**Vision:**

The District Vision envisages survival of every individual with dignity possessing fair degree of knowledge, awareness and skill, good literacy, sound health, ideal houses with food security, equal opportunity and vibrant gender balance.

**District profile at a glance:**

Agriculture is the main stay of the district economy followed by industrial activities. The workers constitute 39.79% of the total population in the district. Around 58% of the workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural workers. Irrigation covers only 21% in kharif and the forest cover is only 42.42% .Rapid augmentation of irrigation facilities is essential for increasing crop production and maintaining ecological balance. There is need to encourage WSHG movement for ensuring economic and social empowerment of poor and particularly women in a big way.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	6375
2	Forest Area	%	42.62
3	Sub division	No.	4
4	CD Blocks	No.	8
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	3
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	209
7	Inhabited Villages	No.	1661
8	Population	Nos.	1273821
9	Rural Population	%	83.79
10	Urban Population	%	16.21
11	ST Population	%	14.10
12	SC Population	%	17.20
13	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	200
14	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	11.74
15	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	943
16	Literacy Rate	%	77.53
17	Female Literacy Rate	%	68.64
18	Male Literacy Rate	%	85.98

**SWOT Analysis:** Agro-climatic condition of the district is conducive for crop diversifications including cultivation of cash crops and horticultural crops. While the district is endowed with rich mineral deposits it has to face the consequences of industrial pollution and ecological imbalance unless adequate measures and due care are to be taken in time.

**Lead Sectors:**The lead sectors include agriculture, rural development, irrigation, forest, infrastructure, and social services.

**Gap filling:** The resource requirement for the CDP- 2015-16 comes to ₹ 96467.71 lakh against resource availability of ₹ 94123.84 lakh leaving a gap of ₹ 2343.87 lakh. It has been possible to locate equivalent subsumed amount from flagship programmes like the MGNREGS , GGY, RKVY and RIDF etc. on account of their flexibility to accommodate local needs within their guidelines which will leave no scope of any resource gap at the end of year 2015-16.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6049.98	5368.83	681.15
2	Rural Development	5255.34	5255.34	0.00
3	Special Area Programme	3677.15	3677.15	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	8127.58	7711.36	416.22
5	Energy	4283.85	4199.65	84.20
6	Industry & Minerals	226.57	226.57	0.00
7	Transport	33201.27	32356.15	845.12
8	Science, Technology & Environment	7317.56	7242.56	75.00
9	General Economic Services	1255.13	1255.13	0.00
10	Social Services	27073.28	26831.10	242.18
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>96467.71</b>	<b>94123.84</b>	<b>2343.87</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)2343.87</b>	<b>(-)2343.87</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96467.71</b>	<b>96467.71</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## BALASORE

### Vision:

The district aims to have a developmental approach for equitable growth in all the sectors with provision of equitable benefits to all the sections of the district irrespective of the gender, caste and creed. It envisions the transformation of the district into a developed one in the field of Agriculture, Health, Electricity, Connectivity, Drinking water supply & Sanitation and Education by 2020.

### District profile at a glance:

Balasore accommodates 5.52% of the total inhabitants of the state on 2.44% landmass of the state. The district economy is agrarian in nature. Being a maritime district it has potential of generating ample employment opportunities. The district is enriched with 79.8% of the literate population mass, which is higher than the state average.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3806
2	Forest Area	%	33
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	Tahasil	No.	12
5	CD Blocks	No.	12
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	3/1
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	289
8	Revenue Villages	No.	2952
9	Population	Nos.	2,320,529
10	Rural Population	%	89.1
11	Urban Population	%	10.9
12	ST Population	%	11.9
13	SC Population	%	20.6
14	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	610
15	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	14.6
16	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	957
17	Literacy Rate	%	79.8
18	Female Literacy Rate	%	72.3
19	Male Literacy Rate	%	87.0

**SWOT Analysis:** The district is located in deltaic region, crisscrossed by a good number of rivers, rivulets. The inhabitants of the district are socio-culturally quite active, being highly educated. Natural calamities such as floods play a destructive role in the district damaging the road network affecting the communication level. Salinity and water logging are even the major problems faced by farmers of the district, which is affecting both agriculture as well as horticulture sector of the district. The district lack mineral resources.

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sectors of the district are Agriculture & Allied sectors, Irrigation & Flood Control sector, Transport and Social services.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district has been calculated as ₹ 2,04,866.71 lakh as against the resource availability of ₹ 84,590.66 lakh giving resource gap of ₹ 1,20,276.05 lakh which can be filled up through additional allocation under flagship programmes.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7516.64	2096.61	5420.03
2	Rural Development	24273.90	22787.52	1486.38
3	Special Area Programme	493.75	395.00	98.75
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	46073.07	10680.64	35392.43
5	Energy	4753.65	821.65	3932.00
6	Industry & Minerals	444.00	122.36	321.64
7	Transport	76658.80	17765.76	58893.04
8	Science, Technology & Environment	50.20	45.64	4.56
9	General Economic Services	1780.00	1780.00	0.00
10	Social Services	42822.70	28095.48	14727.22
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>204866.71</b>	<b>84590.66</b>	<b>120276.05</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)120276.05</b>	<b>(-)120276.05</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>204866.71</b>	<b>204866.71</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## BARGARH

### Vision:

The district aims to improve the Human Development Index by increasing productivity, income and employment with reduction of poverty. To reduce the gap between district average and state average of human development indices, appropriate investment strategy would be implemented to provide services relating to education, health and other social services including provision of adequate safeguard to women, children, old and other vulnerable groups in the district.

### District profile at a glance:

Bargarh district is located in western part of Odisha and bounded by Jharsuguda district in North, Bolangir district in South, Sambalpur district in East and Nuapada district in the West. It lies between 82 39' to 83 58' East longitude and between 20 43' to 21 41' North latitude

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	5837
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	2777
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	ULB	No.	4
5	CD Blocks	No.	12
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	4
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	246
8	Villages	No.	1202
9	Population	Lakh	14.79
10	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	253
11	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	9.84
12	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	976
13	Female Literacy Rate	%	65.84
14	Male Literacy Rate	%	84.28

**SWOT Analysis:** Availability of natural resources and abundant water are favourable for development of agriculture and allied sectors in the district. The traditional skill of weaver and availability of infrastructure are conducive for growth of textiles. Climate change, erratic monsoon and low water use efficiency have made agricultural productivity unsustainable. There is scope for integrated farming system and growth of industry and textiles. Conversion of agriculture land for non-agricultural use, natural calamities, communicable diseases, reduction of ground water potential and forest cover are some of the threats to the district.

**Lead Sectors:** Agriculture & Textiles are the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The total requirement of fund expected is ₹ 74,317.04 lakh and likely availability of fund for the concerned year is ₹ 57,985.75 lakh. The gap of ₹ 16,331.29 lakhs can be filled from different flagship programmes like BRGF, RKVY, MGNREGA & finance commission grants etc.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6169.33	5514.55	654.78
2	Rural Development	4148.59	4130.74	17.85
3	Special Area Programme	7839.00	7797.56	41.44
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	7905.64	6614.89	1290.75
5	Energy	1685.64	379.18	1306.46
6	Industry & Minerals	535.79	532.26	3.53
7	Transport	8017.62	4544.15	3473.47
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1785.26	279.86	1505.4
9	General Economic Services	7503.59	5243.85	2259.74
10	Social Services	28726.59	22953.72	5772.87
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>74317.05</b>	<b>57990.76</b>	<b>16326.29</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)16326.29</b>	<b>(-)16326.29</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74317.05</b>	<b>74317.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## BHADRAK

### Vision:

Bhadrak, aims at development of ports, port based industries which will generate enough revenue for Government to take up development programmes on large scale for development of infrastructure under peripheral development programmes of these industrial houses. Such a development approach will make the district unique in the state where there will be equitable growth in all the sectors with equitable benefits to the citizens without compromising quality of life and discrimination due to gender, caste or creed.

### District profile at a glance:

The district economy is predominantly agrarian. About 80% population depends on agriculture and allied activities. Percentage of total workers to total population is 32.11, percentage of main workers to the total population is 21.78, percentage of cultivators is 33.28 and percentage of agricultural workers is 32.30.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2505
2	Forest Area	Hect.	125400.3
4	Sub division	No.	1
6	CD Blocks	No.	7
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	193
9	Villages	No.	1311
10	Population	Lakh	15.06
11	Rural Population	%	89.18
12	Urban Population	%	10.82
13	ST Population	%	2.02
14	SC Population	%	22.23
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	601
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	12.94
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	974
18	Literacy Rate	%	83.25
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	76.49
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	89.92

**SWOT Analysis:** Bhadrak has a rural population of about 89.18 % out of which 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the rural families are below poverty line (66%) which demands immediate intervention in livelihood and infrastructure sector. Creation of wage employment opportunities or self-employment and development of infrastructure in deficient areas are priority. Located in deltaic region the district is crisscrossed by a good number of rivers, rivulets creating physical barriers, demanding huge number of bridges, culverts. Transport and communication system has to be improvised. Natural Calamities damages, lack of mineral resources are few weaknesses ,thus productive sectors, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery and other activities allied to agriculture are vital for the district.

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sectors includes Agriculture & Allied sector, Irrigation & Flood Control, Rural Development , Transport and Social Services.

**Gap filling:** The requirement of the district is ₹ 1,19,828.58 lakh, as against availability of ₹ 1,17,907.56 lakh. Thus the resource gap is ₹ 1,922.02 lakh, which can be filled up through additional allocation in 13th FC grant, AIBP, BKVY, GGY, MGNREGS, NRHM, NRLM, PMGSY, RIDF, SSA, UIDSSMT and PPP mode.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	18309.01	18108.51	200.50
2	Rural Development	11202.23	11150.88	51.35
3	Special Area Programme	2560.35	2250.00	310.35
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	13438.74	12628.23	810.51
5	Energy	1333.76	1301.22	32.54
6	Industry & Minerals	231.07	174.07	57.00
7	Transport	13000.76	12870.02	130.74
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1141.70	1078.45	63.25
9	General Economic Services	1629.83	1591.98	37.85
10	Social Services	56335.21	56107.28	227.93
11	General Services	646.92	646.92	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>119829.58</b>	<b>117907.56</b>	<b>1922.02</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)1922.02</b>	<b>(-)1922.02</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>119829.58</b>	<b>119829.58</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## BOLANGIR

### Vision:

The vision of Bolangir district is to efficiently use available resources in form of Government programs, natural resources and self-generated income for ensuring comprehensive development of the district on a sustainable basis and thereby enhancing the quality of life of the people.

### District profile at a glance:

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	6575
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	1543.85
3	Sub division	No.	3
4	CD Blocks	No.	14
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	5
6	Revenue Villages	No.	1794
7	Population (Census 2011)	No.	1648997
8	Rural Population	%	88
9	Urban Population	%	12
10	ST Population	%	20.78
11	SC Population	%	17.87
12	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	251
13	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	23.31
14	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	987
15	Female Literacy Rate	%	53.77
16	Male Literacy Rate	%	77.08

**SWOT Analysis:** The economy of Bolangir is primarily agrarian. The district has a huge labour force however capacity building and skill up gradation is needed. The district is rich in graphite, zinc, manganese and quartz mines. But erratic rainfall, lack of health education and sanitation and small & medium industries are few weakness of the district. The district has scope of strengthening horticulture, enhancement of cotton cultivation and promotion of herbal plantation. The district faces major threats like migration and Left Wing Extremism .

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sectors include the Agriculture and Allied Sector, Rural Development and Irrigation, Social Service, SC&ST Development Sector.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹1,39,796.64 lakh. The total available resource is ₹80,395.00 lakh. Hence the existing resource gap of ₹59,401.64 lakh may be met out of various flagship programmes like BRGF , MGNREGS , Biju KBK Yojana and IAP.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15933.32	4140.27	11793.05
2	Rural Development	29092.27	19082.21	10010.06
3	Special Area Programme	10453.25	3733.34	6719.91
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	7945.50	7725.26	220.24
5	Energy	1584.62	1432.83	151.79
6	Industry & Minerals	646.37	1054.11	407.74 (Surplus)
7	Transport	10581.45	8145.06	2436.39
8	Science Technology & Environment	1854.12	870.23	983.89
9	General Economic Services	2023.21	57.26	1965.95
10	Social Services	59682.53	34154.43	25528.10
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>139796.64</b>	<b>80395.00</b>	<b>59401.64</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)59401.64</b>	<b>(-)59401.64</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>139796.64</b>	<b>139796.64</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## BOUDH

### Vision:

The Boudh district envisages an empowered society with increased income level, knowledge and skills, sustainable livelihood sources that would enable them to lead qualitative life with honour, dignity, peace and harmony and good health. The vision 2020 calls for an inclusive growth that would ensure broad based improvement in the quality of life of people especially the poor, SCs/STs, other backward classes (OBC), minorities and women.

### District profile at a glance:

Sl. No	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3,098
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	1,277.17
3	Sub division	No.	1
4	CD Blocks	No.	3
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	1
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	63
7	Villages	No.	1186
8	Population	No.	441162
9	Rural Population	%	95.74
10	Urban Population	%	4.26
11	ST Population	%	12.55
12	SC Population	%	23.79
13	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	142
14	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	18.16
15	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	991
16	Literacy Rate	%	72.51
17	Female Literacy Rate	%	60.44
18	Male Literacy Rate	%	84.49

**SWOT Analysis:** The district grinds under poverty and nearly four-fifths of its rural population lies below poverty line. It has a huge pool of human resources lacking in skill for employment. The district needs to establish market linkages for growing sectors. It should promote tourism, handloom crafts and infrastructure development at the same time design strategies to evaluate the scope for crop diversification and expand the basket of organic products for demand driven development options. Limited agro and food processing industries has led to high dependence on other districts for processed agro and other food products. Inadequate availability of inputs for agriculture continues to be a serious concern of the district.

**Lead Sectors:** Agriculture and allied sectors including horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry are lead sectors of the District.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 54,657.91 lakh against the resource availability of ₹ 48,951.85 thereby creating a gap of ₹ 5,706.06 lakh which can be met out of additional resource allocations under MGNREGS & other flagship programmes.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4,720.80	4219.80	501.00
2	Rural Development	9,730.12	8836.49	893.63
3	Special Area Programme	4,495.22	4086.33	408.89
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,976.26	2706.39	269.87
5	Energy	24.25	21.05	3.20
6	Industry & Minerals	246.98	222.40	24.58
7	Transport	3,313.87	3028.67	285.20
8	Science, Tech. and Environment	312.55	291.35	21.20
9	General Economic Service Sector	680.35	638.25	42.10
10	Social Services	16,445.79	14934.61	1,511.18
11	General Services	11,711.72	9966.51	1,745.21
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>54,657.91</b>	<b>48951.85</b>	<b>5,706.06</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)5,706.06</b>	<b>(-)5,706.06</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54,657.91</b>	<b>54,657.91</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## CUTTACK

### Vision:

Cuttack district envisages self-sufficiency in agricultural production, entrepreneurship development and application of modern technological innovations in various fields for accelerated growth and sustenance. The people of the district should have access to basic minimum amenities, food, shelter, drinking water; maintain a healthy life, more educated and better life expectancy.

### District profile at a glance:

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3,932
2	Sub division	No.	3
3	Tahasil	No.	15
4	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	1/2
5	Gram Panchayat	No.	342
6	Villages	No.	1950
7	Population (Census 2011)	Nos.	2,624,470
8	Rural Population	%	1889618
9	Urban Population	%	734852
10	ST Population	%	498633
11	SC Population	%	93,745
12	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	12.10
13	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	940
14	Literacy Rate	%	85.50
15	Female Literacy Rate	%	79.55
16	Male Literacy Rate	%	91.11

**SWOT Analysis:** Cuttack is one of the major commercial districts of Odisha which has good land and water resources for cultivation. The district features poor water management and drainage system. During rainy season poor sewage structure results in blockage of rain water in the district. The district is river-locked and the water management has not been adequate leading to mono-cropping practices in many regions coupled with low productivity in agriculture. Cuttack district has been experiencing the problem of mal-nutrition among women and children. Proper water supply connectivity and cleanliness of water supply to each household is a major issue to be addressed in the district. Cuttack is also struggling with the slum problems in urban area.

**Lead Sector:** Agriculture and Allied Sector, Transport and Social Services are the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The requirement of resources for the district as exhibited in the above table is calculated for ₹ 1,59,202.79 lakh against which there is availability of resources to the tune of ₹ 1,55,415.03 lakh as a result resource gap of ₹ 3,787.76 lakh has been experienced. This resource gap is to be fill up by pulling funds from RKVY, MGNREGS, GGY and SSA.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8336.35	8093.54	242.81
2	Rural Development	2856.08	2856.08	0.00
3	Special Area Programme	3213.22	3213.22	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3764.65	3655.00	109.65
5	Energy	1212.67	1177.35	35.32
6	Industry & Minerals	1359.28	1359.28	0.00
7	Transport	62201.21	60981.58	1219.63
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1392.97	1352.40	40.57
9	General Economic Services	1400.55	1400.55	0.00
10	Social Services	73465.81	71326.03	2139.78
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>159202.79</b>	<b>155415.03</b>	<b>3787.76</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+) 3787.76</b>	<b>(-)3787.76</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>159202.79</b>	<b>159202.79</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## DEOGARH

### Vision:

The vision aims at providing basic urban amenities in the rural areas, encourage entrepreneurship as well as public-private partnership in creating conducive environment for employment opportunities for the job seekers. The vision statement of the district spells aspiration and the developmental needs of the district keeping a specific time frame to achieve the desired goal.

### District profile at a glance:

The economy of the district is agrarian in nature . More than 92.84 percent of the population in villages and they depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is the principal occupation in the district. Apart from agriculture forest product collection is also another major source of livelihood. The per capita Net District Domestic product (NDDP) is reported to be ₹ 19,498.00. The district is endowed with adequate water resources and rich natural resources in terms of forest coverage (53.06% of total geographical area). Pradhanpat is a famous tourist place in Deogarh district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2940
2	Forest Area	Hect.	1560.62
3	Rainfall	mm	1582.50
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	3
6	CD Blocks	No.	3
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	1
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	60
9	Villages	No.	875
10	Population	Lakh	312520
11	Rural Population	No.	290130
12	Urban Population	No.	22390
13	ST Population	%	110400
14	SC Population	%	52112
15.	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	106
16	Sex Ratio	Female s/ 1000 Males	976
17	Literacy Rate	%	197819
18	Female Literacy Rate	%	85170
19	Male Literacy Rate	%	112649

**SWOT Analysis:** Deogarh has suitable agro-climatic condition for growth of agriculture, horticulture and sericulture activities as well as the eco-system is vibrant, unique and ideal for eco-tourism which draws domestic and international tourists. There is no railway linkage to the district and poor village road connectivity. Inadequate drinking water, health and sanitation facilities along with high poverty ratio, high IMR, MMR are major concerns. Scope of development of cold storage facilities, development of water bodies by harvesting rain water through check dams and promotion of diary and other livestock related activities are few opportunities. Climate change due to deforestation and growing extremism are the challenges of the district.

**Land Sectors:** Agriculture and Allied Activities, Micro and Small Business, marketing , transport are considered growth augmenting sectors.. Transport sector has also been given importance in the Annual Plan. Within the social sector, education and health are considered major priority areas.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 71,956.19. The total available resource is Rs. ₹40615.03. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 31,341.16, which can be filled up through additional allocation under flagship programmes namely, RKVY, OLM , MGNREGA,BRGF, IAP, RGGVY, BGJY, PMEGP, PMGSY, Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (JBIC) AND Malaria Control and Road Development Grant.

## Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16

Sl. No.	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10259.16	8465.35	1793.81
2	Rural Development	9582.36	5591.72	3990.64
3	Special Area Programme	8648.40	7252.48	1395.92
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	6298.37	2261.87	4036.50
5	Energy	5246.85	3487.24	1759.61
6	Industry & Minerals	326.50	99.00	227.50
7	Transport	17624.94	4111.70	13513.24
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1256.48	786.78	469.70
9	General Economic Services	250.00	121.00	129.00
10	Social Services	12463.13	8437.89	4025.24
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>71956.19</b>	<b>40615.03</b>	<b>31341.16</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)31341.16</b>	<b>(-)31341.16</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71956.19</b>	<b>71956.19</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## DHENKANAL

### Vision:

The District vision envisages survival of every individual with dignity possessing fair degree of knowledge, awareness and skill, good literacy, sound health, ideal houses with food security, equal opportunity and vibrant gender balance.

### District profile at a glance:

Agriculture is the main stay of the district economy followed by industrial activities. The workers constitute 36.50% of the total population in the district against a state average of 41.80%. Around 54.00% of the workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural workers. Irrigation covers about 50.13% of the net area sown in the district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	4452
2	Forest Area	%	39.03
3	Rainfall	Mm	1428.8
4	Sub division	No.	3
5	CD Blocks	No.	8
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	4
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	198
8	Inhabited Villages	No.	1076
9	Population	Nos.	119281
10	Rural Population	%	90.15
11	Urban Population	%	9.85
12	ST Population	%	13.59
13	SC Population	%	19.62
14	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	268
15	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	11.80
16	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	947
17	Literacy Rate	%	78.86
18.	Female Literacy Rate	%	71.00
19	Male Literacy Rate	%	86.18

**SWOT Analysis:** Agro-climatic condition of the district is conducive for crop diversifications including cultivation of cash crops and horticultural crops. Blessed with fertile soil and endowed with rich mineral deposits, the district is likely to face the vagaries and consequences of industrial pollution and ecological imbalance unless adequate measures and due care are taken in time.

**Land Sectors:** The lead sectors include agriculture, rural development, irrigation, forest, infrastructure and social services.

**Gap filling:** The resource requirement for the CDAP 2015-16 came to ₹ 77,371.62 lakh against the resource availability of ₹ 65,797.69 lakh leaving a gap of ₹ 11,573.93 lakh. It has been possible to locate equivalent subsumed amount from flagship programmes like MGNREGS, BRGF and RKVY etc. on account of their flexibility to accommodate local needs within their guidelines which will leave scope of any gap at the end of the Annual Plan 2016-17.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5308.37	4792.97	515.40
2	Rural Development	7879.92	7866.92	13.00
3	Special Area Programme	2833.26	200.76	2632.50
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	8303.00	8245.58	57.42
5	Energy	677.78	677.78	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	353.97	0.00	353.97
7	Transport	9967.73	7307.72	2660.01
8	Science, Technology & Environment	643.70	344.35	299.35
9	General Economic Services	1140.00	0.00	1140.00
10	Social Services	40263.89	36361.61	3902.28
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>77371.62</b>	<b>65797.69</b>	<b>11573.93</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)11573.93</b>	<b>(-)11573.93</b>
14.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>77371.62</b>	<b>77371.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## GAJAPATI

**Vision:**

The vision aims to have access quality education , health care , sanitation, safe drinking water and prosperous life for all the people of the district. Agriculture to become more diversified, commercialised and would be less vulnerable to agronomic and market risk. There will be more number of enterprises in farm and non-farm sectors providing employment .

**District profile at a glance:**

The district is located in the southern part of Odisha. The geographical location of the district is latitude 180.46' to 190.39' North and longitude 830.48' East.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	4325
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	2287.59
3	Sub division	No.	01
4	Tahasil	No.	07
5	CD Blocks	No.	07
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	01/01
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	129
8	Revenue Villages including hamlets	No.	3151
9	Population	No.	575880
10	Rural Population	%	505354
11	Urban Population	%	70526
12	ST Population	%	293698
13	SC Population	%	51829
14	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	10.99
15	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1043
16	Literacy Rate	%	54.29
17	Female Literacy Rate	%	43.59
18	Male Literacy Rate	%	65.58

**SWOT Analysis:** Gajapati district is richly endowed with natural resources in terms of perennial rivers/ streams / forest resources and human resources which can be utilised for the sustainable development of the region. There is potential for agriculture / horticulture and plantation crops as the district has been identified as one among the potential horticulture production hub in the country. The district lacks in adequate infrastructure for irrigation facilities as it found to be ineffective , due to frequent failure, lack of proper maintenance, poor power supply etc.

**Lead Sectors:** Rural Development, Agriculture & Allied activities and School & Mass Education are the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 57,940.50 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 51,567.05 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 6,373.45, which can be filled up through the allocations under flagship programmes namely, TFC (₹ 1450.50 lakh), TAP/ACA (₹ 300.00 lakh), RIDF (₹ 113.525 lakh), RKVY (₹ 89.83 lakh), MGNREGS (₹ 4050.10 lakh) and BRGF (₹ 2124.00 lakh).

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	13081.20	11642.27	1438.93
2	Rural Development	14244.30	12677.43	1566.87
3	Special Area Programme	910.79	810.60	100.19
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	985.60	877.18	108.42
5	Industry & Minerals	96.32	85.73	10.59
6	Transport	1566.00	1393.74	172.26
7	Science Technology & Environment	648.02	576.74	71.28
8	General Economic Services	3520.00	3132.80	387.20
9	S&ME Deptt.	8543.33	7603.56	939.77
10	Medical & Public Health	1682.46	1497.39	185.07
11	Water Resource Deptt.	2550.83	2270.24	280.59
12	Social Security & Social Services	978.80	871.13	107.67
13	Women & Child Development	9132.85	8128.24	1004.61
14	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>57940.50</b>	<b>51567.05</b>	<b>6373.45</b>
15	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)6373.45</b>	<b>(-)6373.45</b>
16	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57940.50</b>	<b>57940.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## GANJAM

**Vision:**

Ganjam district envisions to reduce poverty through balanced inclusive and complementary growth in rural and urban areas in agriculture, health, education and livelihood sectors and to minimise the disparity among regions, community and gender.

**District profile at a glance:**

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	8206
2	Forest Area	Ha.	38.38
3	Rainfall	Mm	1276.2
4	Sub division	No.	3
5	Tahasil	No.	23
6	CD Blocks	No.	22
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	18
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	475
9	Villages	No.	3212
10	Population (Census 2011)	No.	3529031
11	Rural Population	%	78.24
12	Urban Population	%	21.76
13	ST Population	%	3.37
14	SC Population	%	19.50
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	430
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	11.66
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	983
18	Literacy Rate	%	71.09
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	61.13
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	80.99

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has suitable climatic condition for agriculture and horticulture crops, rich in natural resources, fisheries related activities. Poor irrigation facilities, unavailability of skilled manpower and inadequate basic amenities at urban areas are few constraints to development. There is scope for agro, food processing, marine based industrial units, promotion of eco-tourism and marketing the handiwork of tribal artisans. Natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone are major threats to the district.

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sectors include Agriculture and Allied Sector, Rural Development and Irrigation, Health, Education, Road Infrastructure and Urban Development.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 2,41,914.27 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 2,28,774.29. Hence the existing resource gap which is ₹ 13,139.98 may be met through various flagship programmes like RKVY, MGNREGA, SSA, BRGF, NRHM & RIDF.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10482.57	9153.72	1328.85
2	Rural Development	13919.33	12918.83	1000.50
3	Special Area Programme	6760.00	6760.00	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	32045.43	29726.15	2319.28
5	Energy	5610.00	5610.00	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	9536.45	9536.45	0.00
7	Transport	55981.91	53835.74	2146.17
8	Science Technology & Environment	4051.84	4050.25	1.59
9	General Economic Services	2950.00	2950.00	0.00
10	Social Services	89877.02	84434.65	5442.37
11	Urban Development Programme	10699.72	9798.50	901.22
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>241914.27</b>	<b>228774.29</b>	<b>13139.98</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)13139.98</b>	<b>(-)13139.98</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>241914.27</b>	<b>241914.27</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## JAGATSINGHPUR

### Vision:

The vision aims at providing quality education, health care, sanitation, safe drinking water to all of its population. Agriculture would become more diversified and commercialized and would be less vulnerable to agronomic and market risk. There will be more number of enterprises in farm and non-farm sectors providing employment and income to a number of people of the district.

### District profile at a glance:

The district has a rich cultural heritage.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	1668
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	132.92
3	Rainfall	mm	1320.70
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	8
6	CD Blocks	No.	8
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2
8.	Gram Panchayat	No.	194
9	Villages	No.	1320
10	Population	Lakh	1,136,971
11	Rural Population	%	89.80
12	Urban Population	%	10.20
13	ST Population	%	7862
14	SC Population	%	248152
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	682
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	7.50
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	968
18	Literacy Rate	%	86.59
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	80.63
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	92.38

**SWOT Analysis:** Jagatsinghpur has conducive climate and fertile land having 65.77% irrigation potentiality for integrated farming system including agriculture, horticulture, fishery and diary activities, widespread road network and existence of port add potentialities for industries, trade and commerce. Shortage of labour, high input cost, inadequate infrastructural facilities like cold storage, regulated markets and lack of proper drainage channels in water logging areas are few concerns. Expansion of pisciculture, agro-processing units and port based industrial ventures like oil refinery, petro-chemicals, fertilizers etc. and Infrastructure development through PPP and PPCP mode can add to the development of the district. Natural Calamities, poor livelihood, unemployment are few challenges of the district.

**Lead Sectors :** Development of Agriculture and Allied activities like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, diary development, fisheries and promotion of industrial and service sector activities are considered as lead sectors.

**Gap filling:** Total resource requirement for district is ₹ 1,27,174.6 lakh and total availability resource of fund is ₹ 1,02,839.47, and thus the resource gap is ₹ 24,335.13, which can be filled up through additional allocations under flagship programmes i.e, MGNREGS, NRHM ,NRLM, GGY, PMGSY, Mokudia, SSA, MDM etc.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	9720.14	8364.10	1356.04
2	Rural Development	6128.71	2984.01	3144.70
3	Special Area Programme	2448.35	2448.35	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	19691.24	19266.24	425.00
5	Energy	695.00	695.00	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	63.81	63.81	0.00
7	Transport	47976.50	37403.60	10572.90
8	Science, Technology & Environment	187.39	187.39	0.00
9	General Economic Services	2565.83	2565.83	0.00
10	Social Services	37697.63	28861.14	8836.49
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>127174.60</b>	<b>102839.47</b>	<b>24335.13</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)24335.13</b>	<b>(-)24335.13</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>127174.60</b>	<b>127174.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## JAJPUR

### Vision:

The district envision to give to greater focus on the human development dimensions ,to gear up focus towards improving the lifestyle of people in health, education, livelihoods, drinking water, environment and other dimensions of human requirements and aspirations. We envision more of sustainable/ natural farming for protection of land quality and employment generation , growth or productivity augmentation to focus on agriculture and industry potentials, but in light of environmental threats. The other important vision being greater enrichment and promotion of rich historical sites, to make the district a heritage hub of Odisha.

### District profile at a glance:

Jaipur, is a river -plain area, most parts of the district are in North eastern coastal plain with network of rivers Baitarani, Brahmani, Panki, Kharasrota. Only Sukinda block is in Mid central table land and is mountainous, which is rich in mineral resources. So the lands of East Jajpur are very fertile for agriculture. The chromite deposit of Sukinda area constitutes 88.32% of the total chromite deposit of Odisha and 72.6% that of India. Jaipur occupies only 1.86% of the total land mass of the state but accommodates 4.35% of total population, resulting in high population density i.e. 630 persons / sq. km.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2899
2	Sub division	No.	1
3	CD Blocks	No.	10
4	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2(ULBs)
5	Gram Panchayat	No.	280
6	Villages	No.	1778
7	Population	Nos.	1827192
8	Rural Population	%	1692
9	Urban Population	%	135
10	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	973
11	Literacy Rate	%	80.10
12	Female Literacy Rate	%	73.30
13	Male Literacy Rate	%	86.80

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has fertile land with yearly rainfall, high literacy rate, abundant mineral resources and well road connectivity through N.H and rich historical reminiscences. Natural disaster is a constraint to its development. Irrigation facilities during summer are a problem. Water logging and congested road in both the municipalities due to dense population and industrial pollution are also major threats. The district can be promoted as an important cultural and heritage site of Odisha for having significant reminiscences of Indian history and Buddhism in particular. Jajpur has a huge marketing potential as its located closely to cities like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and promotion of industry and different service sectors are certainly a big potential which has already started in the form of Kalingnagar industrial area.

**Lead Sectors :** Transport , Irrigation & Flood Control and Agriculture & Allied Activities are the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The requirement of resources for the district as exhibited in the above table is calculated for ₹1,26,640.32 lakh against which there is availability of resources to the tune of ₹ 93,950.33 lakh as a result resource gap of ₹32,689.99 lakh has been experienced.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10684.16	5536.66	5147.50
2	Rural Development	6239.95	7886.58	1,646.63 (Surplus)
3	Special Area Programme	5847.04	2587.86	3259.18
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	13745.26	3433.80	10311.46
5	Energy	1793.00	1793.00	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	558.11	558.11	0.00
7	Transport	17906.08	17906.08	0.00
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1292.00	1292.00	0.00
9	General Economic Services	1886.30	1834.55	51.75
10	Social Services	66053.67	50621.02	15432.65
11	General Services	634.75	500.67	134.08
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>126640.32</b>	<b>93950.33</b>	<b>32689.99</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)32689.99</b>	<b>(-)32689.99</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>126640.32</b>	<b>126640.32</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## JHARSUGUDA

### Vision:

The vision of the district is to attain a balance between the resource availability and resource requirement for accelerated growth and development. Moreover, extra resource mobilization is required to bring in rapid growth in the district. Resource mobilization needs strategic stakeholder collaborations among public-private-people and NGOs. Block-wise growth strategies need to be evolved given the diversity of the district.

### District profile at a glance:

Jharsuguda district is situated between 21 31' N to 22 3' N latitudes and 84 27' E to 84 24' E longitudes in the western part of Odisha. The total geographical area of the district is 2081 sq. km. with about 15 per cent forest coverage.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2114
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	202.44
3	Rainfall	Mm	1362.8
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	5
6	CD Blocks	No.	5
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	78
9	Inhabitat Villages	No.	353
10	Population	No.	579505
13	ST Population	No.	175588
14	SC Population	No.	78314
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	274
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	13.69
17	Sex Ratio	Females / 1000 Males	953
18	Literacy Rate	%	78.86
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	70.73
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	86.61

**SWOT Analysis:** Agro-climatic conditions of Jharsuguda district are very congenial and suitable for agriculture and horticulture. Normal rainfall favouring various types of crops; traversed by major rivers like Mahanadi (Hirakud Project), IB, Bheeden and Taleen and nalas like Hatia and Machinda. Well communicated roadways and railways are the major growth potentials for the district.

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sectors are identified by priority they are, Social services, Irrigation & Flood Control, General services, Rural development, Agriculture & Allied activities.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 71,394.18. The total available resource is ₹ 62,072.27. Thus, the resource gap of ₹ 9,321.91 which may be met out through MGNREGS and other schemes.

## Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16

Sl. No.	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3641.99	2794.87	847.12
2	Rural Development	8588.00	7035.64	1552.36
3	Special Area Programme	1350.00	1422.76	72.76 (Surplus)
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	17982.50	18986.84	1004.34 (Surplus)
5	Energy	619.90	750.09	130.19 (Surplus)
6	Industry & Minerals	83.17	78.74	4.43
7	Transport	1402.04	1542.24	140.20 (Surplus)
8	Science, Technology & Environment	494.90	529.10	34.20 (Surplus)
9	General Economic Services	409.91	168.20	241.71
10	Social Services	25919.77	24128.65	1791.12
11	General Services	10902.00	4635.14	6266.86
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>71394.18</b>	<b>62072.27</b>	<b>9,321.91</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)9,321.91</b>	<b>(-)9,321.91</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71394.18</b>	<b>71394.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KALAHANDI

### Vision:

The shared focused vision of the district aims at “people’s better education, healthy and more prosperous economy without hampering the environment and using natural resources optimally to benefit the district. Industrial growth would go hand in hand with agriculture and better agricultural productivity will be achieved in a self-sustained manner”.

### District profile at a glance:

Kalahandi is situated in the South-Western part of the state and is bounded on the North by the Bolangir and Nuapada district, Rayagada by South, Nabarangpur and Raipur (Chattisgarh state) by West and on the East by Rayagada and Kandhamal. The district lies between 19 3’N to 21 5’ N latitude and 82 30’ E to 83 74’ E longitude, occupying a geographical area of 7920 Sq. kms. The district headquarter is at Bhawanipatna town.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	7,920
2	Rainfall	Mm	1365
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	Tahasil	No.	13
5	CD Blocks	No.	13
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	1/3
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	272
8	Villages	No.	2236
9	Population	Lakh	13,35,494
10	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	199
11	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	18.07%
12	Sex Ratio	Female s/ 1000 Males	1003
13	Literacy Rate	%	59.22
14	Female Literacy Rate	%	46.68
15	Male Literacy Rate	%	62.66

**SWOT Analysis:** Kalahandi district is considerably rich in Non timber forest products and varieties of Minor Agriculture products are grown in the hilly region. Kalahandi is also rich in Major minerals like Bauxite, Quartz, graphite and other minor minerals. So there is scope for Electro metrological and engineering industries. It is rich in water resources both running and ground water.. There is very little value addition and there is also poor market linkage of different crops. During monsoon, many villages remain inaccessible as road condition deteriorates. Lack of adequate infrastructure is major hurdle for the speedy growth of the district. The district has huge potential for crop diversification; cultivation of cash crop, watershed management, CPR management and in-situ moisture conservation Flash floods affects agricultural crops, sand casting on crop lands and formation of gullies in crop fields which severely reduces the crop yield during Kharif season. Poverty in the district is linked to shrinking livelihood opportunities and less access to social security and employment provisions.

**Lead Sector :** Social Services, Irrigation & Flood Control and Rural Development are the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The requirement of resources to the extent of ₹ 1,24,935.07 lakh has been proposed against which there is availability of resources to the tune of ₹ 1,22,192.12 lakh as a result resource gap of ₹ 2,742.95 lakh has been experienced. It has been attempted to fill this resource gap pulling funds from MGNREGS, RKVY and BRGF.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8654.51	7698.01	956.50
2	Rural Development	13691.51	13435.06	256.45
3	Special Area Programme	9881.00	9881.00	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	15484.61	14924.61	560.00
5	Energy	2002.00	2002.00	0.00
6	Industry	180.32	180.32	0.00
7	Transport	9426.55	9176.55	250.00
8	Science, Technology & Environment	3916.19	3816.19	100.00
9	General Economic Services	2082.80	1962.80	120.00
10	Social Services	59615.58	59115.58	500.00
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>124935.07</b>	<b>122192.12</b>	<b>2742.95</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)2742.95</b>	<b>(-)2742.95</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>124935.07</b>	<b>124935.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KANDHAMAL

### Vision:

The district envisions being one of the developed districts of Odisha with better infrastructure such as road connectivity, electricity and water sanitation facilities to all the villages. Accelerating inclusive growth with high rate of employment, equitable income redistribution, food and nutrition security is the key to reach goals envisioned. Building capacity, adopting improved technology across sectors, improving management and coordination, increasing investment and its efficiency in key sectors, ensuring high level of participation in a decentralized set-up, and improving governance with social audit are the strategic interventions to attain various development goals.

### District profile at a glance:

Agriculture & Minor Forest Produce constitutes to the mainstay of economy of the district. In addition Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Tourism also supports the economy of the district. The district has the lowest population density dominated by Tribal Population. Ginger & Turmeric are the major products of the district. The district experiences lesser scope of industrial infrastructure and lags behind the urbanization process. The larger section of community belongs to SCs/STs. The growth rate of the population in the district is less than the National average.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	8021
2	Forest Area	%	71.19
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	CD Blocks	No.	12
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	3
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	152
7	Revenue Villages	No.	2587
8	Population	Nos.	733110
9	Rural Population	%	90.81
10	Urban Population	%	9.19
11	ST Population	%	53.58
12	SC Population	%	15.76
13	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	91
14	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	13.21
15	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1037
16	Literacy Rate	%	64.1
17	Female Literacy Rate	%	76.9
18.	Male Literacy Rate	%	51.9

**SWOT Analysis:** The District has appropriate agro-climatic condition for cultivation of horticulture crops, cash crops, off-season vegetables, medicinal plants, tree borne oilseeds for extraction of bio-diesel etc. Good forest cover offers ample of opportunities for tourism, organic farming and collection & trading of many Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP). The district needs to address human development issues such as health, education and livelihood and focusing on the BPL category, which calls for intensive effort for development through private investment as well as through credit support. Inadequate health care facilities particularly for the tribal residing in the remote areas continue to cause serious health hazards like Malaria, diarrhoea etc.

**Land Sectors:** Agriculture and allied sectors, Irrigation, Forest and NTFP and Tourism are considered as lead sectors.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 1,20,071.12 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 1,13,977.92 lakh. This leaves a gap of ₹ 6,093.20 lakh which can be met by availing more resource from MGNREGS, Finance Commission Grants, IAP, SSA, BRGF and RIDF.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015 -16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	13,535.96	12997.05	538.91
2	Rural Development	18,425.21	17561.00	864.21
3	Special Area Programme	12,131.35	12131.35	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,273.50	1803.36	470.14
5	Energy	17,110.00	17110.00	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	180.31	180.31	0.00
7	Transport	27,521.00	24849.00	2,672.00
8	Science, Technology & Environment	180.87	180.87	0.00
9	General Economic Services	475.00	475.00	0.00
10	Social Services	28,237.82	26689.88	1,547.94
11	General Services	0.10	0.10	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>120,071.12</b>	<b>113977.92</b>	<b>6,093.20</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)6,093.20</b>	<b>(-)6,093.20</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120,071.12</b>	<b>120,071.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KENDRAPADA

### Vision:

Kendrapada district envisions balanced growth in all sectors with equitable benefits to all citizens without compromising on quality of life and discrimination due to gender, caste, or creed focusing around sectors such as agriculture and allied sectors mainly fisheries, livestock rearing, horticulture and agro-based industries for overall growth in rural economy and ensuring sustainable rural livelihood.

### District profile at a glance:

The district economy is predominantly agrarian. About 80 % of the population depends on agriculture and allied activities. Percentage of total workers to total population is 32.4, percentage of main workers to the total population is 32.8, percentage of cultivators to total workers is 32.0 and percentage of agriculture workers to total workers is 30.80. 59.89 % families are under BPL category. Lord Baladev jew Temple, Gahirmatha, crocodile sanctuary in Bhitarkanika, Kanika palace, Aul Palace, lighthouse are the famous tourist places in Kendrapara district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2644
2	Forest Area	Ha.	2946
3	Rainfall	Mm	569.4
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	9
6	CD Blocks	No.	9
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	230
9	Villages	No.	1540
10	Population	In lakh	14.40
11	Rural Population	%	94.2
12	Urban Population	%	5.8
13	ST Population	%	0.7
14	SC Population	%	21.5
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	545
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	10.6
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1007
18	Literacy Rate	%	85.2
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	79.0
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	91.5

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has fertile land coupled with abundant ground and surface water and labour force with suitable climate for agriculture and horticulture development. There is enough scope for undertaking animal husbandry, diary development and fishery activities. Absence of all-weather roads connecting major is the constraint to overall development. There is need to improve irrigation facilities, undertake flood control measures, disaster management, drainage systems in water logging areas and to develop road and power infrastructure.

**Lead Sectors:** Development of Agriculture and allied activities sectors like agriculture , horticulture, animal husbandry, diary development, fisheries and promotion of industrial and service sector activities are considered as lead sectors.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 1,32,460.02 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 1,25,260.12 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 7,199.90, which can be filled up through additional allocations under flagship programmes namely, TFC, AIBP, RIDF, RKVY, GGY, BKVY, MGNERSG and PMGSY.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3351.28	3140.74	210.54
2	Rural Development	32000.00	30157.70	1842.30
3	Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	25021.74	23820.68	1201.06
5	Energy	9500.00	8505.24	994.76
6	Industry & Minerals	193.75	193.75	0
7	Transport	14000.00	13786.50	213.50
8	Science Technology & Environment	1975.22	1175.82	799.40
9	General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Social Services	46418.03	44479.69	1938.34
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>132460.02</b>	<b>125260.12</b>	<b>7199.90</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)7199.90</b>	<b>(-)7199.90</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>132460.02</b>	<b>132460.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KEONJHAR

### Vision:

Keonjhar district aims towards inclusive development irrespective of Caste, Sex, Religion & Culture, nullifying economic disparity and improving living standards by inclusiveness and participatory approach in day to day activities.

### District profile at a glance:

The district comprises of plains, valleys and hilly areas, rich with flora and fauna, natural diversity and agricultural profusion. The district has historical sites with scenic beauty and a contour which provides symbiotic platform for life.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	8303
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	3097.18
3	Sub division	No.	3
4	Tahasil	No.	13
5	CD Blocks	No.	13
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	5
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	286
8	Villages	No.	2122
9	Population (Census 2011)	In lakh	18.02

**SWOT Analysis:** The geographical aspect of this district is an asset, a strength of sorts which caters to the need of fulfilling many crippled indices which deter development. Growing sericulture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Minerals resources are corner stone's for the district progress .Proper strategy is required for utilisation of untapped sources such as agro-innovation, solar, wind and hydro energy for sustainable development. The absence of all-weather roads in hilly areas, lack of adequate irrigation facilities, and lack of skilled manpower are deterrent to development.

**Lead Sectors:** To ensure food security and tribal development, Agriculture and Allied sector along with Irrigation and Social Services have been categorised as lead sectors for this district.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 1,57,676.33 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 1,21,016.98 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹36,659.35, which can be filled up through additional allocations under flagship programmes namely, AIBP, RIDF, RKVY, MGNERGS.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	9475.50	8147.66	1327.84
2	Rural Development	25471.40	23809.42	1661.98
3	Special Area Programme	10426.18	13328.14	2901.96 (surplus)
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	18353.12	15970.16	2382.96
5	Energy	31746.10	195.00	31551.10
6	Industry & Minerals	494.87	455.02	39.85
7	Transport	15634.31	22392.34	6758.03 (surplus)
8	Science Technology & Environment	2037.60	1371.36	666.24
9	General Economic Services	1490.00	1490.00	0.00
10	Social Services	42547.25	33857.88	8689.37
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>157676.33</b>	<b>121016.98</b>	<b>36659.35</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)36659.35</b>	<b>(-)36659.35</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>157676.33</b>	<b>157676.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KHURDA

### Vision:

The vision of Khordha district is to develop, formulate and implement plans and strategies smoothly, to promote socio-economic development. However, the vision for 2020 is to make the capital city Bhubaneswar a metropolitan city. Khordha district need rapid urbanization and sustainable development through integrated approach to all sectors with emphasis on tourism, agriculture & allied activities, transport & communication and social services.

### District profile at a glance:

The district is urbanized having the capital city. It is an educational hub , has an excellent avenue for the promotion of tourism, higher education, industry and hi-tech agriculture/ horticulture etc. The district has the tourist potential due to presence of several famous tourist spots like Lingaraj temple, Dhauli, Khandagiri, Nandankanan, series of landscapic hill at Barunei, hot spring Atri and the most beautiful Chilika Lake in and around Bhubaneswar.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2813
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	618.67
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	Tahasil	No.	10
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	5
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	168
7	Revenue Villages	No.	1551
8	Population	No.	2251673
9	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	800
10	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	929
11	Literacy Rate	%	86.9

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has advantage of excellent transport facilities i.e. roads, railways & airways which gives a tremendous scope of promotion for tourism, higher education, industry & hi-tech agriculture & Horticulture. Apart from these, fast migration of rural population to urban areas has almost arrested the growth of developmental activities in the rural areas. Due to the presence of international airport, large number of tourist spots in and around Bhubaneswar, important academic institutions both in public & private sector and viable industries provide excellent opportunities for development in the district. However frequent occurrence of natural calamities such as drought, cyclone and flood are major threats to the district.

**Lead Sectors:** The lead sector of the district is Social Services followed by Transport and Energy sector.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 2,20,331.69 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 1,97,388.69 lakh. Thus the gap is ₹ 22,943.00 which could be bridged from several schemes like MGNREGS, GGY, RKVY, DIF, NHM, MPLADS, MLALADS, SDP, PMGSY, RDF, SSA, NRHM and JNNURM etc. through convergence approach.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015 -1 6**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7446.57	5549.19	1897.38
2.	Rural Development	5718.55	5658.86	59.69
3.	Special Area Programme	4799.78	4363.43	436.35
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	7907.62	4481.12	3426.50
5.	Energy	14447.05	1504.60	12942.45
6.	Industry & Minerals	1633.03	1629.59	3.44
7.	Transport	41742.86	38559.71	3183.15
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	2272.73	2026.57	246.16
9.	General Economic Services	7135.11	7030.44	104.67
10.	Social Services	127228.39	126585.18	643.21
11.	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>220331.69</b>	<b>197388.69</b>	<b>22943.00</b>
13.	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)22943.00</b>	<b>(-)22943.00</b>
14.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>220331.69</b>	<b>220331.69</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## KORAPUT

### Vision:

Koraput district aims to raise majority of population to above poverty line, provide better health facilities, and enhance education and awareness among the people and their empowerment. So as to attain faster growth in the Agriculture, Industry, transport and other sectors of the economy.

### District profile at a glance:

Koraput district occupies an important place in the Orissa State because of its large concentration of tribal population consisting of Thirteen tribes out of 62 ethnic groups are found in the district. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Economy of the district as around 83 percent of population depends on it. The district has famous Deomali hill and small hill range which runs parallel from East to West. Apart from this Kolab and Machhkund and other smaller tributaries passes through the district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	8807
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	1879.53
3	Rainfall	Mm	2
4	Sub division	No.	14
5	Tahasil	No.	14
6	CD Blocks	No.	3
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2/1
8	Villages	No.	2028
9	Population (Census 2011)	Lakh	1379647
10	Rural Population	Lakh	226169
11	Urban Population	Lakh	1153478
12	ST Population	Lakh	697583
13	SC Population	Lakh	196540
14	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1032
15	Literacy Rate	%	49.2
16	Female Literacy Rate	%	38.6
17	Male Literacy Rate	%	60.3

**SWOT Analysis:** The rich natural resource endowments and favourable agro-climatic diversity in Koraput district provide great potential for development in agriculture and industrial sectors. The district being one of the backward districts in the country, several socio economic such as poverty are major constraints which are causing hindrance for growth and development. Therefore, it becomes necessary to take stock of strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of the economy of the district so as to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

**Land Sectors:** Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, irrigation and forest are the important lead sectors in the district.

**Gap filling:** Thus requirement of the district is ₹ 1,07,374.29 lakh and the resource availability is ₹ 48,180.35 lakh thus the total gap stands at ₹ 59,193.94 lakh which can be met out of additional allocations through MGNREGS, BRGF, IAP, RLTA, BIJU KBK, RGVY, SSA, KGBV and NRLM etc.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	9027.21	2605.99	6421.22
2	Rural Development	48400.60	11625.87	36774.73
3	Special Area Programme	6195.34	3424.43	2770.91
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	5218.91	2649.39	2569.52
5	Energy	996.79	1873.44	876.65 (Surplus)
6	Industry & Minerals	551.11	62.16	488.95
7	Transport	12281.96	0.00	12281.96
8	Science, Technology & Environment	2438.02	2.92	2435.10
9	General Economic Services	12680.37	0.00	12680.37
10	Social Services	9583.98	25936.15	16352.17 (Surplus)
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>107374.29</b>	<b>48180.35</b>	<b>59193.94</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)59193.94</b>	<b>(-)59193.94</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>107374.29</b>	<b>107374.29</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## MALKANGIRI

### Vision:

The vision shall focus on the promotion of inclusive growth with identified growth engines of the lead sectors and their development inducers. Besides, based on the proper situational/ spatial analysis, resource availabilities and understanding of the present status of each variable, vision – 2020 based plans are worked out to achieve both short and long term and minimum levels of attainable desirable goals.

### District profile at a glance:

The district has a 5791.00 Sq. Km. geographical area of which 3355.88 sq. km. (57.94 %) is forest area. The major rivers are Saberi, Sileru, Potteru and Kolab. The district lies in south eastern ghats agro-climatic zone with an average rainfall of 1521.80 mm with 98 rainy days (average). The entire hilly region and a part of valley region is covered with dense deciduous forest consisting of predominantly teak and Sal species. Prevalence of large-scale poverty, with as high as 82% of the total families belonging to the BPL category.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	5791
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	3355.88
3	Sub division	No.	1
4	Tahasil	No.	7
5	CD Blocks	No.	7
6	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2
7	Gram Panchayat	No.	108
8	Villages	No.	1045
9	Population	Lakh	613192
10	ST Population	%	354614
11	SC Population	%	138295
12	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	106
13	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1020
14	Literacy Rate	%	48.50
15	Female Literacy Rate	%	38.30
16	Male Literacy Rate	%	59.10

**SWOT Analysis:** Malkangiri is endowed with vast natural resources with vast scope of development of human and productive sectors. However, the district is lagging in different sectors including human development such as literacy, gender, health, food security and nutrition, drinking water infrastructure etc. Availability of resources to promote growth based on specific lead sectors/growth engines. The large reservoir of unutilized ground water and available surface water can be tapped to augment the irrational potential which may be utilised to enhance opportunities in the district. Whereas inadequate health care facilities, wide malnutrition and paramedical at field level make the district susceptible to health hazards. Poor connectivity throughout the district are few threats to the district.

**Lead Sectors:** The Identified lead Sectors and growth engines are agriculture & allied sectors, rural development, infrastructure, social services, integrated tribal development (As major human capital resource).

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 2,04,289.81. The total available resource is ₹ 85,049.24. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 11,924.57, which can be filled up through additional allocation under flagship programmes namely, Biju KBK, BRGF, MGNREGA, Other resources.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6500.00	6222.41	277.59
2	Rural Development	46236.50	8019.45	38217.05
3	Special Area Programme	19698.60	19223.12	475.48
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	11743.40	10115.23	1628.17
5	Energy	3900.90	1771.11	2129.79
6	Industry & Minerals	673.65	93.74	579.91
7	Transport	71568.85	2999.30	68569.55
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1336.96	816.32	520.64
9	General Economic Services	790.20	356.10	434.10
10	Social Services	41362.80	35065.58	6297.22
11	General Services	477.95	366.88	111.07
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>204289.81</b>	<b>85049.24</b>	<b>119240.57</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)119240.57</b>	<b>(-)119240.57</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>204289.81</b>	<b>204289.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## MAYURBHANJ

### Vision:

The vision of District would be primarily articulated in terms of goals and outcomes and would address basically, there aspect of development, namely, human development indicators , infrastructure development and development in the productive sectors where it is envisages a society where the poor, women, the marginalized and the underprivileged lead a quality life with dignity and have equal opportunities for their involvement in the development process which is value based and sustainable, and also have an appropriate environment to develop their fullest potential.

### District profile at a glance:

Agriculture plays a vital role in the district economy. Paddy is the major cultivated crop, followed by pulses and oilseeds. Presently the percentage of irrigated land in the district is 21% in kharif season and 9% in Rabi season. While the marginal and small famers comprises for 88.64% of the farmers and their land holding is 58.64%. The district has a number of picturesque tourist spots such as the Similipal National Park, shrine of Goddess Kichakeswari, Devkund waterfall, Jagannath & Ambica temple and palace of Maharaja etc.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	10418
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	4392.13
3	Rainfall	Mm	1600.6
4	Sub division	No.	4
5	Tahasil	No.	26
6	CD Blocks	No.	26
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2/2
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	382
9	Villages	No.	3950
10	Population	No.	2519738
11	Rural Population	%	2326636
12	Urban Population	%	193102
13	ST Population	%	1419576
14	SC Population	%	184682
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	242
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	13.32
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1006
18	Literacy Rate	%	63.98
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	85.90
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	61.20

**SWOT Analysis:** The district is gifted with nine perennial rivers and large number of water bodies spreading across 14655.65 Ha provides a huge potential for irrigation facility. The district comes under the North central Plateau agro climate zone which supports the agriculture and allied activities in the district and apart from a large number of forest area provide subsistence to a tribal population. Besides there is a huge deposit of mineral resources available in the northern part of the district. There is a need to improve in rural health services, large scale of industries, employment generation, increase the agricultural productivity, Facilitate the rural markets, and gives marketing opportunity like development of tourism, handicraft and cottage industry development.

**Lead Sectors:** Agriculture and allied activities like horticulture, animal husbandry, diary development, fisheries and promotion of industrial and service sector activities are considered as lead sectors.

**Gap filling:** Based on the need based activities identified from grass root level the requirement for year 2015-16 is ₹ 2,36,980.95 lakh and the availability is ₹ 2,18,182.28 lakh thus the resource is ₹ 18,798.67 lakh. For filling the resource gap, different Govt. programmes has been considered namely BRGF, IAP and MGNREGA etc.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	36309.60	34872.64	1436.96
2	Rural Development	86878.60	78980.49	7898.11
3	Special Area Development Programme	3790.70	3981.69	190.99 (Surplus)
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	10008.50	9098.76	909.74
5	Energy (Power Supply)	1683.00	1530.00	153.00
6	Industry & Minerals	912.30	829.39	82.91
7	Transport & Communication	6466.15	5878.32	587.83
8	Forestry & Environment	1803.40	1639.50	163.90
9	General Economic Services	9052.80	8227.08	825.72
10	Social Services	35424.20	32149.83	3274.37
11	Welfare of ST,SC and OBC	13887.80	12625.39	1262.41
12	Social Security and Social Welfare	21225.20	19225.64	1999.56
13	Urban & Local Bodies	3793.70	3448.55	345.15
14	Other Schemes	5745.00	5695.00	50.00
15	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>236980.95</b>	<b>218182.28</b>	<b>18798.67</b>
16	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)18798.67</b>	<b>(-)18798.67</b>
17	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>236980.95</b>	<b>236980.95</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## NABARANGPUR

### Vision:

The district vision aims that each individual of the district will have access to all development facilities, eliminating poverty and creating self-reliant society at the grassroots level.

### District profile at a glance:

The district is predominantly an agrarian economy. A number of perennial streams and rivers flowing through this district flourish its cultivation. The district is having 74% of population in the BPL category (1997), which is exorbitantly higher than the State and National level and highlights the extent of marginalization of the district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	5294
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	2462.73
3	Rainfall	Mm	1569.5
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	10
6	CD Blocks	No.	10
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	2
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	169
9	Villages	No.	901
10	Population	No.	12.21
11	Rural Population	%	92.82
12	Urban Population	%	7.18
13	ST Population	%	55.79
14	SC Population	%	14.53
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	231
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	18.81
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1019
18	Literacy Rate	%	48.2
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	37.22
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	59.45

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has high potential for horticulture, storehouse of rich mineral, minor forest products and strong presence of self-help groups. Inadequate infrastructure, poor health facilities are few weaknesses of the district which are to be improved.

**Lead Sectors:** Lead Sectors include agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social service, road infrastructure and tribal development.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 76,627.17 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 47,880.84 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 28,746.33 lakh, which can be filled up through additional allocations under flagship programmes namely AIBP, IAY, RKVY, BKVY, MGNREGS and PMGSY.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015 -1 6**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5802.12	883.64	4918.48
2	Rural Development	13362.30	25021.60	11659.30 (Surplus)
3	Special Area Programme	11106.30	3880.68	7225.62
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	587.40	0.00	587.40
5	Energy	270.05	922.85	652.80 (Surplus)
6	Industry & Minerals	265.10	32.34	232.76
7	Transport	16561.40	0.00	16561.40
8	Science Technology & Environment	3573.15	20.30	3552.85
9	General Economic Services	661.65	0.00	661.65
10	Social Services	22237.70	16158.30	6079.40
11	General Services	2200.00	961.13	1238.87
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>76627.17</b>	<b>47880.84</b>	<b>28746.33</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)28746.33</b>	<b>(-)28746.33</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76627.17</b>	<b>76627.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## NAYAGARH

### Vision:

Nayagarh district envisions balanced growth in all sectors with an aim to attain equity in all sectors and achieve improved quality of life for all groups and strata of society. The vision envisages creation of more production and productivity, creation of wage employment ensuring gainful employment with creation of durable assets. The district plans to emphasise on plan programs in the sector of fishery, Animal Resources Development, Horticulture, Agriculture and Health & Family sectors.

### District profile at a glance:

The district economy is predominantly agrarian. About 80 % of the population depends on agriculture and allied activities. Percentage of total workers to total population is 35.69, Percentage of main workers to the population is 23.79, Percentage of cultivators to total worker is 20.07 and percentage of agriculture workers to total workers is 30.80. Sidhamula, Kuturi, Kuanria, Satakosia Gorge Sanctuary, Sarankul, Kantilo are the famous tourist places of the district.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3890
2	Forest Area	Hectares	2080.97
3	Rainfall	Mm	1449.10
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	8
6	CD Blocks	No.	8
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	4
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	177
9	Villages	No.	1695
10	Population	Lakh	9.62
11	Rural Population	%	91.71
12	Urban Population	%	8.29
13	ST Population	%	6.09
14	SC Population	%	14.16
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	247
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	11.30
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	916

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has a wide forest coverage which is not only beneficial for environment and a sign of soil conservancy but also provides livelihood support to the people. It also has number of water reservoirs, ponds and tanks creating opportunity for growing of inland fisheries. The river Mahanadi traverses on its border creating a potential surface water source for lift irrigation. The district is endowed with scenic beauty which attracts tourist. The district lacks mines and major industries hence having a low DDP and also prone to natural disaster. The crop diversification in cash crop is contributing to the district as an increase in area wise cropping is marked in the minor crop, sugarcane.

**Land Sectors:** Sectors like agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries and Promotion of industrial and service sector activities are considered as lead sectors.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 97,849.29 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 67,178.45 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 30,670.84, which can be filled through additional allocations under Flagship programs namely, FFC, AIBP, RIDF, RKVY, GGY, BKVY, MGNREGS and PMGSY.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015 -1 6**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4545.85	4017.37	528.48
2	Rural Development	8415.00	8429.40	14.4 (Surplus)
3	Special Area Programme	6819.50	6226.50	593.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1031.49	685.38	346.11
5	Energy	11101.30	4446.96	6654.34
6	Industry & Minerals	395.94	320.50	75.44
7	Transport	22608.40	10842.67	11765.73
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1518.96	941.59	577.37
9	General Economic Services	5107.50	3231.10	1876.40
10	Social Services	36305.35	28036.98	8268.37
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>97849.29</b>	<b>67178.45</b>	<b>30670.84</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)30670.84</b>	<b>(-)30670.84</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97849.29</b>	<b>97849.29</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## NUAPADA

### Vision:

Nuapada district aims to set a paradigm shift in quality of life of the people of the district through Sustainable Development & Inclusive Growth irrespective of gender, region, social & economic class and religion. Every individual will be healthy, equipped with knowledge & skill for a decent livelihood with access to meaningful employment opportunities commensurate to his / her knowledge, skill & ability. Special emphasis will be given on agriculture and allied sectors mainly fishery, livestock rearing, horticulture and agro-based industries for overall growth in rural economy and ensuring sustainable rural livelihood.

### District profile at a glance:

Nuapada is an agrarian district with more than 80 % of the population depending on agriculture and allied activities. The percentage of rural population is 94.42 %. The main tribes living in the district are Gonds, Bhunjias, Chakotias, Dals and Souras. The major schedule castes are the Ghasis, Chamars (Satnami) and Doms (Ganda). 50.04 % of total population are worker population out of which 49% are main workers. Percentage of Male workers to Male population is 55.69 % & Female workers to Female population are 44.51 %. Percentage of Agricultural labourers to Total workers is 12.16 %, Cultivators to total workers is 23.35 %, Household industry workers to total workers is 1.45 % and Other workers to total workers is 12.71 %. 78.31 % families are under BPL category.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3852
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	1849
3	Rainfall	Mm	1122.4
4	Sub division	No.	1
5	Tahasil	No.	5
6	CD Blocks	No.	5
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	3
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	108
9	Villages	No.	663
10	Population	Lakh	6.10
11	Rural Population	Lakh	94.40
12	Urban Population	Lakh	5.60
13	ST Population	Lakh	33.80
14	SC Population	Lakh	13.50
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	158
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	15.02
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	1021
18	Literacy Rate	%	57.35
19	Female Literacy Rate	%	44.76
20	Male Literacy Rate	%	70.29

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has Fertile land coupled with abundant ground and surface water. Conducive climate for agriculture, horticultural, animal resource development, skill & enterprise development among the youth, availability of worker population. It has large Forest Coverage. But the district has poor status of health, education and service sector, poor connectivity. High poverty (more than 78 % are BPL), low literacy level, under developed livelihood sectors and frequent dry spell & poor status of irrigation. Conservation and restoration of natural resources, enhancing crop diversification, horticulture, animal resource development, pisciculture, skill development & enterprise promotion may create opportunities for the district. The major threats being, migration of working population. Left Wing Extremist (LWE) and frequent drought & Climate Change.

**Land Sectors:** Agriculture and allied sectors mainly agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-based industries, irrigation, social welfare, electricity, road & communication are the lead sector of this district.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 91,087.61 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 86,344.28 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 4,743.33 lakh, which can be filled up through flagship programmes namely, , BRGF, BKVY, MGNERGS, PMGSY, Biju KBK, IAP.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3214.97	3036.00	178.97
2	Rural Development	6601.82	5890.00	711.82
3	Special Area Programme	6746.99	6746.99	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	7211.00	5720.00	1491.00
5	Energy	12097.81	12097.81	0.00
6	Industry & Minerals	94.33	94.33	0.00
7	Transport	15704.58	14912.00	792.58
8	Science, Technology & Environment	8253.74	8253.74	0.00
9	General Economic Services	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
10	Social Services	29457.42	27980.00	1477.42
11	General Services	704.95	613.41	91.54
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>91087.61</b>	<b>86344.28</b>	<b>4743.33</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+) 4746.33</b>	<b>(-)4743.33</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91087.61</b>	<b>91087.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## PURI

### Vision:

The district aims at sustainable development in all sectors through an integrated approach to promote agriculture & allied sectors, tourism, handicraft & appliqué industry etc.

### District profile at a glance:

The district is known for having many spots of tourist interest, the most important of which are the Temple of Lord Jagannatha, the Sun temple at Konark, a beautiful landscape marine drive connecting Puri, Konark & the famous Chillika Lake. The district is known for its rich handicrafts & sand art. Apart from all these, the district has the potency to promote marine based pisciculture & plantation crops based horticulture. Hence, summing up the district is considered to be unique in the State of Odisha.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	3479
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	142.25
6	CD Blocks	No.	11
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	4
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	230
9	Villages	No.	1715
10	Population	No.	1698730
13	ST Population	%	0.36
14	SC Population	%	19.13
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	488
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	963
18	Literacy Rate	%	84.70

**SWOT Analysis:** The tourism and the handicraft are considered to be the strength of the district. Inadequate infrastructure to accommodate both the domestic & international tourists are considered to be major weakness of the district. Apart from this, large chunk of submerged area, inadequate drainage, salinity & alkalinity also few concerns the district. Catering to the needs of tourism, handicrafts and agro based industries to the tune of their expectations is considered to be the opportunity for the district. However frequent occurrence of natural calamities like cyclone and flood is considered to be the major threat for the district.

**Lead Sectors:** Tourism Sector, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery and Handicraft (Cottage Industries) are identified as the lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The total requirement of fund is estimated at ₹1,99,619.99 lakh against the availability of ₹1,72,965.96 lakh creating a total gap of ₹26,654.03 lakh. The resource gap of ₹26,654.00 lakh can be filled up through additional allocations under flagship programmes i.e Agriculture & Allied sector will be met from schemes like NFSM, ATMA, Rural Development from NRLM, GGY, Irrigation from CLSRP, Energy from BGJY, RGGVY, Industry and Mineral from MGGBY, IHDS, Road & Transport sector from PMGSY, RIDF, Science Technology & Environment from Plantation, General Economic Services from MPLAD, MLALAD & Social services sector from schemes like NRHM, SSA.

## Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16

Sl. No.	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	12231.86	7387.71	4844.15
2	Rural Development	17614.24	16651.14	963.10
3	Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	17363.19	14137.41	3225.78
5	Energy	34944.95	32509.95	2435.00
6	Industry & Minerals	1142.34	1032.34	110.00
7	Road & Transport	50117.46	42647.27	7470.19
8	Science, Technology & Environment	2283.46	2245.96	37.50
9	General Economic Services	6166.91	5018.21	1148.70
10	Social Services	57755.58	51335.97	6419.61
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>199619.99</b>	<b>172965.96</b>	<b>26654.03</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)26654.03</b>	<b>(-)26654.03</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>172965.99</b>	<b>172965.99</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## RAYAGADA

### Vision:

The vision of the district has the objective of eliminating poverty, making development facilities accessible and creating self-reliant society at the grassroot level. Inclusion of basic education, agro-based infrastructures, increasing irrigation potentiality through lift & flow irrigation projects and basic health care facilities, thus creating a better scope for development.

### District profile at a glance:

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	7073
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	2812.33
3	Sub division	No.	2
4	CD Blocks	No.	11
5	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	3 (ULBs)
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	171
7	Revenue Villages	No.	2667
8	Population	Lakh	9.79
9	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	136
10	Literacy Rate	%	50.88

**SWOT Analysis:** The rich natural and mineral resources of the district are favourable for development of industries. Industrialisation helps strengthening the infrastructural activities. The abundant water resources from rivers and streams can be utilised for development of irrigation in hilly and tribal areas for augmenting agricultural and horticultural production. Poor infrastructure in areas of rural connectivity, electricity, drinking water, rural sanitation, irrigation, transport & Communication along with poor health and education are major weaknesses. Activities of LWEs are jeopardizing development activities. There is a vast scope for development of horticulture and plantation and scope for industrial development through utilization of minerals.

**Lead Sectors:** Agriculture and allied agricultural sectors like horticulture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, cooperation and industry are lead sectors of the district.

**Gap filling:** The total resource gap for the district is ₹ 13,209.08 lakh which can be bridged up by mobilizing resources from different untied sources like BRGF, IAP, FC grants, MP/MLA LAD, RKVY, Biju-KBK Plan, RLTA [Special Plan], SDP, SPF, DIF and other flagship schemes/programmes flowing to the district.



**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4975.27	4373.86	601.41
2	Rural Development	13367.90	11752.00	1615.90
3	Special Area Programme	11237.48	9879.10	1358.38
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3246.04	2853.66	392.38
5	Energy	569.99	501.09	68.90
6	Industry & Minerals	16.89	14.85	2.04
7	Transport	25353.74	22289.00	3064.74
8	Science, Technology & Environment	855.21	751.83	103.38
9	General Economic Services	24081.90	21170.90	2911.00
10	Social Services	25570.61	22479.66	3090.95
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>109275.03</b>	<b>96065.95</b>	<b>13209.08</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)13209.08</b>	<b>(-)13209.08</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>109275.03</b>	<b>109275.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## SAMBALPUR

### Vision:

The vision aims at reducing poverty and eliminating hunger, having a balanced, inclusive and complementary growth of rural and urban areas, Improving Human Development Index and Reducing disparity across regions and socio-economic groups and ensuring gender equity and sustainability.

### District profile at a glance:

The economy of Sambalpur District is basically dependant on agriculture. Forest plays a vital role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue, domestic product and providing sustainable means of livelihood to the people. Sambalpur is famous for its tie and dye textiles, folk dance, music and also for the Hirakud multipurpose hydroelectricity project. The district is named after the headquarter town, Sambalpur, deriving its name from the presiding Goddess *Samalai*.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	6624
2	Forest Area	Sq. Km.	3631.77
3	CD Blocks	No.	9
4	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	1/2
5	Gram Panchayat	No.	148
6	Villages	No.	1322
7	Population	Lakh	10.41
8	Rural Population	Lakh	7.33
9	Urban Population	Lakh	3.08
10	ST Population	Lakh	3.55
11	SC Population	Lakh	1.92
12	Literacy Rate	%	76.20
13	Female Literacy Rate	%	69.9
14	Male Literacy Rate	%	84.4

**SWOT Analysis:**The district has irrigated agriculture enabling high productivity and production of multiple varieties of paddies. Presence of large industrial units, food processing units, small scale enterprises, handloom weaving, terracotta works, bamboo works, wood carving etc. Good connectivity with business centres and other major industries. Presence of good and developed markets. Inadequate credit for priority areas. Poor institutional capacity. Scarcity of agricultural labour are major drawbacks. Agro climatic condition is suitable for litchi, banana, mango, coconut plantation and cashew and floriculture. Scope of industrial units to process forest produce. Scope for animal husbandry and fisheries. Scope for agro-based units in the district. Climate change. Capacity constraints for effective project implementation of the departments. Rapid industrialisation without considering the negative impact on environment are major threats.

**Lead Sector :** Agriculture and Irrigation are identified as the lead sectors.

**Gap filling:**The requirement is ₹ 93,876.33. with available resources of ₹ 79,421.11 lakh leaving a resource gap of ₹ 14,455.22 lakh. It is proposed to fill up the gaps through the funds available from flagship schemes such as MGNREGS, PMGSY, SSA, NHM, TSC, ICDS, IAP, and BRGF&RIDF.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015 -16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8643.01	8643.01	0.00
2.	Rural Development	5019.52	3391.22	1628.30
3.	Special Area Programme	8059.10	7195.50	863.60
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	13399.47	13328.57	70.90
5.	Energy	737.00	737.00	0.00
6.	Industry & Minerals	78.91	78.91	0.00
7.	Transport	16996.11	8551.36	8444.75
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	479.06	479.06	0.00
9.	General Economic Services	6753.90	6753.90	0.00
10.	Social Services	33710.25	30262.58	3447.67
11.	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>93876.33</b>	<b>79421.11</b>	<b>14455.22</b>
13.	<b>MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA</b>		<b>(+)14455.22</b>	<b>(-)14455.22</b>
14.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>93876.33</b>	<b>93876.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## SUBARNAPUR

### Vision:

Subarnapur District envisions a more enabling and prosperous life with quality education, better health ,large scope for employment ,higher income, more opportunities and wider choices, By 2020,the area would be expected to grow faster all around economic growth bereft of poverty, atrocities against women and social bias.

### District profile at a glance:

The District is enriched with cultural heritage, Arts and craft and has its own historical importance. Subarnapur District is known for its rich cultural heritage, arts and crafts. Textiles and terracotta ,Brass metal works and Philigri crafts of Tarbha and Binka, Stone carving of Ullunda and Paddy crafts of Dunguripali are recognized all over the state and also in country.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	2,337
2	Forest Area	Ha.	328.75
3	Rainfall	Mm	1443.5
4	Sub division	No.	02
5	Tahasil	No.	06
6	CD Blocks	No.	06
7	Municipality / N.A.C	No.	03
8	Gram Panchayat	No.	96
9	Villages	No.	959
10	Population	No.	610183
11	Rural Population	No.	560242
12	Urban Population	No.	49941
13	ST Population	No.	57192
14	SC Population	No.	156219
15	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	261
16	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	12.61
17	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	959
18	Literacy Rate	%	74.42
19.	Female Literacy Rate	%	64.04
20.	Male Literacy Rate	%	84.40

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has hot and humid climate suitable for paddy cultivation and well drained -soil for Kharif pulses and oil seeds, availability of river water is beneficial for lift irrigation. It lacks adequate storage and agro-processing units which must be given special care in order to avoid wastages, as this district has high energy requirements and as it is close to Hirakud hydro-power generation system a well and modern transmission system should be followed in order to overcome poor rural electrification.

**Lead Sectors:** Development of multiple cropping, acid soil management ,sericulture and silk textiles, high potential for organic and commercial horticulture ,scope for value addition to animal products and establishment of private hatchery and prawn cultivation.

**Gap filling:** The total resource requirement for the district is ₹ 49,357.79 lakh. The total available resource is ₹ 43,983.06 lakh. Thus the resource gap of ₹ 5,374.73 lakh which can be met out of other Gap filling Schemes of central government, state government or external agencies.

**Sector-wise Allocations : CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3097.00	2759.76	337.24
2	Rural Development	19318.21	17214.59	2103.62
3	Special Area Programme	5443.05	4850.34	592.71
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	4667.97	4159.66	508.31
5	Energy	1007.98	898.22	109.76
6	Industry & Minerals	327.19	291.56	35.63
7	Transport	2212.69	1971.74	240.95
8	Science Technology & Environment	397.40	354.12	43.28
9	General Economic Services	261.53	233.05	28.48
10	Social Services	12382.94	11034.52	1348.42
11	General Services	241.83	215.50	26.33
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>49357.79</b>	<b>43983.06</b>	<b>5374.73</b>
13	MGNREGS , RKVY, GGY and SSA		(+)5374.73	(-)5374.73
14.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49357.79</b>	<b>49357.79</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## SUNDARGARH

### Vision:

The district aims to focus on the availability of minimum basic requirements for its tribal dwellers & vulnerable section along with provision of sustainable livelihood, creation of conducive environment for ample employment opportunities for job seekers and encouragement for skill upgradation through different Government promoted skill development programmes.

### District profile at a glance:

The district is endowed with rich natural resources including minerals, 43% of its total area under forest cover and numerous colourful tribes dotting its landscape and with abundant mining potential, fertile soils, surface and ground water resources with tourist potential. However, the district has remained in the focus for high incidence of poverty and poor human development indicators. This prompted the Government of Odisha to pay special attention to this district development process.

Sl. No.	Details	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	9712
2	Forest Area	%	43
3	Sub division	No.	3
4	Tahasil	No.	18
5	CD Blocks	No.	17
6	Gram Panchayat	No.	260
7	Villages	No.	1759
8	Population	No.	20,93,437
9	Rural Population	No.	13,55,340
10	Urban Population	No.	7,38,097
11	ST Population	No.	10,62,349
12	SC Population	No.	1,91,660
13	Population density	Person/ Sq. km.	216
14	Decimal Population Growth rate	%	14.35
15	Sex Ratio	Females/ 1000 Males	973

**SWOT Analysis:** The district has abundant land as well as favourable condition for agriculture and vegetable cultivation leading to enhanced productivity, suitable grazing space for milk production adding to its strengths it has, large number of water bodies leading to adequate fish production, quality institutional health services, higher literacy levels in comparison to other tribal districts. Some of its weakness like – poor and insufficient irrigation facility, inadequate extension services & fragmented land holding affecting agricultural production, insufficient water and poor scientific knowledge leading to decreased fish production, No rail communication to the district head quarter squeezes the scope of development. Increase in fund flow, high productivity through farm mechanisation, vast marketing feasibility, scope to popularize sports and technical education are few opportunities. Erratic & uneven rain fall, increased water and air pollution leading to increased morbidity, upcoming health issues due to climate change are various threats to the district.

**Gap filling:** The requirement of the district is ₹ 208534.50 lakh and availability is ₹ 1,80,640.59 lakh thus the total gap stands at ₹ 27,892.91 lakh which can be met out of additional allocations of different sectors like – Agriculture and allied sectors, Rural development, Irrigation and flood control, Energy, Industry and minerals, transport, Science technology & environment and social services.

**Sector-wise Allocations: CDP 2015-16**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<b>Resource Gap</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	11747.73	10051.02	1696.71
2	Rural Development	16500.18	14117.08	2382.10
3	Special Area Programme	8501.91	8501.91	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	14345.97	12274.00	2071.97
5	Energy	6646.11	5686.22	959.89
6	Industry & Minerals	1471.99	1259.39	212.60
7	Transport	23960.62	20500.01	3460.61
8	Science, Technology & Environment	4019.63	3439.08	580.55
9	General Economic Services	6900.14	6900.14	0.00
10	Social Services	114440.22	97911.74	16528.48
11	General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>208534.50</b>	<b>180640.59</b>	<b>27892.91</b>
13	<b>MGNREGS and other schemes</b>		<b>(+)27892.91</b>	<b>(-)27892.91</b>
14	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>208534.50</b>	<b>208534.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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## CHAPTER 26

### PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

26.1 With an anticipated annual growth rate of 8.78 per cent (as per advance estimates at 2004-05 prices) during 2014-15 as compared to the all India anticipated growth rate of 7.40 per cent, economic growth in Odisha has stayed ahead of the national average and is nearly double the growth rate of 1990s. In recent years, the State has attracted large investments in the steel, aluminium and power generation sectors. The capital city of Bhubaneswar has emerged as a leading knowledge hub in eastern India through a confluence of Infotech, Biotech and Technical Education. This calls for increased emphasis on upgradation and improvement of infrastructure base in the State and efficient delivery of public services. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach acquires significance in this context.

26.2 While recognising that harnessing private sector efficiencies is critical for development of quality economic and social infrastructure in the State, the Government of Odisha has taken a number of steps to provide an investor friendly environment by streamlining its decision making process as well as its industries related policies. It formulated the new Industrial Policy and Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy in 2007, which stress on the role of private sector as a driving force of growth and development in the State.

26.3 In order to catalyse greater private participation in infrastructure creation and management, PPPs are encouraged actively under the framework of PPP Policy: 2007. PPPs have opened up an alternate route for private sector investment, while helping in utilizing the managerial & technical competencies of the private sector, to achieve the goals of sustainable, inclusive economic growth and accelerated human development. PPPs are being increasingly used for infrastructure development and efficient delivery of services for the public.

#### **ODISHA PPP POLICY: 2007**

##### **Objectives**

26.4 The Odisha PPP Policy - 2007 envisages following objectives to guide the State Government initiatives on PPP:

- To leverage State and Central Government funds, support private investment and to create a conducive environment to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness & flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure & service at an optimal cost.
- To set up a transparent, consistent, efficient administrative mechanism to create a level playing field for all participants and protect interest of all stakeholders.



- To prepare a shelf of projects to be offered for PPP and take them forward with assistance of the owner departments through a transparent selection process.
- To put in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.
- To provide necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
- To create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
- To provide the required Viability Gap Funding (VGF) where the essential projects are intrinsically unviable.
- To create Odisha Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF) to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Policy.

### **Institutional Arrangement & Operationalisation of PPP Policy**

26.5 To achieve the delineated objectives in the PPP Policy, an institutional structure has been functionalised. As part of the institutional arrangement to facilitate PPPs in the State, a dedicated State PPP & Project Monitoring (P.M.) Cell has been set up in the Planning & Coordination Department. The State PPP & P.M. Cell provides turnkey support to line Departments in project identification & prioritisation, feasibility analysis, project structuring, identification of financing options including Central VGF and bid process management for selection of developers. Additionally, various Departments have either designated Nodal Officers or constituted Project Management Units to oversee and fast-track infrastructure projects in their sectoral domains. There is also an “Odisha PPP Technical Society” (OPPPTS) to assist the State PPP & P.M. Cell.

26.6 Infrastructure projects entailing an investment upto ₹ 500 crore are approved by Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary. Projects entailing an investment in excess of ₹ 500 crore are considered by a High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) chaired by Hon’ble Chief Minister.

### **Infrastructure Sectors covered under PPP Policy**

26.7 The Odisha PPP Policy: 2007 broadly covers the following infrastructure sectors:

- Roads, Bridges and Bypass
- Ports and Harbours
- Airports, Airstrips and Heliports
- Inland container depots and logistics hubs

- Industrial parks, Theme Parks like Information Technology/Bio-Technology Parks, Knowledge Parks, SEZs and Townships.
- Water supply, Treatment and Distribution
- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems
- Solid waste Management / Sewerage & Drainage
- Inland water Transport
- Tourism and related infrastructure
- Healthcare Facilities
- Education
- Trade fair, convention, exhibition, cultural centers
- Urban infrastructure including entertainment and recreational facilities
- Urban Transportation Systems / Improvement of Public Transport Facilities including construction of state of art bus-stands
- Railway & related projects
- Agricultural Production and Marketing
- Any other sector/facility as may be included by Government from time to time

### **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

26.8 There has been an increased awareness on the need to create internal capacities of officials and strengthen institutional arrangements for handling PPP projects through their entire lifecycle. Capacity building in institutions and functionaries has been taken up through a multi-pronged approach including cooperation with organisations like ADB, DFID, The World Bank, IFC, IDFC, etc. The collaboration with development agencies in the form of financial and technical assistance has enabled Government to bring about development impact.

26.9 Over forty training programmes on PPP have been organised since May, 2008. Under the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP), the State PPP & P.M. Cell has assisted and provided budgetary support to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) in conducting trainings of different modules on PPP since 2012. On conclusion of the NPCBP in March 2014, GAA was awarded for having conducted the maximum number of basic and foundation courses on PPPs in the entire country. The Odisha PPP & P.M. Cell also received an award in recognition of its outstanding support to PPP programme delivery in the State.

26.10 The Government of Odisha has participated in the DEA – Asian Development Bank (ADB) technical assistance programme for mainstreaming and catalysing PPPs. The programme has been meaningfully leveraged to strengthen the State PPP & P.M. Cell and enhance the quality of design and rollout of PPP initiatives

across sectors. The State Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with International Finance Corporation (IFC) in June 2013 which has enabled access to best global practices in the PPP domain and ensure transfer of knowledge & technology for improved design, structuring and configuration of projects, especially complex PPP mandates. IFC was engaged to assist the newly formed Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Limited (GEDCOL) in roof-top solar power project in Bhubaneswar – Cuttack and Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) in development of rice storage & warehousing infrastructure projects across different locations in the State.

### PPP PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

26.11 About 75 PPP projects cutting across varied sectors such as healthcare, education, water supply, warehousing, urban management, tourism, power transmission, roads, ports, etc are in different stages of planning and rollout in the State. The detailed list of PPP projects in the State annexed, while its sector wise summary is given below.

#### PPP Projects in Odisha as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sector	Particulars	Operational	Under Implementation	In Pipeline	Total
Urban Development	Number	4	8	6	18
	Cost	156	888	919	1,963
Health	Number	11			11
	Cost	200			200
Finance & Revenue Related	Number	1			1
	Cost	72			72
Transport	Number	3	6		9
	Cost	4,861	12,550		17,411
Industrial Infrastructure	Number	2	3		5
	Cost	165	720		885
Roads	Number	1	1		2
	Cost	48	1,293		1,341
Tourism	Number	5	10		15
	Cost	52	25		77
Education	Number	14			14
	Cost	35			35
Energy Related	Number		1	1	2
	Cost		108	50	158
<b>Total Number</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>5,589</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>22,142</b>

26.12 Many of the PPP projects of Odisha are in socio-economically desirable sectors and successful rollout of the same will enable replication and upscaling of the same. Some of the unique projects currently being supported are:

**Name:** *Bhubaneswar Public Street Lighting – Energy Conservation & Efficiency Project*  
**Parent Organisation:** *Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation*  
**Location:** *Bhubaneswar city*  
**Model:** *Shared savings BOOT with a concession period of 10 years*  
**Estimated project cost:** *₹ 20 crore*  
**Bidding parameter:** *Guaranteed energy savings (%)*  
**Current Status:** *Concession agreement executed in October 2013*

**Name:** *Regional Solid Waste Management Facility - separate agreement by each ULB for utilizing common landfill and processing facility under the project*  
**Parent Organisation(s):** *Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Cuttack Municipal Corporation*  
**Location:** *Cuttack and Khurda districts*  
**Model:** *DBFOT with a concession period of 22 years – concessional loan available to the private developer through Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund*  
**Estimated project cost:** *₹ 200 crore*  
**Bidding parameter:** *Tipping Fee*  
**Current Status:** *Concession agreement executed in May 2014*

**Name:** *Bulk Water Supply Project for IIT, NISER, IDCO and adjoining Municipalities of Khurda and Jatni*  
**Parent Organisation:** *Public Health Engineering Organisation (Urban)*  
**Location:** *Khurda district*  
**Model:** *DBFOT with a concession period of 25 years*  
**Estimated project cost:** *₹ 188 crore*  
**Bidding parameter:** *Lowest VGF sought*  
**Current Status:** *Concession agreement executed in October 2014*

**Name:** *Medical College (with minimum 100 seats per batch) and associated hospital*  
**Parent Department:** *Health & Family Welfare Department*  
**Location:** *Gajapati and Rayagada districts*  
**Model:** *DBFOT with a concession period of 30 years*  
**Estimated project cost:** *₹ 330 crore at each location*  
**Bidding parameter:** *Lowest VGF sought*  
**Current Status:** *In-principle approval for VGF accorded by Central Government*

## PROGRESS IN PPP PROCESSES / ACTIVITIES DURING 2014-15

26.13 With the focus of State Government to mainstream PPPs during the current Plan period, PPPs have gradually emerged as a well-accepted route of project development in many of the infrastructure oriented Departments to ensure efficient delivery of services for the public at large. State PPP & Project Monitoring (P.M.) Cell has been supporting in creation of an enabling environment for PPPs and assisting Departments in development of their projects. The Cell also coordinates with Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India for fast-tracking of approvals and clearances for large investment projects.

26.14 The State now has a number of successful pilots in the areas of education, healthcare, industrial infrastructure, transport, urban development, roads, tourism, etc that have boosted the overall outlook on PPPs.

26.15 Budgetary provisions have been made for supporting project development and granting VGF support. There is improved technical capacity in Departments to appropriately design, appraise, approve and manage transaction process of projects under the overall guidance of ECI. There is now a clear stress on service level standards and delivery mechanism while drafting concession agreements.

26.16 Successful demonstration of pilot projects has encouraged Departments to design programmatic approach in certain sectors. The energy efficient public street lighting project in Bhubaneswar has prompted replication of the project in municipalities of Berhampur, Cuttack, Rourkela and Sambalpur. Similarly, a programmatic replication is underway for municipal solid waste management projects and city bus service. Such initiatives will go a long way in improving the geographic spread and impact of PPPs during the 12th Plan period. A mechanism for periodic review of vital PPP projects has been institutionalised to track project status, transaction process, future development milestones, time-lines and to address bottlenecks in the rollout.

26.17 During the year 2014-15, the concession agreement was executed for two significant projects: (i) Bulk water supply to IIT, NISER, IDCO and adjoining municipalities of Khurda and Jatni (ii) Municipal solid waste management and development of regional landfill at Bhuasuni for the twin cities of Bhubaneswar & Cuttack. The State Government decision to take 26% equity in railway corridor projects (Paradeep – Haridaspur and Angul – Duburi - Sukinda) has been appreciated by the Central Government and other stakeholders and has become a showcase for other States to replicate. An amount of ₹ 100 crore has been released towards equity participation in the railways projects during 2014-15. Ministry of Railways has also initiated consultations with the State Government for formation of an umbrella SPV for development of rail projects in Odisha.

26.18 During the year 2014-15, final approval was received from Union Government for Central VGF support to the tune of ₹ 258 crore for the 4-laning project of Sambalpur–Rourkela road corridor. IDCO has also received approvals for Central Government support in development of different sectoral industrial parks through the PPP mode. This has encouraged Energy Department to initiate project

development in the area of renewable energy and power transmission through an amalgamation of Central & State VGFs.

26.19 During the year 2014-15, seven training programmes were held on PPPs in GAA with a focus to include Law Officers and Financial Advisors of different Departments / Agencies as participants.

### PPP PLAN FOR THE 12<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

26.20 The State Government has targeted to attract investment of at least ₹ 5,000 crore in public infrastructure through PPPs during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. There shall be an effort to encourage PPPs and undertake projects in socio-economic sectors such as agriculture, water supply, health care, education, municipal services, warehousing, roads, power transmission, etc.

26.21 Apart from other initiatives, the following funds shall be used to enable the State Government to realize this target:

**Odisha Infrastructure Project Development Fund:** For undertaking different technical studies and engaging transaction advisors.

**Odisha Viability Gap Fund:** For providing matching support to Central Viability Grant Funding (VGF).

**Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund:** Created as a trust fund with a corpus of ₹ 55 million.

26.22 Strengthening and capacity building of State PPP & P.M. Cell and the line Departments implementing PPP projects will be undertaken on a continual basis.

### ANNUAL PPP PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

26.23 There shall be an effort to further enlarge the ambit of PPPs in the State and close marquee transactions in a variety of sectors to ensure an adequate spin-off effect in sectors in which PPPs have not been attempted hitherto. All ongoing initiatives and programmes will be continued during 2014-15 with a view to realize the investment target of ₹ 5,000 crore through PPP route during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period and carry forward commitments made in the State PPP Policy. In order to encourage and facilitate Departments to take up more and more projects in PPP route, necessary budgetary support has been made. The following budget provisions have been made in the Annual Plan: 2015-16 to support PPP initiatives:

(₹ crore)

Programme	Budget Provision for 2015-16
Odisha Infrastructure Project Development Fund	5.00
Odisha Viability Gap Fund	40.00
Support to State PPP & Project Monitoring Cell	2.00

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*Annexure*

**COMPLETED PPP PROJECTS** (as on 31st March 2015)  
(Figures in ₹ crore)

<b>Sector: Urban Development</b>						
Sl. No.	Name of Project	PPP Type	Location & Project Grantor	Cost	Status	Remarks
1.	Market-cum-Residential Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBT	Khurda district / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)	95	Operational	
2.	Commercial Shopping Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBOO	Khurda district / BMC	15	Operational	
3.	A.C. Market Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBOT	Khurda district / BMC	40	Operational	
4.	City Bus Service for larger Sambalpur region	O&M	Sambalpur District	6	Operational	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>156</b>		
<b>Sector: Health</b>						
5.	Magnetic radio imaging centre at SCB Medical College	BOT	Cuttack district / SCB Medical College	N.A.	Operational	M/s. Kolkatta Imaging Institute is the concessionaire.
6-14.	Management of nine (09) primary health care centres in Keonjhar (1), Cuttack (3), Kendrapara (2) and Balasore (3)	O&M	Across 4 districts / Health & Family Welfare (H&FW) Department	N.A.	Operational	Service level standards are defined. Costs were borne out of CSR funds by corporate.
15.	Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (a) 108 Service (b) 102 Service (for pregnant women and sick infants under JSSK)	O&M	Across 30 districts / H&FW Department	90 110	Operational	M/s Zigitsa is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>200</b>		
<b>Sector: Finance &amp; Revenue Related</b>						
16.	e-registration System (e-dharani)	O&M	State wide across 177 Sub-Registrar offices / Revenue Dept	72	Operational	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>72</b>		
<b>Sector: Transport</b>						
17.	Minor port at Dhamara	BOOST	Bhadrak district / Commerce & Transport (C&T) Department	3639	Operational	M/s DPCL is the concessionaire.

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18.	Minor brownfield port at Gopalpur	BOOST	Ganjam district / C&T Department	1213	Operational	M/s GPL is the concessionaire. Phase-I is operational. Land acquisition for Phase-II is underway.
19.	Driving Training Institute at Chhatia	O&M	Cuttack district / State Transport Authority	9	Construction	Under Central Government scheme. M/s Ashok Leyland is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>4861</b>		
<b>Sector: Industrial Infrastructure</b>						
20.	Upgradation of common infrastructure in Kalinganagar Industrial Complex	Beneficiary participation	Jajpur district / Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	83	Operational	Under the IIUS scheme.
21.	Upgradation of common infrastructure in plastics and polymers park in Balasore	Beneficiary participation	Balasore district / IDCO	82	Operational	Under the IIUS scheme.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>165</b>		
<b>Sector: Roads</b>						
22.	29 km Palaspanga-Bameberi Expressway	Beneficiary participation	Keonjhar district / Works Department	48	Operational	M/s KIDCO is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>48</b>		
<b>Sector: Tourism</b>						
23.	Heritage hotel at Mahodadhinivas	DBOT	Puri district / Tourism Department	48	Operational	
24.	Eco camp at Ramachandi	DBOT	Puri district / Tourism Dept	3	Operational	
25-27.	Three (03) South Indian restaurants at Konark, Cuttack & Satapada	Lease & Transfer	Puri & Cuttack districts / Odisha Tourism Development Corporation(OTDC)	1	Operational	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>52</b>		
<b>Sector: Education</b>						
28-41.	Upgradation of 14 numbers of Industrial Training Institutes at Puri, Cuttack, Umakote, Chhatrapur, Barbil, Baripada, Takatpur, Dhenkanal, Malkangiri, Boudh, Baragarh, Anandapur, Khariar and Bolangir	BOO	Across multiple districts / Employment, Technical Education & Training Department	35 (Each project at a cost of ₹ 2.50 crore)	Operational	Under Central Government scheme.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>35</b>		
<b>Grand Total – Odisha (41 projects)</b>				<b>5589</b>		



**PPP PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION** (as on 31st March 2015)  
(Figures in ₹ crore)

<b>Sector: Urban Development</b>						
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>PPP Type</b>	<b>Location &amp; Project Grantor</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Integrated Residential complex at Ranasinghpur	DBOT	Khurda district / Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB)	130	Construction	
2.	Integrated Residential complex at Patrapada	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	215	Construction	
3.	Integrated Commercial Complex at Gadakana	BOT	Khurda district / Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA)	70	Construction	
4.	Development of Foot Over Bridges at Master Canteen, RamaDevi College and Jaydev Vihar	DBOT	Khurda district / BMC	5	Construction	
5.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Berhampur	DBOT	Ganjam district / Berhampur Municipal Corprn.	60	Construction	M/s UPL is the concessionaire.
6.	Development of Regional Landfill and Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack + Waste to Energy	DBOT	Khurda and Cuttack districts / Housing & Urban Development Dept	200	Construction	M/s Essel Bhubaneswar MSW Ltd. is the concessionaire.
7.	Energy efficient public street lighting project in Bhubaneswar	DBFOT	Khurda district / BMC	20	Construction	Consortium of M/s Saha Investments is concessionaire.
8.	Bulk Water Supply project for IIT, NISER, Infocity-II and adjoining areas	BOOT	Khurda district / Public Health Engineering Organisation	188	Conditions precedent period.	Consortium of M/s MEIL is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>888</b>		
<b>Sector: Transport</b>						
9.	Minor port at Subarnarekha mouth (Kirtania)	BOOST	Balasore district / C&T Department	2345	Construction	M/s CPDCL is the concessionaire.
10.	Minor port at Astaranga	BOOST	Puri district / C&T Department	7417	Construction	M/s Navayuga is the concessionaire.
11-12.	Two (02) bus terminals at Dhenkanal & Angul	DBFOT	Dhenkanal and Angul districts / Dhenkanal RIT and TAMDA	22	Construction	

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13.	Haridaspur-Paradeep railway corridor	Beneficiary participation	Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapada district/ C&T Department	1559	Construction	M/s HPRDCL is the concessionaire.
14	Angul Sukinda Railway Corridor	Beneficiary participation	Angul and Dhenkanal district	1207	Construction	M/s ASRL is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>12550</b>		
<b>Sector: Industrial Infrastructure</b>						
15.	Infopark in Bhubaneswar	BOT	Khurda district / IDCO	500	Construction	01 <sup>st</sup> phase likely to be completed in Sep 2013.
16.	Biotech park in Bhubaneswar	BOT	Khurda district / IDCO	100	Construction	M/s Bharat Biotech is the concessionaire.
17.	Mega Food Park in Rayagada district	Joint venture	Rayagada district / IDCO	120	Construction	Under scheme of MoFPI, GoI.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>720</b>		
<b>Sector: Roads</b>						
18.	4-laning of 165 km Sambalpur-Rourkela	BOT (Toll)	Sambalpur, Jharsuguda & Sundergarh districts / Works Department	1293	Conditions precedent period.	M/s L&T is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1293</b>		
<b>Sector: Tourism</b>						
19-26.	Development of eight (08) tourism department properties	Renovate, augment, operate & transfer	Across multiple districts / OTDC	20	Construction	
27.	Development of water sports facilities in selected water bodies at 15 locations.	BOT	Across multiple districts / Tourism Dept	2	Construction	
28.	Development of houseboating facilities in selected water bodies at 15 locations	BOT	Across multiple districts / Tourism Dept	3	Construction	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>25</b>		
<b>Sector: Energy related</b>						
29.	Ib – Meramundali 400 KV D.C. line	BOT (Annuity)	Jharsuguda & Sambalpur districts / Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited	108	Construction	M/s Sterlite is the concessionaire.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>108</b>		
<b>Grand Total – Odisha (29 projects)</b>				<b>15584</b>		

**PPP PROJECTS IN PIPELINE** (as on 31st March 2015)  
(Figures in ₹ crore)

<b>Sector: Urban Development</b>						
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>PPP Type</b>	<b>Location &amp; Project Grantor</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Paradeep	DBOT	Jagatsinghpur district / Paradeep Municipality	29	Pipeline	Bidding concluded
2.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Sambalpur	DBOT	Sambalpur district / Sambalpur Municipality	40	Pipeline	RfP has been modified and re-bidding is to be done.
3.	Integrated Residential and commercial complex at Suango	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	230	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
4.	Integrated Residential and commercial complex at Ranasinghpur	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	180	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
5.	Integrated Residential and Commercial Complex at Paikarapur	BOT	Khurda district / BDA	200	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
6.	Integrated Residential and Commercial Complex at Shankarpur	BOT	Khurda district / BDA	240	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>919</b>		
<b>Sector: Energy related</b>						
7.	Roof-top solar project in Bhubaneswar & Cuttack		Bhubaneswar & Cuttack / GEDCOL	50	Pipeline	In principle approval has been accorded.
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>50</b>		
<b>Grand Total – Odisha (7 projects)</b>				<b>969</b>		

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